

## Freeport 2023 Drinking Water Report

### Making Safe Drinking Water

Your drinking water comes from a groundwater source: two wells ranging from 160 to 212 feet deep, that draw water from the Quaternary Buried Artesian aquifer.

Freeport works hard to provide you with safe and reliable drinking water that meets federal and state water quality requirements. The purpose of this report is to provide you with information on your drinking water and how to protect our precious water resources.

Contact Loren Goebel, Public Works Director, at (320) 836-2112 or cityfrpt@albanytel.com if you have questions about Freeport's drinking water. You can also ask for information about how you can take part in decisions that may affect water quality.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sets safe drinking water standards. These standards limit the amounts of specific contaminants allowed in drinking water. This ensures that tap water is safe to drink for most people. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulates the amount of certain contaminants in bottled water. Bottled water must provide the same public health protection as public tap water.

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.

### Freeport Monitoring Results

This report contains our monitoring results from January 1 to December 31, 2023.

We work with the Minnesota Department of Health to test drinking water for more than 100 contaminants. It is not unusual to detect contaminants in small amounts. No water supply is ever completely free of contaminants. Drinking water standards protect Minnesotans from substances that may be harmful to their health.

Learn more by visiting the Minnesota Department of Health's webpage Basics of Monitoring and testing of Drinking Water in Minnesota (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/sampling.html>).

### How to Read the Water Quality Data Tables

The tables below show the contaminants we found last year or the most recent time we sampled for that contaminant. They also show the levels of those contaminants and the Environmental Protection Agency's limits. Substances that we tested for but did not find are not included in the tables.

We sample for some contaminants less than once a year because their levels in water are not expected to change from year to year. If we found any of these contaminants the last time we sampled for them, we included them in the tables below with the detection date.

We may have done additional monitoring for contaminants that are not included in the Safe Drinking Water Act. To request a copy of these results, call the Minnesota Department of Health at 651-201-4700 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Some contaminants are monitored regularly throughout the year, and rolling (or moving) annual averages are used to manage compliance. Because of this averaging, there are times where the Range of Detected Test Results for the calendar year is lower than the Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result, because it occurred in the previous calendar year.

### Definitions

- **AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **EPA:** Environmental Protection Agency
- **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.
- **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.
- **MRDL (Maximum residual disinfectant level):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **MRDLG (Maximum residual disinfectant level goal):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **N/A (Not applicable):** Does not apply.
- **pCi/l (picocuries per liter):** A measure of radioactivity.
- **ppt (parts per trillion):** One part per trillion is like one drop in one trillion drops of water, or about one drop in an Olympic sized swimming pool. ppt is the same as nanograms per liter (ng/l).
- **ppb (parts per billion):** One part per billion in water is like one drop in one billion drops of water, or about one drop in a swimming pool. ppb is the same as micrograms per liter (µg/l).
- **ppm (parts per million):** One part per million is like one drop in one million drops of water, or about one cup in a swimming pool. ppm is the same as milligrams per liter (mg/l).
- **PWSID:** Public water system identification.

## Monitoring Results – Regulated Substances

### LEAD AND COPPER – Tested at customer taps.

Contaminant (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA's Action Level	90% of Results Were Less Than	Number of Homes with High Levels	Violation	Typical Sources
<b>Copper (10/14/22)</b>	0 ppm	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	0.38 ppm	0 out of 10	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.
<b>Lead (10/14/22)</b>	0 ppb	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	<2 ppb	0 out of 10	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.

### INORGANIC & ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – Tested in drinking water.

Contaminant (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA's Limit (MCL)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
<b>Barium (04/06/22)</b>	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.38 ppm	N/A	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposit.
<b>Combined Radium</b>	0 pCi/l	5.4 pCi/l	1.1 pCi/l	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.

### CONTAMINANTS RELATED TO DISINFECTION – Tested in drinking water.

Substance (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG or MRDLG)	EPA's Limit (MCL or MRDL)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)</b>	N/A	80 ppb	0.7 ppb	N/A	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Total Chlorine</b>	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.66 ppm	0.43 - 0.78 ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.

### OTHER SUBSTANCES – Tested in drinking water.

Substance (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA's Limit (MCL)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
<b>Fluoride</b>	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	1.5 ppm	1.30 - 1.60 ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth.

### Monitoring Results – Unregulated Substances

In addition to testing drinking water for contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act, we sometimes also monitor for contaminants that are not regulated. Unregulated contaminants do not have legal limits for drinking water.

Detection alone of a regulated or unregulated contaminant should not cause concern. The meaning of a detection should be determined considering current health effects information. We are often still learning about the health effects, so this information can change over time.

The following table shows the unregulated contaminants we detected last year, as well as human-health based guidance values for comparison, where available. EPA may not have set human-health based guidance values for some contaminants. The comparison values are based only on potential health impacts and do not consider our ability to measure contaminants at very low concentrations or the cost and technology of prevention and/or treatment. They may be set at levels that are costly, challenging, or impossible for water systems to meet (for example, large-scale treatment technology may not exist for a given contaminant).

A person drinking water with a contaminant at or below the comparison value would be at little to no risk for harmful health effects. If the level of a contaminant is above the comparison value, people of a certain age or with special health conditions-like a fetus, infants, children, elderly, and people with impaired immunity—may need to take extra precautions. We are notifying you of the unregulated contaminants we have detected as a public education opportunity.

- More information is available on MDH's A-Z List of Contaminants in Water (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/contaminants/index.html>).
- Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/com/ucmr4.html>).
- Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (<https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>).
- EPA UCMR 5 Data Finder: The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) Data finder allows people to easily search for, summarize, and download the available UCMR 5 analytical results.
- EPA has developed a UCMR5 Program Overview Factsheet (<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-02/ucmr5-factsheet.pdf>) describing UCMR 5 contaminants and standards.

### UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS – Tested in drinking water.

Contaminant	Comparison Value	Highest Average Result or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results
<b>Sodium*</b>	20 ppm	22.6 ppm	9.31 - 22.60 ppm
<b>Sulfate</b>	500 ppm	14.9 ppm	0.77 - 14.90 ppm

\*Note that home water softening can increase the level of sodium in your water.

### Some People Are More Vulnerable to Contaminants in Drinking Water

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. The developing fetus and therefore pregnant women may also be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. These people or their caregivers should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (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.

### Learn More about Your Drinking Water

#### Drinking Water Sources

Groundwater supplies 75 percent of Minnesota's drinking water, and found in aquifers beneath the surface of the land. Surface water supplies 25 percent of Minnesota's drinking water, and is the water in lakes, rivers, and streams above the surface of the land.

Contaminants can get in drinking water sources from the natural environment and from people's daily activities. There are five main types of contaminants in drinking water sources.

- **Microbial contaminants,** such as viruses, bacteria, and parasites. Sources include sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, pets, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants** include salts and metals from natural sources (e.g. rock and soil), oil and gas production, mining and farming operations, urban stormwater runoff, and wastewater discharges.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** are chemicals used to reduce or kill unwanted plants and pests. Sources include agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and commercial and residential properties.
- **Organic chemical contaminants** include synthetic and volatile organic compounds. Sources include industrial processes and petroleum production, gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** such as radium, thorium, and uranium isotopes come from natural sources (e.g. radon gas from soils and rock), mining operations, and oil and gas production.

The Minnesota Department of Health provides information about your drinking water source(s) in a source water assessment, including:

- How Freeport is protecting your drinking water source(s);
- Nearby threats to your drinking water sources;
- How easily water and pollution can move from the surface of the land into drinking water sources, based on natural geology and the way wells are constructed.

Find your source water assessment at Source Water Assessments (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/swp/swa>) or call 651-201-4700 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

### Lead in Drinking Water

You may be in contact with lead through paint, water, dust, soil, food, hobbies, or your job. Coming in contact with lead can cause serious health problems for everyone. There is no safe level of lead. Babies, children under six years, and pregnant women are at the highest risk.

Lead is rarely in a drinking water source, but it can get in your drinking water as it passes through lead service lines and your household plumbing system. Freeport is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but it cannot control the plumbing materials used in private buildings.

Read below to learn how you can protect yourself from lead in drinking water.

1. **Let the water run** for 30-60 seconds before using it for drinking or cooking if the water has not been turned on in over six hours. If you have a lead service line, you may need to let the water run longer. A service line is the underground pipe that brings water from the main water pipe under the street to your home.

- You can find out if you have a lead service line by contacting your public water system, or you can check by following the steps at: <https://www.mprnews.org/story/2016/06/24/npr-find-lead-pipes-in-your-home>

- The only way to know if lead has been reduced by letting it run is to check with a test. If letting the water run does not reduce lead, consider other options to reduce your exposure.

2. **Use cold water** for drinking, making food, and making baby formula. Hot water releases more lead from pipes than cold water.

3. **Test your water.** In most cases, letting the water run and using cold water for drinking and cooking should keep lead levels low in your drinking water. If you are still concerned about lead, arrange with a laboratory to test your tap water. Testing your water is important if young children or pregnant women drink your tap water.

- Contact a Minnesota Department of Health accredited laboratory to get a sample container and instructions on how to submit a sample: Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (<https://eldo.web.health.state.mn.us/public/accreditedlabs/labsearch.seam>)

The Minnesota Department of Health can help you understand your test results.

4. Treat your water if a test shows your water has high levels of lead after you let the water run.

- Read about water treatment units: Point-of-Use Water Treatment Units for Lead Reduction (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/poulead.html>)

Learn more:

- Visit Lead in Drinking Water (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/contaminants/lead.html>)

- Visit Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water (<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>)

- Call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. To learn about how to reduce your contact with lead from sources other than your drinking water, visit Lead Poisoning Prevention: Common Sources (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/lead/sources.html>).

Water systems have ongoing infrastructure, operations and maintenance costs in supplying safe drinking water, and many are implementing additional efforts to help insure health equity and manageable water bills with:

- o Turn the faucet off while brushing teeth.
- o Shower instead of bathing to reduce water use.
- o Fix running toilets by replacing flapper valves.
- o Run full loads of laundry and use a minimal water use setting.
- o Our water system partners with others to help consumers with limited resources make payments to their water bills.
- o Contact us to learn more.

The Freeport CCR is not being directly mailed to all customers but a copy is available upon request

## PUBLIC NOTICES

**Notice of Hearing on Improvement**

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that the City Council of Holdingford will meet in the council chambers of City Hall at 7:00 p.m. p.m. on June 10, 2024, to consider the making of Improvement No. 2024.01, an improvement on North High Court between 4th Street and end of cul-de-sac, by pavement replacement, pursuant to Minn. Stat. §§ 429.011 to 429.111. The area proposed to be assessed for such improvement is residents with roadway frontage on North High Court. The estimated cost of the improvement is \$111,365.00. A reasonable estimate of the impact of the assessment will be available at the hearing. Such persons as desire to be heard with reference to the proposed improvement will be heard at this meeting.

Nicky Lahr  
City Clerk

Published in The Star Post on May 29, and June 5, 2024.

P-22-2B

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING****City of Albany, Minnesota****Date, time and place:**

Notice is given that the City Council of the City of Albany, Minnesota (the "City"), will meet on Thursday, June 20, 2024, at 6:30 p.m. or as soon as thereafter at the City Hall, 400 Railroad Ave., Albany, Minnesota to consider the Improvement referred to below.

**General nature of the Improvement:**

The CR 157 / Railroad Avenue Improvements will consist of a full street and partial utility reconstruction (the "Improvement").

**Estimated cost of the proposed Improvement:**

The total estimated cost of the Improvement is \$820,656

**Area proposed to be assessed:**

The area proposed to be assessed consists of every lot, piece or parcel of land abutting and benefited by the Improvement.

**Written or oral objections:**

Such persons as desire to be heard with reference to the Improvement will be heard at this meeting. Written and oral objections will be considered.

**Materials available at hearing:**

A reasonable estimate of the impact of the assessment will be available at the hearing, including a reasonable estimate of the total amount to be assessed and a description of the methodology used to calculate individual assessments for affected parcels.

**Legal Authority:**

The City Council proposes to proceed under the authority granted in Minnesota Statutes, Sections 429.011 to 429.111.

Gary Winkels  
Administrator

Publish in the Star Post on June 5th and June 12th, 2024.

P-23-2B

**West Central Education District****Board Meeting Minutes****Date: March 19, 2024****6:30pm virtual via Google Meet**

Board Chair Uphoff called the meeting to order at 6:33p.m.

Board members Quarfot, Rasmussen and Dirkes were in attendance along with Superintendents Winter, Bullard, Peschel and Okerlund. Director Fevig, Business Manager Evenson and 2 guests were also present.

With no changes to the agenda, Rasmussen moved, Quarfot seconded approval of the agenda. Motion carried unopposed via roll call.

After a review of consent agenda items, Quarfot moved, Rasmussen seconded approval of the January 29, 2024 Board Minutes; Treasurer's Report and Bills Payable (#24392-24447); resignation from Nick Gerritsen: hiring of Paula Ruoff ECSE teacher and Estella Deuel .4 SW. Motion carried unopposed via roll call.

Under Old Business, Quarfot moved, Rasmussen seconded adopting policy 410 Family and Medical Leave; and 506 Student Discipline; Motion carried unopposed via roll call.

Under New Business, Director Fevig presented the proposal for the creation of an 18-22 program to start in the fall of 2024 and requested approval for the program and posting for the teacher. Quarfot moved, Dirkes seconded approval to start the program and post for the teacher. Motion carried unopposed via roll call. Next Director Fevig shared information regarding the transition plan to a new Executive Director. Lastly, after review of audit renewal bids, Rasmussen moved, Quarfot seconded a 1 yr renewal for \$18,000 through BerganKDV. Motion carried unopposed via roll call.

Under reports, Director Fevig shared updates on open positions, networking opportunities between member districts and a fall paraprofessional training.

Uphoff adjourned the meeting at 7:15pm; motion by Quarfot, second by Rasmussen; motion carried unopposed via roll call.

/s/ Jerald Quarfot  
Clerk5-22-2024  
Date

P-23-1B