

Public Notices

City of Menahga

2018 DRINKING WATER REPORT

MAKING SAFE DRINKING WATER

Your drinking water comes from a groundwater source: two wells ranging from 226 to 242 feet deep, that draw water from the Quaternary Buried Artesian aquifer. Menahga 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 Ronald Yliniemi, Public Works Director, at (218) 564-4557 or menahgaws@wcta.net if you have questions about Menahga'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..

MENAHGA MONITORING RESULTS

This report contains our monitoring results from January 1 to December 31, 2018.

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 or 1-800-818-9318 between 8:00a.m. and 4:30p.m., Monday through Friday.

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.
- Level 1 Assessment:** A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- Level 2 Assessment:** A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
- 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.
- NA (Not applicable):** Does not apply.
- NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):** A measure of the cloudiness of the water (turbidity).
- pCi/l (picocuries per liter):** A measure of radioactivity.
- 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 (~/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.
- TT (Treatment Technique):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Variances and Exemptions:** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

MONITORING RESULT - REGULATED SUBSTANCES

LEAD AND COPPER - Tested at customer taps.

Contaminant (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Action Level	EPA's ideal Goal (MCLG)	90% of Results Were Less than	Number of Homes with High Levels	Violation	Typical Sources
Copper (06/26/17)	90%of homes less than 1.3 ppm	0 ppm	0.61 ppm	0 out of 10	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead (06/26/17)	90%of homes less than 15 ppb	0 ppb	0.84 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 Limit (MCL)	EPA's ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Barium (12/12/17)	2ppm	2ppm	0.16 ppm	N/A	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposit.
Arsenic (12/12/17)	10.4 ppb	0 ppb	2.63 ppb	N/A	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

CONTAMINANTS RELATED TO DISINFECTION - Tested in drinking water.

Substance (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Limit (MCL OR MRDL)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG or MRDLG)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	80ppb	N/A	0.6ppb	N/A	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA)	60ppb	N/A	1.4ppb	N/A	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chlorine	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.54 ppm	0.29 - 0.86 ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.

OTHER SUBSTANCES - Tested in drinking water.

Substance (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Limit (MCL)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Fluoride	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.86 ppm	0.75-0.94 ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth.

Potential Health Effects and Corrective Actions (If Applicable)

Copper: During the year, we failed to provide lead results to persons served at the sites that were tested as required by the Lead and Copper Rule during the timeframe allowed.
Lead: During the year, we failed to provide lead results to persons served at the sites that were tested as required by the Lead and Copper Rule during the timeframe allowed.

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. Immune-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

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

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 Menahga 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 or 1-800-818-9318 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. Menahga provides 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://apps.health.state.mn.us/eldo/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

(<http://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/poulead.html>)

Learn more:

• Visit [Lead in Drinking Water](http://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/contaminants/lead.html)

(<http://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) (<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](http://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/lead/sources.html) (<http://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/lead/sources.html>)

Home Water Treatment

The Pros and Cons of Home Water Softening

When considering whether to use a water softener, contact your public water system to find out if you have hard water. Many systems treat for hardness, making water softeners unnecessary.

Water softeners are a water treatment device. They remove water hardness (dissolved calcium and magnesium). Water softeners must be installed and maintained properly to be safe and effective. Learn more at Home Water Softening (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/softening.html>).

The benefits of soft water include:

•Increased efficiency for soaps and detergents.

•Reduction in mineral staining on fixtures and in pipes.

•A potential increase in the lifespan of water heaters.

The drawbacks of soft water include:

•Operation and maintenance costs.

•More sodium. People on low-sodium diets should consult a doctor if they plan to regularly consume softened water.

•The production of salt brine as a byproduct. This can have negative effects at wastewater treatment plants and on ecosystems. Reduce the amount of salt brine used or install a salt-free system. PUBLIC

Review Messenger

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STATE OF MINNESOTA

COUNTY OF WADENA

DISTRICT COURT

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Court File No.: 80-CV-19-510

In Re: Settlement Preservation

Trust of KAGE R. NIEMELA,

Minor.

ORDER FOR HEARING

The Petition for and Order

Directing the Execution and

Funding of a Settlement

Preservation Trust of Kage R.

Niemela by petitioners, Mark

Niemela and Christina M.

Buchholz, by and through its

attorneys, Randy F. Boggio and

Brenna M. Galvin of Maser,

Amundson & Boggio, P.A., 6601

Lyndale Avenue, South, Suite

320, Richfield, MN 55423, having

come before the Court;

IT IS ORDERED That said

Petition be heard on the 22nd

day of August, 2019 at 1:30 p.m.

by the above-named Court at the

Wadena County Courthouse, 415

Jefferson Street South, Wadena,

MN 56482.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED

That Petitioner give notice of

said hearing by mailing, at least

fifteen (15) days before the date

of the hearing, a copy of the

Order for Hearing to all parties

at their respective addresses;

and publish this Order once, at

least twenty (20) days prior to the

date of said hearing, in a legal

newspaper.

BY THE COURT

Dated: June 12, 2019

Doug Clark

Judge of District Court

Attorneys for Petitioner

MASER, AMUNDSON &

BOGGIO, P.A.

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Review Messenger

6-19pd



ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS County Highway Project

**County Highway Projects
Bids Close 10:00 AM July 8, 2019
Wadena, Minnesota**

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Wadena County Engineer at the Wadena County Highway Department, 221 Harry Rich Drive, Wadena, MN 56482; on behalf of the Wadena Board of County Commissioners of Wadena County, Minnesota, until 10:00 AM on Monday, July 8, 2019 for the contract listed below:

COUNTY PROJECT NUMBER:

CP 080-130-015, Located on CR 130, From TH 71 to CSAH 23 in Wadena County, MN; Length: 3.938 Miles

TYPE OF WORK: BITUMINOUS RECLAMATION,
CENTERLINE CULVERT REPLACEMENT

The Major items of work are:

CP 080-130-015:
290 L F OF REMOVE PIPE CULVERTS
2,500 CU YD OF SELECT GRANULAR BORROW (CV)
53,117 SQ YD OF STABILIZED FULL DEPTH RECLAMATION
2,650 CU YD OF CULVERT EXCAVATION CLASS U (P)

Proposals, Plans and Specifications are available for **viewing or purchase** at: Wadena County Highway Department, 221 Harry Rich Drive, Wadena, MN 56482. Cost - \$50.00 (non-refundable incl. tax) PLUS \$20.00 FOR SHIPPING IF REQUESTED. **Paper copies of the Plans and Proposal must be purchased from Wadena County to become a plan holder, receive addendums and bid on the projects in this Contract.**

The complete Bid Proposal must be returned in a sealed envelope identifying it as a bid for this project and accompanied by a Bidder's Bond or Certified Check in an amount equal to at least 5% of the total bid made payable to the Treasurer of Wadena County.

The County of Wadena hereby notifies all bidders that it will affirmatively insure that in any contract entered into pursuant to this advertisement, minority and disadvantaged business enterprises will be afforded full opportunity to submit bids in response to this invitation and will not be discriminated against on the grounds of religion, sex, race, color or national origin in consideration for an award.

Wadena County does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age or handicapped status in employment or the provision of services.

Arrangements will be made to accommodate the handicapped upon advance notice to the Wadena County Engineer's Office; Telephone (218) 631-7636.

The County reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive any irregularities thereof.

No FAXED or EMAILED BIDS will be accepted.

No refunds will be made. Minnesota Sales Tax is included in all counter purchases and on all orders shipped to points in Minnesota. Make checks payable to the Wadena County Treasurer.

Ryan Odden
Wadena County Engineer

6-12,19,26c