

CITY OF RUSHFORD VILLAGE

APRIL 2018 NEWSLETTER



HAPPY *Spring*

RUSHFORD VILLAGE

OFFICE HOURS

Monday's and Friday's
9:00 AM – Noon
Tuesday's 3:00 PM – 6:00 PM

CONTACT INFORMATION

Office Phone: 864-7974
Email: crv@acegroup.cc
Rushford Village Website
www.rushfordvillage.govoffice.com
City of Rushford Village
43038 State Hwy. 30
Rushford Village, MN 55971

CRV OFFICE CONTACTS

(See Office Hours) 507-864-7974

Mary Miner, Clerk
Judy Graham, Treasurer/Billing
Travis Scheck, Maint. Supervisor
Hamilton Petersen, Maint. Assistant

CRV CONTACTS

Gordon Johnson, Mayor 864-2345
Dennis Overland, Council 864-2433
Richard Smith, Council 450-5650
Mike Ebner, Council 864-7206
Chad Rasmussen, Council 864-7436

Council Meetings: are held the
1st and 3rd Tuesdays: 7:00 PM; Next
Mtgs: April 3rd and 17th, May 2nd and
16th, June 5th, and 19th, 2018.
{Agenda items due Fridays at noon}

Planning / Zoning Meetings:
Thursdays before 2nd Council
Meeting, 6:00 AM, Rushford Village
Hall-Office.

PLEASE SLOW DOWN IN
RESIDENTIAL AREAS!



Reimbursement for Swimming Pool Passes:

Sign & turn in paid receipts at the
Rushford Village office with your
name, address, & phone number.

DUST CONTROL REIMBURSEMENT

You must call the City of Rushford
Village one week prior to application
of dust control, giving the Village the
opportunity to grade and prep the
road for the application. If no notice is
received, you will not be reimbursed
nor will the city be held responsible.
Once it has been applied bring in
your paid receipt to the City Clerk,
Reimbursement is at thirty cents (.30)
per foot, up to five-hundred (500)
feet, at a maximum of two (2) times
per year. It is up to the resident to
choose which dust control products
and company they want to use.

COMMUNITY CENTER RENTALS:

Applications are available at the City
Hall Office or online at
www.rushfordvillage.govoffice.com
A \$50 DAMAGE DEPOSIT is
required for all rentals as explained in
the application.

**Utility Bills may be paid at
Rushford State Bank.** Please
include your statement. To set up
automatic payments, call your bank
for assistance. **Non-sufficient fund
check charge: \$25 charge.**

****Utilities will be shut-off for non-
payment, unless you call the office
in advance to set-up an acceptable
payment arrangement! There will
be an additional \$100.00 fee to turn
your utilities back on.**

REMINDER

Drop off your aluminum cans at the
designated area by the CRV storage
shed. Proceeds from the sale of
cans is used for park equipment and
improvements.

ZONING PERMITS

Jon Pettit, Planning/Zoning Admin 864-2851
*Call for Zoning Permits, A permit is required
for any alteration to your property **If you do
not get a permit before starting the work, you
will be charged a fine of \$250.00 plus double
the original permit fee amount.***

Open Burning Permits:

Chuck's Feed & Grain 875-2247

Animal Control:

Robert P. Brand 864-2054

Animal Control Ordinance:

CRV Ordinance No. 1 prohibits dogs running
at large & requires a leash or otherwise kept
under control. **Always remember to pick up
after your dog!**

Garbage Collection

Harter's Trash & Recycling is Wednesday's
(Thursday if a Holiday falls on Wed.)
Collection schedule was sent out with
January newsletter, more available at CRV
Office. **Put garbage out Tuesday night or
no later than 6:00 a.m. on Wednesday.** If
your garbage cart is larger than needed,
please ask to exchange for a smaller size to
save costs for all taxpayers. There is no extra
charge for 65 gallons, but \$10/Quarter for a
95-gallon tote. Place recyclables in paper
bags or loose in recyclable container. Flatten
cardboard boxes. **Let the CRV office know
if your garbage is not picked up.**

UPCOMING EVENTS:

Public Hearing

Jonathan Peterson solar installation
Tuesday, April 17th at 6:15 pm at CRV City
Hall Office/Council Chamber

Board of Appeal & Equalization Mtg.

Tuesday, April 17th, at 6:30 p.m.-7:00 pm at
CRV City Hall Office/Council Chamber

Trail Wide Clean Up Day April 21st

9:30-11:30

Volunteers meet at the Rushford Depot
Visitor Center at 9:30 am

Hydrant Flushing, South Rushford

Week of April 23rd – 27th

SPRING CLEAN-UP:

Saturday May 12th from 8:00 AM-2:00 PM.

NO 2018 FALL CLEAN-UP

Clean that garage or basement. Fees
apply, check CRV Website.
No charge for Lawn debris, drop off any
time at compost pile behind Maintenance
Garage. **Do not include plastic bags or
garbage.**

Rushford Village

2017 DRINKING WATER REPORT

Making Safe Drinking Water

Your drinking water comes from a groundwater source: a 177-foot-deep well that draws water from the Wonewoc-Eau Claire aquifer.

Rushford Village 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 Mary Miner, Clerk, at 507-864-7974 or crv@acegroup.cc if you have questions about Rushford Village'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.

Rushford Village Monitoring Results

This report contains our monitoring results from January 1 to December 31, 2017.

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](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/factsheet/com/sampling.html) (<http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/factsheet/com/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 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.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 ($\mu\text{g/l}$).
- 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.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION (PWSID): 1230014

PAGE 1

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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 Rushford Village 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](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa/) (www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/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. Rushford Village 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.

- 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.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION (PWSID): 1230014

PAGE 6

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION (PWSID): 1230014

PAGE 2

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

- 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: [Are your pipes made of lead? Here's a quick way to find out](https://www.mpmnews.org/story/2016/06/24/npr-lead-pipes-in-your-home) (<https://www.mpmnews.org/story/2016/06/24/npr-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.
- Use cold water for drinking, making food, and making baby formula. Hot water releases more lead from pipes than cold water.
- 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) (<https://apps.health.state.mn.us/eldo/public/accreditedlabs/labsearch.seam>) The Minnesota Department of Health can help you understand your test results.
- 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/divs/eh/water/factsheet/com/poulead.html) (<http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/factsheet/com/poulead.html>)

Learn more:

- Visit [Lead in Drinking Water](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/contaminants/lead.html#Protect) (<http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/contaminants/lead.html#Protect>)
- 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/divs/eh/water/sources.html) (<http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/sources.html>).

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY IDENTIFICATION (PWSID): 1230014

PAGE 7

Water Quality Data Tables

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 (08/23/17)	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	0 ppm	0.57 ppm	0 out of 5	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Lead (08/23/17)	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	0 ppb	0.95 ppb	0 out of 5	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
Nitrate	10.4 ppm	10 ppm	0.38 ppm	0.00 - 0.38 ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (11/07/16)	2 ppm	2 ppm	0.02 ppm	N/A	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposit.

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) (2016)	80 ppb	N/A	16.7 ppb	N/A	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (2016)	60 ppb	N/A	4.7 ppb	N/A	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Chlorine	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.69 ppm	0.02 - 0.81 ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.

Total HAA refers to HAAS

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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	0.82 ppm	0.36 - 1.20 ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth.

Potential Health Effects and Corrective Actions (If Applicable)

Fluoride: Fluoride is nature's cavity fighter, with small amounts present naturally in many drinking water sources. There is an overwhelming weight of credible, peer-reviewed, scientific evidence that fluoridation reduces tooth decay and cavities in children and adults, even when there is availability of fluoride from other sources, such as fluoride toothpaste and mouth rinses. Since studies show that optimal fluoride levels in drinking water benefit public health, municipal community water systems adjust the level of fluoride in the water to a concentration between 0.5 to 1.5 parts per million (ppm), with an optimal fluoridation goal between 0.7 and 1.2 ppm to protect your teeth. Fluoride levels below 2.0 ppm are not expected to increase the risk of a cosmetic condition known as enamel fluorosis.

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