

2022 Drinking Water Report

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the United States Congress and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require all community water systems to report annually on the quality of drinking water provided.

This report contains the results of monitoring done on the City of Woodbury's drinking water from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 2022.

We are proud to report that no contaminants monitored under the Safe Drinking Water Act requirements were detected at levels that violated state and federal drinking water standards in 2022.

This report, prepared by the City of Woodbury Utility Division, contains information about the water source, treatment, consumer demand, contaminants in drinking water and other information of interest.

Obtain this report in another language

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, speak with someone who understands it, or contact the city's Communications Division at communications@woodburymn.gov.

Información importante. Si no la entiende, haga que alguien se la traduzca ahora.

Daim ntawv teev num no muaj cov ntaub ntaaw tseem ceeb hais txog koj cov dej haus. Nrhiav ib tug neeg pab txhais cov ntaub ntaaw no rau koj, lossis tham nrog ib tug neeg uas paub cov lus no.

Warbixintan waxay wadataa macluumaad muhiim ah ee la ziriira biyaha aad cabtid. Cid ha kuu tarjunto ama la hadl cid fahmaysa.



Woodbury's Drinking Water is Safe

Woodbury 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 information on drinking water and to protect our precious water resources.

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.

Woodbury's Water Source

Your drinking water comes from a ground water source: 16 wells ranging from 380 to 540 feet deep that draw from the Jordan aquifer.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Making Drinking Water Safe

The EPA sets safe drinking water standards. These standards limit the amounts of specific contaminants allowed in drinking water. This ensures that tap water is

Obtain more information about contaminants and potential health effects by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Contact Information

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Consumer Demand in Woodbury

In 2022, residents and businesses in Woodbury used more than 2.96 billion gallons of water. This works out to be an average of 8.1 million gallons of water per day. On average, a typical Woodbury household consumed approximately 29,000 gallons of water each quarter of the year.

Water use is lower during the winter (approximately 4.6 million gallons per day) and higher in summer (12-18 million gallons per day). This is primarily due to lawn watering. The maximum daily summer usage during 2022 was 20.1 million gallons.



We work with the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) to test drinking water for more than 100 contaminants. 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 MDH's webpage, Basics of Monitoring and testing of Drinking Water in Minnesota (www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/sampling.html).

How to Read the Water Quality Data Tables

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

Some contaminants are sampled for less than once a year because their levels in water are not expected to change from year to year. If any of these contaminants were found the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the tables with the detection date.

Additional monitoring for contaminants not included in the Safe Drinking Water Act may have been conducted. To request a copy of these results, call the Minnesota Department of Health at 651-201-4700 between 8 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 as it occurred in the previous calendar year.

Definitions & Abbreviations

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.

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 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$).

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).



Monitoring Results: Regulated Substances

Lead and Copper – Tested at customer taps

Contaminant (date, if previous)	EPA's Action Level (90% of homes less than)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG)	90% Results Were Less Than	Homes with High Levels	Violation	Typical Sources
Lead (2020)	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	0 ppb	4.6 ppb	0 out of 32	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (2020)	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	0 ppm	0.25 ppm	0 out of 32	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Inorganic & Organic Contaminants – Tested in drinking water

Contaminant (date, if previous)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA's Limit (MCL)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test	Range of Detected Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Nitrate	10 ppm	10.4 ppm	2.2 ppm	0 – 2.2 ppm	NO	Fertilizer runoff; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Natural deposit erosion.
Gross Alpha	0 pCi/l	15.4 pCi/l	5.2 pCi/l	N/A	NO	Natural deposit erosion.

Contaminants Related to Disinfection – Tested in drinking water

Contaminant (date, if previous)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA's Limit (MCL or MRDL)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test	Range of Detected Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	N/A	80 ppb	7.2 ppb	3.1 – 7.2 ppb	NO	By product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Chlorine	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.65 ppm	0.53 – 0.75 ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.

Other Substances – Testing in drinking water

Contaminant (date, if previous)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA's Limit (MCL)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test	Range of Detected Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Fluoride	4 ppm	4 ppm	0.79 ppm	0.71 – 0.94 ppm	NO	Natural deposit erosion; 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, MDH may monitor for contaminants not regulated. These 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. Scientists are often still learning about health effects, so this information can change over time.

The following table shows the unregulated contaminants detected last year, as well as human-health based guidance values for comparison, where available. The comparison values are based only on potential health impacts and do not consider the 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 or 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.

Because these contaminants are unregulated, EPA and MDH require no particular action based on detection of an unregulated contaminant; these results are for public education opportunity.

Unregulated Substances – Tested in drinking water

Contaminant (date, if previous)	Comparison Value	Highest Average or Highest Single Test	Range of Detected Results
Sulfate	500 ppm	29 ppm	17.6 – 29 ppm
Sodium*	20 ppm	16.8 ppm	5.56 – 16.8 ppm

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

More Information on Unregulated Substances

- **A-Z List of Contaminants in Water**
health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/contaminants/index.html
- **Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule**
health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/com/ucmr4.html

For People with Compromised Immune Systems

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.

Lead in Drinking Water

While Woodbury has historically met all lead standards, 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 old, 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. The city is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but it cannot control the plumbing materials used in private buildings. Here's what you can do to protect your self:

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 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.

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 an MDH accredited laboratory to get a sample container and instructions on how to submit a sample at eldo.web.health.state.mn.us/public/accreditedlabs/labsearch.seam. MDH 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 point-of-use water treatment units at health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/poulead.html.

Lead & Copper Rule Revisions

In 2022 the EPA revised its Lead and Copper Rule to address lead in drinking water supplies across the United States. Woodbury has historically met all lead standards and is required to sample the system every three years under the direction of MDH. In 2023, Woodbury will be collecting water samples again throughout the system for lead and copper compliance.

As required under the new rule, we are completing a system wide assessment to identify, document, and subsequently address any lead pipes in its system. At this time, there are no known or documented lead pipes in Woodbury partly due to the city's young age but also due to its building codes.

Learn more at epa.gov/dwreginfo/lead-and-copper-rule.

Additional Resources

- Lead in Drinking Water | health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/contaminants/lead.html
- Common Sources | health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/lead/fs/common.html
- Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water | epa.gov/safewater/lead
- Call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

Water Conservation

There are several ways residents can help protect our precious water resources, starting with simple practices like turning the faucet off while brushing teeth; showering instead of bathing; fixing running toilets by replacing flapper valves; and running full loads of laundry and use a minimal water use setting.

Water-Saving City Programs

Smart Controllers

Purchase a Rachio3 smart irrigation controller for a discounted price of \$35.

Toilet Rebates

Earn a rebate of up to \$100 when you replace an old toilet with a U.S. EPA WaterSense low-flush model.



Water Wise
City of Woodbury



More information at
woodburymn.gov/WaterWise

More About Your Drinking Water

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

MDH provides information about your drinking water source(s) in a source water assessment, including:

- How Woodbury 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 health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/swp/swa or call 651-201-4700.

PFAS Contamination & Treatment

In addition to the contaminants that are tracked and measured under the Safe Drinking Water Act, the city also works with MDH to monitor levels of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in the water system.

PFAS, a family of many fluorinated compounds, are used by several companies around the world in household and industrial products such as stain repellents, lubricants, fire retardant and suppressants, and more. PFAS wastes from a manufacturing site in Cottage Grove, Minn., were disposed of at various locations in Washington County. The source of PFAS in Woodbury's groundwater has been identified as these disposal sites.

MDH has established health

standards for specific PFAS and has issued health risk advisories on nine of Woodbury's 19 wells between 2017 and 2022. Six of these wells receive treatment at a temporary water treatment plant (pictured below) and the remaining three wells are offline.



Plans for a permanent water treatment plant are underway. The ultimate goal is to provide water that meets current and future standards, for a long time, without doubt. We are working with national engineering firms to develop the best

possible treatment technologies and system improvements to treat not just PFAS but other emerging contaminants for the foreseeable future.

The city is leveraging funds from the State of Minnesota 3M settlement agreement to pay for as much of the PFAS water treatment as possible.

More information, including details about the history of PFAS in Woodbury, treatment plans and testing results are available on the city's website at woodburymn.gov/PFAS.



Scan for more
information on PFAS