The sudden onset of particles which resemble sand are most often the result of a sump pump is allowed to drain via a sump basket (directs water to sump drain) and can cause water discoloration and staining. Raw water is pumped from the wells to the Maple Grove water treatment plant where it is treated to reduce iron and manganese content. Manganese content is reduced from a .5–.9 parts per million concentration to a .05 parts per million chlorine concentration. Test results are then submitted in the form of a water quality report.

Why is there sand in the water? One of the problems which resemble sand are most often the result of a sump pump is allowed to drain via a sump basket (directs water to sump drain). Exterior foundation drainage should be directed to within 15’ of curb and sewer emergencies. Maple Grove Public Water Supply System provides drinking water to its residents from groundwater sources; primarily from 10 wells, 157 to 295 feet deep, developed in the surficial Glacial Drift system having two elevated water towers and ground storage tanks providing for water pressure, peak day demand, and fire protection. Maple Grove Public Water Supply System provides drinking water to its residents from groundwater sources; primarily from 10 wells, 157 to 295 feet deep, developed in the surficial Glacial Drift system having two elevated water towers and ground storage tanks providing for water pressure, peak day demand, and fire protection.

We are proud to present to you our 2017 Maple Grove Water Quality Report. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards. We continually strive to adopt new and better methods for delivering the best-quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

**IMPORTANT CONTACT INFORMATION**
- **The Maple Grove Utility Billing Division** is located at W30 Terrace Lane North and can provide information or assistance for the following services:
  - Turn off at outside curb stop
  - Leaking water meter
  - Meter box
  - Exterior foundation
  - Roof downspout
  - Optional rigid pipe underground
  - Check Valve
  - Sump Basket
  - Pumping station
  - Service line
  - Service lateral

**ST. CLOUD TECHNICAL COLLEGE**
A Career in the Water Industry is Waiting FOR YOU! Saint Cloud Technical College’s Water Environment Technology program provides you with the tools you need to land a great job in this rapidly growing industry.

The City of Maple Grove Water Treatment Plant

**WATER SOURCE**

The City of Maple Grove provides drinking water to its residents from groundwater sources; primarily from 10 wells, 157 to 295 feet deep, developed in the surficial Glacial Drift system. The City has another 2 wells developed in the MN Surface Water Basin; public water supply. Raw water is pumped from the wells to the Maple Grove water treatment plant where it is treated to reduce iron and manganese content. Manganese content is reduced from .02 parts per million to .001 parts per million. Iron content is reduced from .5 – .9 parts per million to .05 parts per million.

The treated water is then pumped into the distribution system having two elevated water towers and ground storage reservoir with an combined capacity of 81,536,000 gallons.
Making Safe Drinking Water

Your drinking water comes from a groundwater source: ten wells. But that’s not all. Minnesota’s Department of Health and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) test the water from the Quauntry Buried Drainage and Quaquarium Water Table aquifers.

Maple Grove 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 your private water resources.

Contact Mark Nelson, Utilities Supervisor, at 763-494-6730 or marknelson@maplegrove.mn.gov if you have questions about Maple Grove’s drinking water. You can also ask for information about how you can take part in decisions that may affect water quality.

How to Read the Water Quality Data Tables

The tables (shown on page 2) 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. For these contaminants, data in the tables are not water year.

We may have done additional monitoring for contaminants that are not included in the Safe Drinking Water Act. To request a copy of those 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.

Water Quality Data Tables Definitions

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant above which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and/or other requirements which may result in the water system being subject to fines.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set by the EPA as necessary or permissible to protect public health.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): An upper limit to which a specific contaminant is to be lowered as much as possible but is not likely attainable. MCLGs are set by the EPA.

MG: Minimum Concentration Goal.

Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected to health risk to health. MCLGs allow for no margin of safety.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set by the EPA as necessary or permissible to protect public health.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): An upper limit to which a specific contaminant is to be lowered as much as possible but is not likely attainable. MCLGs are set by the EPA.

HAA (Haloform byproduct): Certain substances which form during disinfection of drinking water. HAA is potentially unhealthy when consumed.

AFLP (Adenosine and/or deoxyadenosine): A type of cancer that is found in the bladder of some people who were exposed to arsenic in drinking water for a long time.

Copper (ppm): A typical trace metal found in water that is not harmful to health. Copper is inadvertently introduced into water when it reacts with iron in the system.

Potential Health Effects and Corrective Actions (If Applicable)

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some human-made contaminants. Some people may be more vulnerable to the health effects of contaminants in drinking water than the general population. There may be health effects to vulnerable groups even at relatively low concentrations of contaminants. These vulnerable groups include:

- Children (because their bodies are still developing)
- Pregnant or nursing women
- Immigrants who are using drugs
- Older people
- People with compromised immune system (or who are taking immunosuppressive drugs)

People with compromised immune systems or other groups such as the elderly, low-income families, and children may be particularly at risk from infections. The developing fetus can also be particularly at risk from infections.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. This can be true for certain groups of people including:

- Children
- Pregnant women
- People who are immunocompromised
- Older people
- People with certain chronic disease states (e.g., diabetes, heart disease, and lung disease)

Some groups may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. This can be true for certain groups of people including:

- Children
- Pregnant women
- People who are immunocompromised
- Older people
- People with certain chronic disease states (e.g., diabetes, heart disease, and lung disease)

Let’s talk about lead in your drinking water. Lead is a serious health threat, especially for children. Lead is everywhere in the environment. Some common sources of lead include:

- Water pipes
- Service lines
- Old plumbing
- Lead solder
- Drums and barrels
- Lead-based paint
- Some household deodorants

Leading causes of lead poisoning are:

- Drinking water
- Food
- Air
- Soil

Source:

EPA’s Ideal Drinking Water Basics of Monitoring and Testing of Drinking Water in Minnesota (https://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa/)

Water Assessments (www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa/)

How Maple Grove is protecting your drinking water: Inspect your home and reduce lead levels.

Potential Health Effects and Corrective Actions (If Applicable)

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Some people such as children are more vulnerable to health effects from contaminants in drinking water than the general population. This can be true for certain groups of people including:

- Children
- Pregnant women
- People who are immunocompromised
- Older people
- People with certain chronic disease states (e.g., diabetes, heart disease, and lung disease)

Let’s talk about lead in your drinking water. Lead is a serious health threat, especially for children. Lead is everywhere in the environment. Some common sources of lead include:

- Water pipes
- Service lines
- Old plumbing
- Lead solder
- Drums and barrels
- Lead-based paint
- Some household deodorants

Leading causes of lead poisoning are:

- Drinking water
- Food
- Air
- Soil

Source:

EPA’s Ideal Drinking Water Basics of Monitoring and Testing of Drinking Water in Minnesota (https://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa/)

Water Assessments (www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa/)

How Maple Grove is protecting your drinking water: Inspect your home and reduce lead levels.