PUBLIC NOTICE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Tests show levels of radium 226 and radium 228
above drinking water standards

Stacy public water supply routinely monitors for the presence of drinking water contaminates. Recent testing results show that the average level of combined radium 226 and 228 was 6.2 picoCuries per liter (pCi/L). This is above the standard or maximum contaminant level (MCL), of 5.4 pCi/L.

Radium 226 and radium 228 occur naturally within the groundwater. Some people who drink water containing radium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

This is not an emergency. You do not need an alternative source of water, such as bottled water. However if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor. Home water treatment units are available to reduce radium 226 and radium 228, which include water softening, reverse osmosis, and distillation. It is recommended that these home water treatment units be certified to ensure radium removal. The use of carbon filters is not recommended for removal of radium, as radium may accumulate in the filter over time.

Your public water supply is exploring methods to reduce the level of radium 226 and radium 228, which may include an alternative water source or water treatment. You will be informed when the public water supply has reduced the level of radium and meets the standard.

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

For more information, please contact Tanner Jones at 651-775-7495 or mailing address 30955 Forest Boulevard, Stacy, MN 55079.

This notice is being sent to you by the City of Stacy, PWSID1130016.

PLEASE NOTE: this is not something caused by the city's maintenance of the system, it is naturally occurring in the aquifer.

As required by the Minnesota Department of Health you will be receiving this notice on a quarterly basis until the radium levels are at acceptable levels. The council is continuing to research options to address the radium levels.

Distribution Date: March 26, 2015

WATER SENSE

(FROM UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY)

The Facts on Leaks

- The average household's leaks can account for more than 10,000 gallons of water wasted every year, or the amount of water needed to wash 270 loads of laundry.
- Household leaks can waste more than 1 trillion gallons annually nationwide. That's equal to the annual household water use of more than 11 million homes.
- Ten percent of homes have leaks that waste 90 gallons or more per day.
- Common types of leaks found in the home include worn toilet flappers, dripping faucets, and other leaking valves. Fixing easily corrected household water leaks can save homeowners about 10 percent on their water bills

Leak Detection

- A good method to check for leaks is to examine your winter water usage. It's likely that a family of four has a serious leak problem if its winter water use exceeds 12,000 gallons per month.
- Check your water meter before and after a two-hour period when no water is being used. If the meter does not read exactly the same, you probably have a leak.
- One way to find out if you have a toilet leak is to place a drop of food coloring in the toilet tank. If the color shows up in the bowl within 15 minutes without flushing, you have a leak. Make sure to flush immediately after this experiment to avoid staining the tank.

Faucets and Showerheads

- A leaky faucet that drips at the rate of one drip per second can waste more than 3,000 gallons per year. That's the amount of water needed to take more than 180 showers!
- A showerhead leaking at 10 drips per minute wastes more than 500 gallons per year. That's the amount of water it takes to wash 160 loads of dishes in your dishwasher!

NOTE

- Look for products with the WaterSense label; they can save you money be less water consumption. Replacing an old leaky toilet with a WaterSense toilet will save the average family 13,000 gallons per year.

Outdoors

- An irrigation system should be checked each spring before use to make sure it was not damaged by frost or freezing
- An irrigation system that has a leak 1/32nd of an inch in diameter (about the thickness of a dime) can waste about 6,300 gallons of water per month.
- Check your garden hose for leak at its connection to the spigot. If it leaks while you run your hose, replace the nylon or rubber hose washer to endure a tight connection to the spigot using pipe tape and a wrench.

The city has received some complaints regarding biofuel burners, please note the Stacy City Code Section regulating:

§ 153.081 BIOFUEL BURNERS.

(A) Purpose. It is recognized and found that wood smoke and smoke generated by other outdoor solid fuel (biofuel) heating devices is hazardous to an individual's health and may affect the health of the general public when they are involuntarily exposed to the presence of smoke, and that breathing smoke is a significant health hazard particularly to children, elderly people, individuals with cardiovascular disease, and individuals with impaired respiratory functions. It is also recognized that biofuel burners are designed and intended to be a primary heat source, and therefore burn and emit smoke on a continual basis. Furthermore, significant fire safety risks are involved with units that are not properly installed, or do not have proper safety equipment such as spark arrestors; or are installed in close proximity to other buildings. The purpose of this section is to protect the public health, safety, comfort and general welfare of citizens against the hazards posed by biofuel burners.

(B) Definitions.

BIOFUEL BURNER. A device, structure, or apparatus that supplies direct or indirect heat to a building from the burning of solid fuel, including but not limited to, wood, corn, biomass pellets and other solid biofuels. Traditional woodburning stoves and fireplaces are excepted from this section.

STACK or CHIMNEY. Any vertical structure enclosing a flue or flues that carry off smoke or exhaust from a biofuel burner.

(C) Prohibition. Outdoor biofuel burners are prohibited and shall not be installed or operated within the city.

(D) Preexisting outdoor biofuel burners.

(1) All legally existing biofuel burners installed within city limits at the time of adoption of this section are required to meet emission standards currently required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), which are hereby adopted by reference, together with any amendments or modifications made to them in the future.

(2) Preexisting outdoor biofuel burners shall also be subject to the use regulations set forth in divisions (B), (F) and (G) herein. No preexisting biofuel burners shall hereafter be extended, enlarged, or expanded. At such time as the useful life of a nonconforming wood-burning unit or solid fuel-fired heating device has elapsed, or would need to be repaired to function properly, the unit cannot be replaced and must be abandoned, not used, and removed from the property immediately.

(E) Permit required. The city requires any person to obtain a building permit for any biofuel burner to be installed within a building after the date this section becomes effective.

(F) Registration. All existing burner shall be registered with the city within 60 days of the date of this section using a form approved by the city.

(G) Use regulations. All permitted biofuel burners shall be subject to the following use regulations:

(1) Stacks.

(a) The minimum stack height for any biofuel burner shall meet or exceed the manufacturer’s guidelines.

(b) Any existing, noncomplying stack shall be removed, replaced, or modified within a period of 60 days from the receipt of a notice generated from the Building Official.

(c) All stacks or chimneys must be constructed to withstand high winds or other related elements and according to the specifications of the manufacturer of the biofuel burner.

(2) Use period. Biofuel burners may only be used each year from September 1 to May 31, unless the furnace is being used to provide domestic water service.

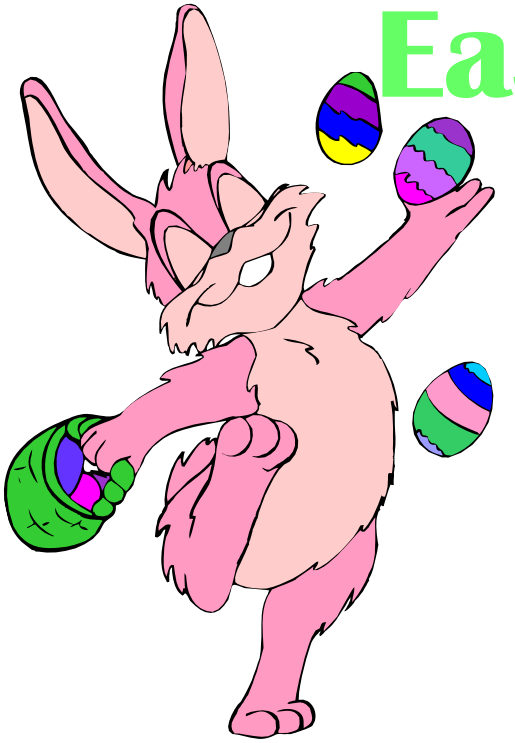
(3) Allowed fuels. Only the following materials may be burned in the biofuel burner: biomass pellets, corn, firewood, and clean, untreated lumber or other wood product prepared or cut to length appropriate for burning.

(4) Waste incineration prohibited. No biofuel burners shall be utilized in any manner as a waste incinerator, nor shall diseased wood be used.

(5) Smoke and fumes. Any dense smoke, noxious fumes, gas and soot, or cinders, in unreasonable quantities, or any use of biofuel burner to burn solid fuels other than those solid fuels for which the biofuel burner was designed, is declared a public nuisance.

(6) Fuel storage. Outdoor fuel storage is limited to two cords of wood, which is the amount of wood that can be stacked to 4 feet high by 4 feet wide by 8 feet long. Other fuel sources are similarly limited to a volume not to exceed 4 feet high by 4 feet wide by 8 feet long. Any structures constructed to contain or store fuel for biofuel burners must be constructed in accordance with the applicable zoning regulations.

Stacy Lent Easter Festival



Saturday, April 4
Noon -2pm
Lent Town Hall
Children 12 and Under

Questions? Call
Tony 651-491-7224

Easter Bunny
Games, Prizes,
Face Painting,
Crazy Hair Color
(free with 2 non-perishable food donations)
Free Hot Dogs

Dog/Cat License Due May 1

What you need to bring to City Hall

- Copies of Rabies Vaccination
- $15 Spayed/Neutered
- $20 Non-Spayed/Neutered

Late fee applies June 1