

Obituaries & Public Notices

Public Notices

City of Dover 2021 DRINKING WATER REPORT

Making Safe Drinking Water

Your drinking water comes from a groundwater source: two wells ranging from 490 to 533 feet deep, that draw water from the Prairie Du Chien Group and Jordan aquifers.

Dover 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 Gary Pedersen, City Clerk/treasurer, at (507) 932-4314 or dovercityclerk1@gmail.com if you have questions about Dover'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.

Dover Monitoring Results

This report contains our monitoring results from January 1 to December 31, 2021.

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 between 8:00 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, because it occurred in the previous calendar year.

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.

•**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.

•**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 (µg/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.

Monitoring Results - Regulated Substances

LEAD AND COPPER – Tested at customer taps.						
Contaminant (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA's Action Level	90% of Results Were Less Than	Number of Homes with High Levels	Violation	Typical Sources
Lead (8/20/20)	0 ppb	90% of homes less than 15 ppb	2.7 ppb	0 out of 10	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper (8/20/20)	0 ppm	90% of homes less than 1.3 ppm	0.17 ppm	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 Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA's Limit (MCL)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Barium (08/05/19)	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 Ideal Goal (MCLG or MRDLG)	EPA's Limit (MCL or MRDL)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Total Chlorine	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	0.07 ppm	0.05 - 0.12 ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.

OTHER SUBSTANCES – Tested in drinking water.						
Substance (Date, if sampled in previous year)	EPA's Ideal Goal (MCLG)	EPA's Limit (MCL)	Highest Average or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results	Violation	Typical Sources
Fluoride	4.0 ppm	4.0 ppm	1.46 ppm	0.49 - 1.30 ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive to promote strong teeth.

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 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 Dover 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 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. Dover is responsible for providing 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.

3. 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://eldo.web.health.state.mn.us/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.

4. Read about water treatment units: Point-of-Use Water Treatment Units for Lead Reduction (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/poulead.html>)

Learn more:

Visit Lead in Drinking Water (<https://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>)

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

The CCR is not being directly mailed to all customers, but a copy is available upon request from the Clerk of the City of Dover or viewed on the City website at dovermn.org.

Obituaries

Larry P. Palmby - Dover



Larry Paul Palmby, 82 of Dover, died Tuesday, March 29, 2022 after a short battle with cancer.

Larry was born September 7, 1939 in Dover to William and Genevieve (La Barge) Palmby. He graduated from St. Charles High School in 1957. Larry served in the United States Army and Army Reserves 354th from 1957-1962 with the military police. Larry married Bonnie Tibesar. They had four children, Paul, Tony, Jim & Deb and later divorced. On March 8, 1999, he married Juanita Semmen and they enjoyed 23 wonderful years together.

Larry spent most of his life on the family farm north of Dover. Farming was in his blood and he was still much a part of it even in his retirement. He and Juanita wintered for many years in Arizona where they made many lifelong friends. But they would never head south before harvest was finished and they were always back home before planting began. Larry also enjoyed riding Harley, NASCAR, traveling and any social gathering. He could make friends anywhere he went and never met a stranger.

Larry was a member of the St. Charles Moose Lodge, the Eyota & Laneshboro American Legions

and the Apache Junction, AZ Eagles Club and VFW Auxiliary.

He is survived by his wife, Juanita; children, Paul (Barb) of Janesville, WI, Tony (Angela) of Dublin, OH, Jim (Mandy) of Dover and Deb Palmby of Rochester and Pete (Christin) Semmen; grandchildren, Charles, Jesse (Meghan), Taylor, Cole, Russ, Mariah & Miranda Palmby, Matthew Hoff and Brianna Semmen; five great-grandchildren with one more on the way; two sisters, Mary (Don) Clemens of Eyota and Elaine Rysted of Stewartville and many nieces and nephews.

He was preceded in death by his parents and brothers, Bob, Bill, Tom and Ronal "Preacher".

A visitation will be 4-6 p.m., Thursday, April 7, 2022, at Hoff Funeral & Cremation Service - St. Charles. A celebration of his life will continue immediately following the visitation, beginning at 6 p.m. at the St. Charles Moose Lodge. He will be laid to rest in a private family ceremony at the Minnesota State Veterans Cemetery -Preston. In lieu of flowers, memorials are preferred. Hoff Funeral & Cremation Service - St. Charles is assisting the family with arrangements. www.hoff-funeral.com.

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Sherril J. Pierce - St. Charles



Sherril J. Pierce, 84, of St. Charles, MN died on Saturday, April 2, 2022, at Mayo Clinic Health System - Methodist Campus in Rochester, MN.

Sherril Joyce Feller was born on August 31, 1937, in Houston, MN to John and Fern Feller. She was raised in Ridgeway, MN and was a graduate of Houston High School. She worked as a waitress at the Princess Cafe in Rochester. On October 22, 1955, she was united in marriage with Floyd Pierce. She and Floyd raised their family in St. Charles, MN. Sherril worked at Home Produce in St. Charles for many years. She later worked for the Mayo Clinic in

Rochester as a cook and an anesthesiology assistant. In her spare time, Sherril enjoyed feeding the birds, vegetable and flower gardening, crocheting, and quilting. She was a very active member of Trinity Lutheran Church in St. Charles.

Sherril is survived by her husband, Floyd; four children: Michael (Lori) Pierce of Dover, MN, Bonnie (Greg) Nelson of Tenstrike, MN, Betty (Robert) Simon of Fountain, MN, and Violet (Fred) Lueck of Plato, MN; 8 grandchildren and 15 great-grandchildren.

She was preceded in death by her parents and one son, Roger in infancy.

The family prefers memorials directed to Trinity Lutheran Church.

There will be a funeral service for Sherril at 11:00 am on Thursday, April 7, 2022, at Hoff Funeral Home in St. Charles. Burial will be at the Hillside Cemetery in St. Charles. Visitation will be at the funeral home from 5:00 to 7:00 pm on Wednesday and from 10:00 to 11:00 am on Thursday.

Please leave a memory of Sherril and sign her online guestbook at www.hoff-funeral.com

Winona County

SHIFT COMMANDERS (Temporary)
Sheriff's Office

Full-Time, \$24.25 – 32.29/hr. (2021 wages)

Supervise jail operations, oversee facility security, communications, detainee movement. Temporary position will be for up to 16 months. Other corrections positions will be posted when the new Winona County jail nears completion. Please visit our website at www.co.winona.mn.us to apply. Online applications accepted until May 2, 2022; however, preference will be given to those that apply by 4:00 p.m. April 18, 2022. Individuals who previously applied must resubmit application. Winona County, 202 West Third St., Winona, MN 55987 (507-457-6352). Benefits offered: Pension plan, vac/sick leave, health & life insurance. EOE.