

Chanhassen's New WaterWise Program

The City of Chanhassen's WaterWise program for residents offers education and incentives to encourage water conservation throughout Chanhassen. Here are some of the current opportunities for residents:

Irrigation Audits:

Qualified residents may volunteer to receive a free audit by an Irrigation Professional to determine if their irrigation system is working properly, on an appropriate irrigation schedule, and how they can conserve water and save on watering costs. The city will contact residents who are qualified to receive the free audit offer.

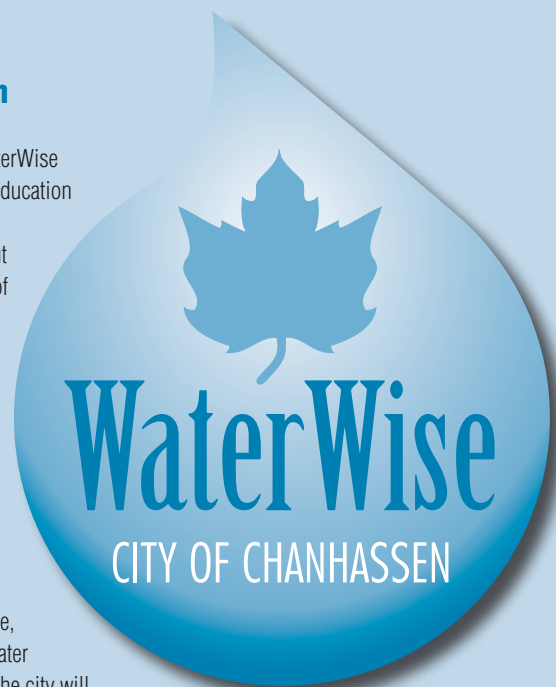
The WaterWise Energy Star Rebate Program:

Beginning in April, rebates may be given to residents who purchase water-saving appliances and fixtures that are Energy Star or Water Sense qualified. A limited number of rebates are available. For a complete list of Water Sense qualified products, visit the Water Sense website at <http://www.epa.gov/watersense/>. For a complete list of Energy Star qualified products, visit the Energy Star website at <http://www.energystar.gov/>.

The WaterWise Landscape Rebate Program:

Residents and business owners can receive a grant up to \$250 to install landscaping features on their property that will reduce the amount of household water used for irrigation purposes. Eligible landscaping features may include: rain gardens, prairie plots, shoreline restorations, vegetated swales, native plant beds, or trees and shrubs. Accepted applicants will be reimbursed \$2 per square foot of project area completed, up to \$250! Applications for the WaterWise Landscape Rebate Program will be accepted until August 1, 2008. A limited amount of rebate funds are available. Note: Annual, invasive and non-native plant species are discouraged and will not be Eligible for reimbursement.

For more information on the WaterWise Program, visit the City of Chanhassen's website at www.ci.chanhassen.mn.us or contact Krista Spreiter, Natural Resources Technician, at 952-227-1173.



Tips on How YOU can be WaterWise

- **Avoid watering between the hours of 10 am and 5 pm.** Watering during the warmest part of the day, when the sun is the strongest, is the worst time to water due to the high rate of evaporation.
- **Don't over-water.** Only give your grass and plants the amount of moisture they need. Most lawns only need 1 inch of water or rain a week. Use a rain sensor on your irrigation system to avoid watering when unnecessary.
- **Raise your lawn mower up an inch or two.** Allowing your grass to grow to 2-3 inches requires less watering and also encourages a deeper root system.
- **Install a rain barrel.** Rain barrels collect stormwater off of roofs or other surfaces and store it for future use, such as watering your lawn and garden.
- **Place a water-filled plastic bottle or other displacement device in your toilet tank.** This will reduce the amount of water required to flush by 1-2 gallons per flush. A typical toilet uses 6 gallons per flush.
- **Check your toilet, faucets, and other fixtures for leaks.** A slow drip wastes 15 to 20 gallons of water a day; a leaky toilet can waste hundreds of gallons.
- **Keep daily showers to 5 minutes or less.** A typical shower uses 5 gallons of water per minute.



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To: Chanhassen Resident

Inflow & Infiltration

What is inflow and infiltration? The City of Chanhassen is working on a "clear water" reduction program for the sanitary sewer system. The goal of this program is to reduce the amount of clear water (which includes stormwater, groundwater and surface runoff), also known as inflow and infiltration (I/I), that enters the sanitary sewer collection system. The City has been working on reducing inflow and infiltration into the sewer system by lining pipes and fixing broken joints that have allowed groundwater to enter the system. Clear water entering the sanitary sewer system is a problem for two reasons:

First, it consumes system capacity. For example, during a heavy rain storm, it is not uncommon for flows to triple or more. Inflow during major rainfalls may also exceed current capacity, causing system backups into homes and overflows into local lakes and rivers. These occurrences put public health at risk and violate state and federal regulations.

Second, Chanhassen's sewage is treated by the Metropolitan Council Environmental Services (MCES). The MCES plans to incorporate surcharges in 2007 for communities that exceed peak flow limits. Chanhassen falls somewhere in the top ten percent of communities identified by the MCES that have high peak flows. The result is that Chanhassen residents will pay higher costs for use of the sanitary sewer collection system.

Residents are the solution: A major way that I/I can be reduced is through the elimination of sump pumps that may be connected to the sanitary sewer system. Sump pump systems are designed to capture surface or groundwater that enters basements or crawl spaces and pump it away from the house. Any drain in your house that leads to the sanitary sewer system eventually ends up at a wastewater treatment plant, where it is treated. Sump pump water should NOT be discharged into the sanitary sewer system as this will result in higher sewer charges.

The failure of our community to reduce clear water from entering the sanitary sewer system will result in future surcharges and penalties from the MCES. With the City and its residents working together, future penalties can be avoided. Remember, this is a direct cost to you. For information, please refer to the following websites: www.ci.chanhassen.mn.us or www.metrocouncil.org.

Got Drinking Water Questions?

For up-to-date information on water outages or watermain repairs, call the Utility Hotline at 952-227-1317



Chanhassen Drinking Water Annual Report



2007 Drinking Water Test Results

Chanhassen Drinking Water Annual Report

This annual report outlines how Chanhassen drinking water compared to regulations set by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The regulations are enforced by the Minnesota Department of Health. This report is part of the city's obligation to provide residents with timely and accurate information about the city's drinking water and water system. In this report, you will find information about Chanhassen's water system, drinking water information from the EPA, and lab test results for the city's drinking water during 2007.

Source of Water

The City of Chanhassen is issuing the results of monitoring done on its drinking water for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2007. The purpose of this report is to advance consumers' understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources. The City of Chanhassen provides drinking water to its residents from a groundwater source: 10 wells ranging from 210 to 500 feet deep, that draw water from the Prairie Du Chien-Jordan, Quaternary Buried Unconfined and Multiple aquifers.

The water provided to customers may meet drinking water standards, but the Minnesota Department of Health has also made a determination as to how vulnerable the source of water may be to future contamination incidents. If you wish to obtain the entire source water assessment regarding your drinking water, please call 651-201-4700 or call 1-800-818-9318 (and press 5) during normal business hours. Also, you can view it online at www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa.

How to Read the Water Quality Table

The results contained in the following table show trace contaminants that were detected. Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; and as a result, not all contaminants were sampled in 2007. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled, they are included in the table along with the date that the detection occurred. In early 2007 when the drinking water test samples were taken, the City exceeded the federal standard for copper. This has been attributed to the start-up of the east water treatment plant. Recent testing by the Minnesota Department of

Health has shown that the City of Chanhassen's water is not in violation of the lead or copper levels.

Key to Abbreviations:

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.

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.

MRDL - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

MRDLG - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.

AL - Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

90th Percentile Level:

This is the value obtained after disregarding 10 percent of the samples taken that had the highest levels.

Note: Some contaminants do not have MCLs established for them. These unregulated

contaminants are assessed using state standards known as health risk limits to determine if they pose a threat to human health. If unacceptable levels of an unregulated contaminant are found, the response is the same as if an MCL has been exceeded; the water system must inform its customers and take other corrective actions.

Units of Measurement:

pCi/l PicoCuries per liter
ppb parts per billion
ppm parts per million
nd No Detection
N/A Not applicable

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found		Source of Contaminant
			Range	Result	
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	1.3-2.1	1.65	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm) 2006	2	2	N/A	0.04	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5.4	nd-1.1	1.51	Erosion of natural deposits
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	nd-400	111.5	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.95-1.1	1.06	Additive to promote strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	nd-0.1	0.1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	nd-3	0.75	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	80	N/A	0.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Tolucne (ppm)	1	1	nd-0.18	0.05	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	nd-1.57	0.43	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
Radon (pCi/l) 2006	N/A	N/A	N/A	44	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	nd-0.4	0.31	Water additive used to control microbes.
Copper (ppm)	N/A	90% of samples must be <1.3	90% of samples <2	9 out of 30 >1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	N/A	90% of samples must be <15	90% of samples nd	0 out of 30 >15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium (ppm) 2006	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.3	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm) 2006	N/A	N/A	N/A	71.8	Erosion of natural deposits.

Drinking Water Quality

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic Chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

A Word About Radon in Drinking Water Radon is a radioactive gas which is naturally occurring in some groundwater. It poses a lung cancer risk when gas is released from water into air (as occurs during showering, bathing, or washing dishes or clothes) and a stomach cancer risk when it is ingested. Because radon in indoor air poses a much greater health risk than radon in drinking water, an Alternative Maximum Contaminant Level (AMCL) of 4,000 picoCuries per liter may apply in states that have adopted an Indoor Air Program, which compels citizens, homeowners, schools and communities to reduce the radon threat from indoor air. For states without such a program, the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 300 pCi/l may apply. Minnesota plans to adopt an Indoor Air Program once the Radon Rule is finalized.

A Word About Lead in Drinking Water If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Chanhassen is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing the tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

A Word About Copper in Drinking Water In early 2007 when the drinking water test samples were taken, the City exceeded the federal standard for copper. This has been attributable to the start up of the east water treatment plant. Recent testing by the Minnesota Department of Health has shown that the City of Chanhassen's water is not in violation of the lead or copper levels. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Special Health Information 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. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 EPA's safe drinking water hotline at 1-800-426-4791.