

Chanhassen's WaterWise Program

The City of Chanhassen's WaterWise program is designed to assist residents and businesses with water conservation strategies through incentives and educational information. Here are some of the current opportunities for residents:

WaterWise Weekly:

This newsletter is emailed weekly from June 6 through August 29 and contains information regarding a specific topic on household water conservation. Participants receive:

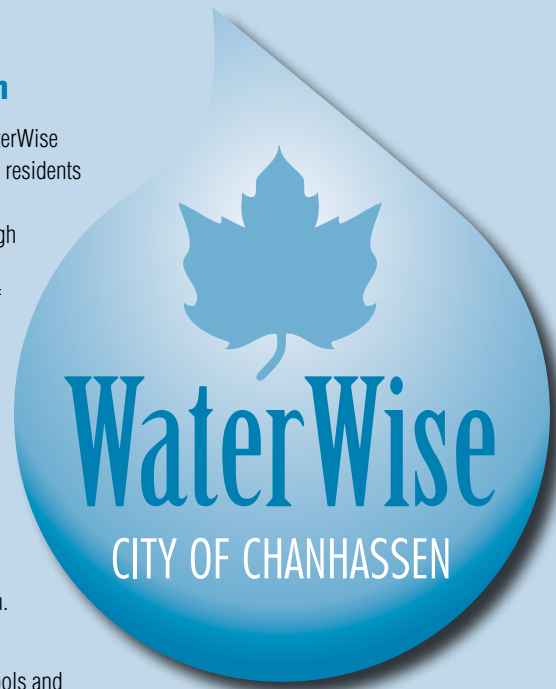
- A weekly newsletter with tools and information that can be used to reduce household water consumption.
- Automatic eligibility for monthly prize drawings.
- Grand prize given for the participant who reduces their water usage by the greatest percent, as well as the participant with the lowest usage throughout the program.

To participate in the WaterWise Program, or if you have questions, contact Krista Spreiter, Natural Resources Technician, at 952-227-1173 or by email at kspreiter@ci.chanhassen.mn.us.

Irrigation Audits for Homeowners Associations & Businesses

Qualified homeowners associations and Chanhassen businesses may volunteer to receive a free irrigation system audit by a WaterSense-certified city employee. The audit is a thorough examination of each component of your irrigation system that will help identify possible inefficiencies in the system.

To determine if you are eligible for an irrigation audit, please contact Krista Spreiter, Natural Resources Technician at 952-227-1173. If you have received an invitation letter and would like to schedule an audit, contact Carole Johnson at cjohnson@ci.chanhassen.mn.us or 952-227-1301.



Tips on How YOU can be WaterWise

- **Avoid watering between the hours of 9 am and 5 pm.** This reduces the amount of water lost to evaporation.
- **Don't over-water your lawn.** Water use triples during the summer months, mainly due to irrigation. Signs of over-watering include water running off your lawn and squishy spots. Most lawns only need 1 inch of water or rain a week. This equals running your sprinkler or irrigation system a total of 20 minutes per week for each zone or area of your lawn.
- **Turn the faucet off while shaving, hand-washing, or brushing teeth.**
- **Take shorter showers.** A typical shower uses 5 gallons of water per minute.
- **Check your toilet, faucets, and other fixtures for leaks.** A slow drip wastes 15 to 20 gallons of water a day; and a toilet can waste hundreds of gallons. The city provides free toilet leak test kits upon request.

Got Drinking Water Questions? For up-to-date information on water outages or watermain repairs, call the Utility Hotline at 952-227-1317. For after-hour water emergencies call 952-917-9345.

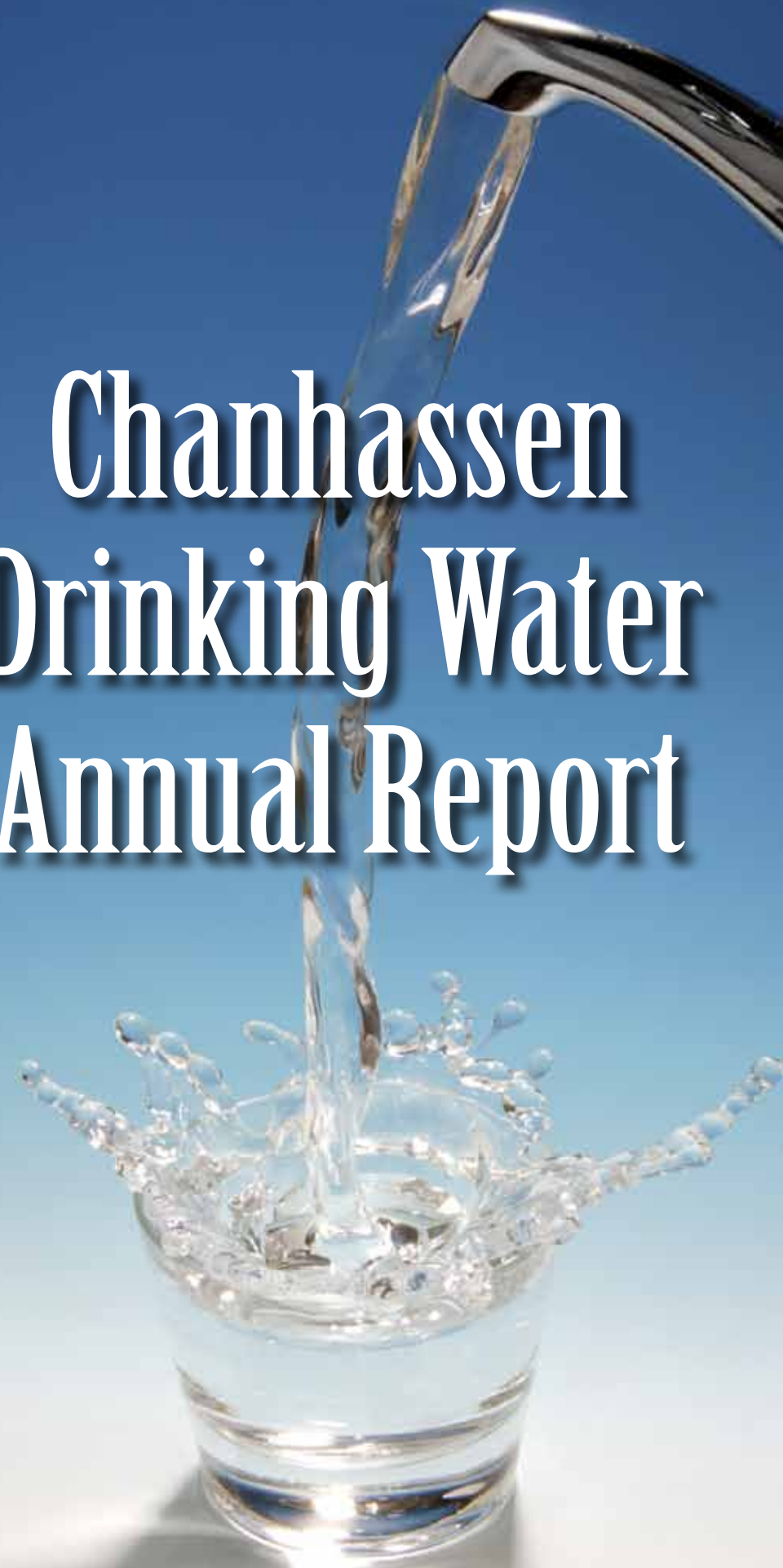
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To: Postal Customer

Chanhassen Drinking Water Annual Report





2010 Drinking Water Test Results

Reading the Water Quality Table

No contaminants were detected at levels that violated federal drinking water standards. However, some contaminants were detected in trace amounts that were below legal limits. The table shows the contaminants that were detected in trace amounts last year. (Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled in 2010. 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.)

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. (For example,

in a situation in which 10 samples were taken, the 90th percentile level is determined by disregarding the highest result, which represents 10 percent of the samples.) Note: In some situations in which only 5 samples are taken the average of the two with the highest levels is taken to determine the 90th percentile level.

Units of Measurement:

pCi/l	PicoCuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
nd	No Detection
N/A	Not Applicable

Chanhassen Drinking Water Annual Report

The City of Chanhassen is issuing the results of monitoring done on its drinking water for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2010. The purpose of this report is to advance consumers' understanding of drinking water and heighten awareness of the need to protect precious water resources.

Source of Water

The City of Chanhassen provides drinking water to its residents from a groundwater source: 10 wells ranging from 441 to 500 feet deep, that draw water from the Prairie Du Chien-Jordan and Multiple aquifers.

The Minnesota Department of Health has determined that the source(s) used to supply your drinking water is not particularly susceptible to contamination. 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.

Call 952-227-1311 if you have questions about the City of Chanhassen drinking water or would like information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water.

FAQ: What is the hardness of the water?

Chanhassen's water has a hardness of approximately 21 grains, which is similar to nearby communities who also get their water from a well source. Your water softener should be set accordingly.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found		Source of Contaminant
			Range	Result	
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	0	15.4	3.9-6.6	6.6	Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	N/A	2.24	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm) (6/5/2009)	2	2	N/A	0.08	Discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5.4	nd-2.3	2.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1-1.5	1.15	Additive required by the State of Minnesota to promote strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	0	60	N/A	5.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10.4	10.4	nd-0.9	0.09	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	80	N/A	20.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Contaminant (units)			Level Found		Source of Contaminant
			Range	Average/Result*	
Radon (pCi/l) (11/19/2008)			N/A	240	Erosion of natural deposits.
*This is the value used to determine compliance with federal standards. It sometimes is the highest value detected and sometimes is an average of all the detected values. If it is an average, it may contain sampling results from the previous year.					
Contaminant (units)	MRDLG	MRDL	****	*****	Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	nd-.2	0.07	Water additive used to control microbes.
****Highest and Lowest Monthly Average *****Highest Quarterly Average					
Contaminant (units)	MCLG	AL	90% Level	# sites over AL	Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.12	1 out of 30	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	0	15	1.3	0 out of 30	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Contaminant (units)			Level Found		Source of Contaminant
			Range (2010)	Average/ Result	
Sodium (ppm) (6/5/2009)			N/A	7.9	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm) (6/5/2009)			N/A	2.86	Erosion of natural deposits.
Monitoring for unregulated contaminants as required by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency rules (40 CFR 141.40) was conducted in 2010. Results of the unregulated contaminant monitoring are available upon request from Cindy Swanson, Minnesota Department of Health, at 651-201-4656					

Drinking Water Quality

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs 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.

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.

Radon in Drinking Water Radon is a radioactive gas that 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.

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.

Some contaminants do not have Maximum Contaminant Levels 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. The table to the left indicates the unregulated contaminants that were detected. Monitoring for unregulated contaminants as required by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency rules (40 CFR 141.40) was conducted in 2010. Results of the unregulated contaminant monitoring are available upon request from Cindy Swanson, Minnesota Department of Health, at 651-201-4656.

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.