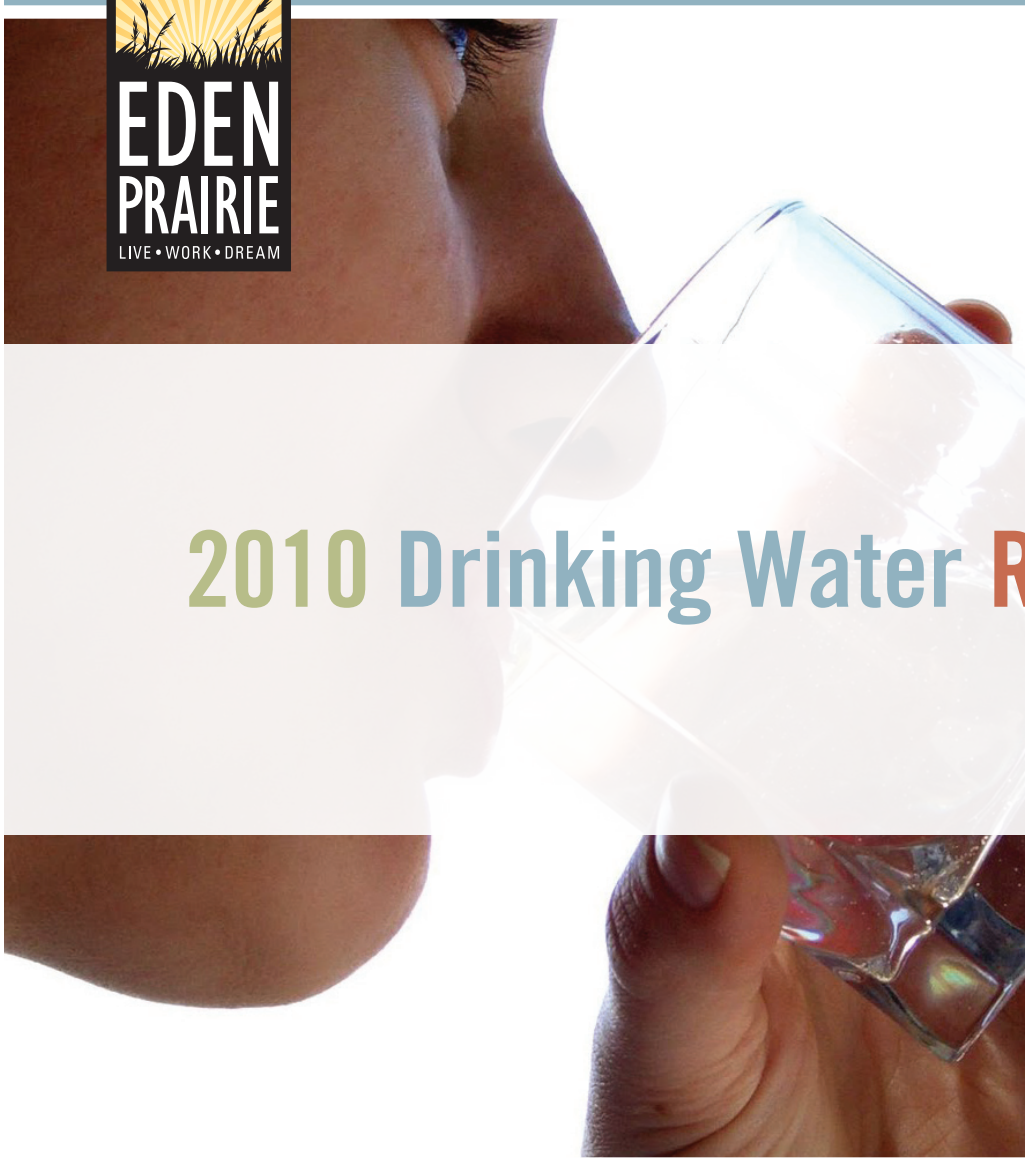

2010 Drinking Water Report

The City of Eden Prairie is issuing drinking water monitoring results for the period from Jan. 1 through Dec. 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.

Water Quality Monitoring Results

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 tables at the end of this report show the contaminants that were detected in trace amounts last year. Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. As a result, not all contaminants were sampled for in 2010. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the table along with the date that the detection occurred.

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Eden Prairie provides drinking water to its residents from a groundwater source. This includes 15 groundwater wells that range from 379 to 420-feet deep that draw water from the Jordan and Prairie Du Chien-Jordan aquifers.

The **Minnesota Department of Health** (MDH) 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, call **651-201-4700** or **800-818-9318** during normal business hours. To view the source water assessment report visit **health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa**.

Educational Opportunities

The **Environmental Learning Center** is located within the Eden Prairie **Water Treatment Plant**. Elementary and middle school students are invited to visit the Center and learn about water conservation and how to become good stewards of our environment. The interactive exhibits bring environmental issues to life and allow students to conduct research on topics such as watershed and other water-related concerns to Eden Prairie.

To arrange a class or tour, call the **tour reservation line** at **952-949-8327**. Reservations must be made in advance.

In addition, Eden Prairie hosts the Twin Cities branch of the **Water Environment Technologies** (WETT) program conducted by St. Cloud Technical College. This 12-month program provides adult students with the skills needed to qualify for a job in this rapidly growing industry. If you would like more information on this program, please contact **St. Cloud Technical College** at **800-222-1009**, or instructors **Bill Spain** or **Keith Redmond** at **bspain@sctc.edu** or **kredmond@sctc.edu**.

Water Conservation Programs

One step you can take to conserve water is to upgrade your appliances to include water-conserving washing machines, toilets and faucets. Replacing these fixtures can save up to 35 percent of your household water usage in an easy way, and result in a positive impact on the long-term stability of our water supply.

The City offers rebate programs for the purchase of these high-efficiency models. Rebates are also available for upgrading irrigation systems to be more water-efficient. Funds are limited and available on a first-come, first-serve basis. For rebate information, visit **edenprairie.org**.

New Utility Rate Structure

In October 2010, the Eden Prairie **City Council** voted to approve a **new utility rate structure** that took effect **Jan. 1, 2011**. The changes adopted will allow the City's utilities operation – which is funded entirely by user fees, not by tax dollars – to maintain the system as it ages, and will encourage water conservation among Eden Prairie residents and businesses.

Currently, more than 75 percent of all residential customers fall in the 0-36,000-gallons range of water used per quarter. Based on the new rate structure, that means the average household utility bill in Eden Prairie will increase by approximately $8.50 per quarter.

For more information, including a detailed listing of the new utility rates, visit **edenprairie.org** and click on **Utility Rate Information**. Or, call the City of Eden Prairie utility billing staff at **952-949-8382** or **952-949-8380.**

Contact Information and Volunteer Opportunities

Contact **Rick Wahlen**, manager of utility operations, at **952-949-8530** or **rwahlen@edenprairie.org** with questions about the City of Eden Prairie's drinking water, or for information about volunteer opportunities related to the household water testing program for lead and copper.

If you have questions regarding water rates, lawn watering policies or restrictions, or would like additional copies of this report, contact **Leslie Stovring**, environmental coordinator, at **952-949-8327** or **lstovring@edenprairie.org**.

Why are There Contaminants in My Drinking Water?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include 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 human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminates does not necessarily indicate the 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 **800-426-4791**.

2010 Drinking Water Report

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals, such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and 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 and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline** at **800-426-4791**.

What Can I Do to Keep Our Waters Clean?

Do you know you live on waterfront property? If you live next to a storm drain you do! Storm drains carry stormwater runoff from streets and yards to local ponds, lakes and creeks. Whatever washes off your yard and street enters the storm drain and is washed untreated to the nearest waterway. This discharge can pollute the water, and as the water filters into the ground it can potentially contaminate our groundwater.

You can help keep our waters clean! Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly, dispose of household hazardous waste at designated recycling locations, clean paint brushes inside at the sink, sweep up your yard waste and clean up after your pet.

Contaminants that may be present in source water:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, 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 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, are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants 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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Key to abbreviations

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

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

MRDLG
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

N/A
Not Applicable (does not apply).

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 situations where only five samples are taken, the average of the two with the highest levels is taken to determine the 90th percentile level.

ppb
Parts per billion, which can also be expressed as micrograms per liter (ug/l).

ppm
Parts per million, which can also be expressed as milligrams per liter (mg/l).

Contaminant (units)	MRDLG	MRDL	****	*****	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.6 – 1.1	0.88	Water additive used to control microbes.

**** Highest and Lowest Monthly Average
***** Highest Quarterly Average

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found Range (2010)	Level Found Average / Result*	Typical Source of Contaminant
Radioactive Contaminants					
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	N/A	0.47	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Inorganic Contaminants					
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.87 – .96	0.94	State of Minnesota requires all municipal water systems to add fluoride to the drinking water to promote strong teeth. Also results from erosion of natural deposits and discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Volatile Organic Contaminants					
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	0	60.0	N/A	6.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	0	80.0	N/A	18.9	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Microbiological Contaminants					
Total Coliform Bacteria	0 present	>5% present	N/A	1%	Naturally present in the environment.

* Average / Result — This is the value used to determine compliance with federal standards. It is sometimes the highest value detected and is sometimes an average of all the detected values. If it is an average, it may contain sampling results from the previous year.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	AL	90% Level	# sites over AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants – Source Water (Household Testing)					
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.02	0 out of 30	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	0	15	1.3	0 out of 30	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. For example, children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities while adults could, over many years, develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Eden Prairie 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 your tap for 30 seconds to two 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 **epa.gov/safewater/lead**.

Some contaminants do not have Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) established for them. These "unregulated contaminates" 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. In the table that follows are the unregulated contaminants that were detected.

Contaminant (units)	Level Found Range (2009)	Level Found Average/Result	Typical Source of Contaminant
Unregulated Contaminants			
Sodium (ppm) (10/16/2006)	N/A	9.4	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm) (10/16/2006)	N/A	22.4	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**.