

ATTENTION PRIOR LAKE RESIDENTS - REMEMBER THE SPRINKLING RESTRICTIONS!

Ordinance related to City Water Works System, the hours, time of day, uses of water, and penalties related to lawn watering restrictions.

Odd-Even Sprinkling Restrictions:

- Restriction hours from **10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.**
- Restriction months from **May 1st through October 1st.**

The following items are exempt from odd-even and day time watering restrictions:

- Hand held hose watering of vegetable or flower gardens, flower pots, hanging baskets, car washing and general use of power washers.
- City athletic complexes; Ponds Park, Ryan Park, and Lakefront Park.
- Landscaping, including newly seeded or laid sod, within the first thirty (30) days of placement with the application and inspection of watering permit. (Permits may be obtained online at www.cityofpriorlake.com.)
- Private well for irrigation.
- Residents pumping from the lake.

Municipal water customers who violate this ordinance are subject to warnings or fines:

- First offense; Warning.
- Second offense; \$50.00
- Third offense; \$100.00
- Each subsequent offense fine shall double (\$200.00, \$400.00, \$800.00) for the same property owner within the same calendar year. The fine shall be added to the offender's next water bill.

LAWN SPRINKLING REGULATIONS

Residents with house addresses with the last digit being even may water lawns by hose or irrigation only on even numbered calendar days. Likewise, residents with house addresses with the last digit being odd may water lawn by hose or irrigation only on odd numbered calendar days.

*If you utilize a lawn or irrigation contractor it is important that you provide this information to them to prevent warnings or violations of the sprinkling ordinance.

More information is available on the City of Prior Lake website at www.cityofpriorlake.com under the Fast Find section at Water Restrictions, or you may call the Maintenance Center at 952-447-9830.

UTILITY BILLING IS LOCATED AT CITY HALL AT 4646 DAKOTA STREET S.E.

Phone contact numbers for Utility Billing are as follows: 952-447-9843 or 952-447-9844 or by e-mail at utilitybilling@cityofpriorlake.com

Vulnerability Assessments

Prior Lake is making efforts to protect your water source. To reduce the vulnerability to drinking water supplies, the City has added chain link fencing around wells, locks on hydrants and increased lighting to all well structures. If you have more questions about the vulnerability of Prior Lake water contact the Public Works Department at 952-447-9830.

Surface Water Quality

All groundwater starts as surface water and the surface waters of Prior Lake are ultimately affected by what happens upstream on the land draining to them. Often the term "water quality" is taken to mean "water clarity"; however, a broad range of nutrients and pollutants go into the question of surface water quality. Pollutants that affect water quality include overabundant nutrients such as phosphorus or nitrates from fertilizers, bacteria, chlorides, a wide variety of toxic chemicals, and byproducts from automobiles such as oils, lubricants or solvents.

You can help keep our surface waters clean by taking a few simple efforts to control the sources of these pollutants.

Six simple things you can do to help keep surface waters clean:

1. Compost lawn clippings and leaves and never allow them to wash from the street into the drain.
2. Use lawn fertilizers sparingly, and only when a soil test recommends it, and never use banned phosphorus fertilizers.
3. Leave a buffer of natural vegetation between surface water and your manicured lawn.
4. Never dump household chemicals or motor oil down the drain or onto land. Dispose of these materials at an appropriate recycling facility.
5. Pick up pet waste and dispose of it in the trash.
6. Keep your automobile well tuned and leak free and wash cars on the lawn or at a car wash, not in a driveway or street.

Utility News

In 2009 the City of Prior Lake completed the new Water Treatment Facility. The Water Treatment Facility has been in operation since last year, providing filtered water for all Prior Lake residents, and has the capability to filter up to 7.5 million gallons a day. The treatment process removes 98% of manganese and 95-96% of iron using sodium hypochlorite, sodium permanganate and fluoride. The facility provides garage space for water-related equipment and adds 1.5 million gallons to the City's water storage system. The facility is connected to all but one of the City's wells and will help to reduce brown water episodes. The facility does not soften water. Water hardness is measured by the amount of calcium and magnesium in the water, which are not being removed in the facility. However, water softeners typically remove some iron naturally, and since iron is removed at the facility, home water softeners should run more efficiently (less salt used to get the same results).

City staff is working closely with the engineers and contractors while testing and operating the facility. All water in the distribution system is now run through the facility, producing excellent water with iron and manganese levels both below drinking water standards (as set by the EPA). If you have questions about the process, please contact the City of Prior Lake Public Works Department at (952) 447-9830. The facility site is xeriscaped (landscaping that requires little watering) with rain gardens and 1200-1400 native plants. The wetlands surrounding the site were integrated into the plan.



Aesthetic Water Quality

Not only is the water tested for regulated contaminants, the City also monitors for parameters important to water quality. Use this information when selecting and adjusting home treatment devices:

pH	7.2	
Total Hardness	330 ppm	19.3 grains/gal
Calcium	210 ppm	12.3 grains/gal
Magnesium	120 ppm	7.0 grains/gal
Iron	0.10 ppm	0.006 grains/gal
Manganese	0.074 ppm	0.004 grains/gal



City of Prior Lake Water Quality Report 2010

This annual Water Quality Report is your guide to the quality and safety of the tap water provided by the City of Prior Lake Utilities Department. Please review this report, and let us know about your concerns. We encourage customers to stay informed on drinking water issues. For questions or concerns about tap water or information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the water quality, contact the Public Works Department at 952-447-9830.

Spanish: Información importante. Si no la entiende, haga que alguien se la traduzca ahora.

Hmong: Daim ntawv no tseem ceeb heev. Yog koj tsis to taub, nrhiav tus neeg pab txhais rau koj sai.

The City of Prior Lake strives to provide safe drinking water and top-notch service to residents. We also encourage you to stay abreast of drinking water issues. Informed water customers are powerful advocates for safe drinking water.

The City's web site (www.cityofpriorlake.com) contains information about Prior Lake's Public Works Department, water system, water conservation, and lawn watering restrictions. If you'd like to learn more, use sources listed on this page.

Contact Information

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline	800-426-4791
Minnesota Department of Health	651-201-4670
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources	651-296-6157

Internet Resources

- www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water
- www.epa.gov/OGWDW/kids
- www.waterwiser.org
- www.epa.gov/safewater
- www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters



City of Prior Lake
4646 Dakota St. SE
Prior Lake, MN 55372-1714

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Prior Lake, MN
Permit No. 33

****ECRWSS**
POSTAL CUSTOMER**

Prior Lake Water is Groundwater

All water delivered to residents is groundwater. The City operates seven wells, ranging in depth from 345 to 640 feet deep, that draw water from the Jordan aquifer. Two other wells draw water from the Franconia-Ironton-Galesville aquifers and help meet increased summer demands. 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 1-800-818-9318 (and press 5) during normal business hours. Also, you can view it online at:

www.health.state.mn.us/divs/ch/water/swp/swa.

Remember

Remember to keep the radio transmitter in your home (a gray box about 4" square, located near the water meter) accessible and free of obstructions. If the receiver is unable to detect a signal, City staff will have to visit your home and correct the problem.

Water Conservation

Over-depletion of our water supply resources is a real threat. Remember that the City of Prior Lake observes an odd/even sprinkling restriction, in conjunction with a 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily ban effective May 1 through October 1. You can save water and have a green lawn by following a few wise-use water tips:

•If your grass springs back when you step on it, it doesn't need watering.

•If it rains an inch or more, wait at least five days to water again.

•Use a sprinkler that delivers large drops, rather than a fine mist.

•Mow your grass to a length of 2" to 3", and let the clippings lie on the ground. This shades the soil to prevent evaporation.

Sod Watering Permits

New sod watering permits are available at City Hall at 4646 Dakota Street SE, by contacting the Public Works Department at 952-447-9830 or online at:

www.cityofpriorlake.com. The permits are only available if you have installed new sod, seeding or landscaping and must be inspected by maintenance personnel prior to being allowed. This permit is only good for thirty days which allows watering everyday excluding the hours of 10am to 5pm.

•Mow your grass to a length of 2" to 3", and let the clippings lie on the ground. This shades the soil to prevent evaporation.

What You Need to Know about Drinking Water Regulations

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that 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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

The Laboratory Tests

Your water is thoroughly tested as it is pumped from the ground and from locations throughout the City.

Contaminants that may be present in source water are divided into five basic testing categories:

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

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can occur naturally or come from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are industrial and petroleum process byproducts and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can occur naturally or result from oil and gas production and mining.

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 (800-426-4791).

Contaminant Information from EPA

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants found 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/Centers for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).



Source Water Testing

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. Water from the wells is thoroughly tested for contaminants like these, and lab test results for Prior Lake water are listed on the table to the right.

Prior Lake Drinking Water Found Safe in 2009

Before the City of Prior Lake delivers water to your home, it is thoroughly tested in certified laboratories that can detect trace amounts of contaminants. The results of monitoring done on Prior Lake drinking water is for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2009. **No contaminants were detected that exceeded 2009 EPA limits in drinking water.**

EPA regulates substances that are potentially harmful to human health and have a reasonable possibility of being found in drinking water. Tests for some of these substances are as frequent as weekly, quarterly, or annually. The levels of some things however, change little over time, or the chances of detecting them is low. These are monitored less than annually. Substances that have been found in previous years' testing are also listed in the table, along with the year that they were found.

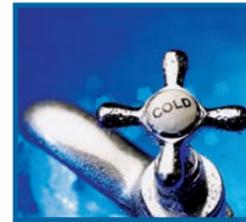
Definition of Terms in the Table

The **Average Result** 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.

Regulated substances have Maximum Contaminant Levels (**MCLs**) set by the EPA. This is the highest level of the substance legally allowed in drinking water. Some contaminants also have MCL goals (**MCLGs**). This is the level of a substance below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available water treatment processes. **MRDL**: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. **MRDLG**: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.

***Unregulated substances** do not have MCLs. They are assessed by state standards known as health risk limits. If an unacceptable amount of any substance is ever found in our water, the City of Prior Lake will notify residents immediately and take corrective action to eliminate the problem. The **Action Level (AL)** is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow. The **90th Percentile Level** 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 in which only 5 samples are taken, the average of the two with the highest levels is taken to determine the 90th Percentile Level. **nd**: No Detection.

pCi/l: PicoCuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity). **ppm**: Parts per million. **ppb**: Parts per billion.



No contaminants were detected at levels that exceed limits for safe drinking water

Radon

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, the EPA is assessing two limits for drinking water. One limit is an Alternative Maximum Contaminant Level (AMCL) of 4000 pCi/L. It will apply to states that have adopted an Indoor Air Program, which compels citizens, homeowners, schools and communities to reduce the radon threat from indoor air. The second limit, which will apply to states without an Indoor Air Program, may be set at 300 pCi/L. Minnesota plans to adopt an Indoor Air Program once the Radon Rule is finalized.

Lead

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 Prior Lake 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: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Prior Lake Drinking Water Testing Results 2009

Contaminants (units) (date)	MCL	MCLG	Average Result	Range	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic (ppb)	10	0	4.62	nd-4.62	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.35	.0383-.35	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.23	1-1.4	State of Minnesota requires all municipal water systems to add fluoride to the drinking water to promote strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	0	3.3	—	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	80	0	17.3	—	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Radon (pCi/l) (10/22/08)	Limit not yet established		303	—	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.83 Highest Quarterly Avg.	.02-1.63 Lowest-Highest Monthly Avg.	Water additive used to control microbes.
Copper (ppm) (8/31/07)	AL: 90% of samples tested must be <1.3	—	90% of samples < 0.71	0 out of 30 samples tested > 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb) (8/31/07)	AL: 90% of samples tested must be <15	—	90% of samples < 3.0	0 out of 30 samples tested > 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium* (ppm)	No established EPA limits		8.4	—	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate* (ppm)	No established EPA limits		19	—	Erosion of natural deposits.