

City of Rogers Water System Report



City of Rogers
22350 South Diamond Lake Road
Rogers, MN 55374
(763)428-8580
Hours : Monday—Friday 8 a.m.—4:30 p.m.
www.ci.rogers.mn.us

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55374
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Postal Patron

To learn more about drinking water issues, connect with the resources listed below:

The City of Rogers strives to provide safe, quality drinking water and high quality service to residents and businesses. We encourage you to call us with questions or concerns about your water quality and service. For more information about the Rogers water system, such as test results, or customer service questions call Utilities Department at 763-428-8580.

Learn More about Tap Water



EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791
Minnesota Department of Health 651-201-5000
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) 651-296-6157
EPA www.epa.gov/safewater
DNR www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters
MDH www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water
American Water Works Association www.awwa.org

Outdoor Water Restrictions

To conserve water and address DNR requirements, Rogers has adopted restrictions for outdoor water use.

Water customers must follow an odd/even schedule when sprinkling lawn. Homeowners and businesses with addresses ending in an odd-number may water on odd-numbered calendar days. Those with addresses ending in an even number may water on even-numbered days. The restrictions apply to all City water customers. Property owners with automatic irrigation systems must adjust their systems accordingly.

Exceptions

Hand-Held Watering-City water customers may wash vehicles and do hand held hose watering of shrubs, flowers and trees on any day and at any time if the hose has a nozzle with automatic shutoff.

New Sod- If you have new sod or seed you are eligible for a 30 day exemption permit available at the Public Works Department at no charge, you would then be exempt from the odd-even restrictions for unattended watering during the first 30 days following planting.

Non-City Water Customers -The restrictions do not apply to people who use sources other than the City water system. Some examples include the Rogers High School and Middle School that have non city water sources.

Enforcement

City employees will enforce the water restrictions when they see violations. In addition residents may wish to notify the City of potential violators, this communication may be done by email or calling the City offices. The penalty for violating the restrictions is a written warning for the first offense and \$50 penalty for each violation thereafter.

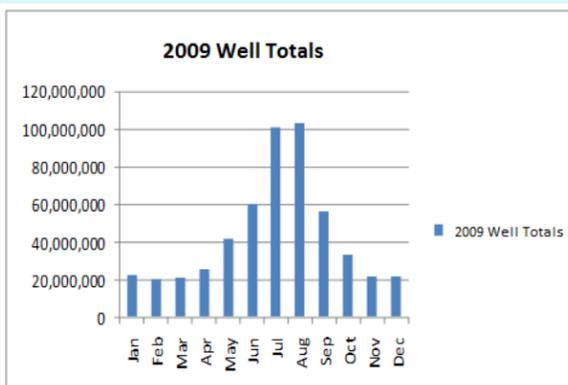
Changes

If drought conditions or equipment failure occur the City may require changes to the restrictions, they would be announced on the City website, www.ci.rogers.mn.us.

Help Conserve Water

Over-depletion of our groundwater resources is a real threat in this region. Lawn watering is the single biggest residential use of water. You can have a green lawn and save water by following these 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 height of 2 1/2" to 3", and leave the clippings on the ground. This shades the soil to prevent evaporation.
- Install water sensors on automatic sprinkler systems.



Water Usage

The graph above demonstrates water usage demands during the year as water flows from the wells to the towers and to your home.

The City of Rogers pumps an average of 25 million gallons of water in the non summer months, however during the summer months water demand increases to about 100 million gallons of water a month. This spike puts significant stress on the aquifer and pumping equipment.

Our water source is not infinite. Aquifers require time to recharge. Consequently, the City of Rogers has adopted water restrictions.

Why Restrictions?

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR) requires cities to address water conservation proactively. This is especially true when a city seeks a permit from the DNR to construct new wells, which Rogers has had to do to meet the growing demand for water. The DNR also now requires a mandatory conservation rate to be applied to customers to encourage reduced water usage. The restrictions also ensure that water is available for fire emergencies.

2009 Drinking Water Report

This report includes the results of monitoring done on Rogers' drinking water from Jan. 1 to Dec 31, 2009. The purpose of this report is to help consumers better understand where their drinking water is coming from and how it is monitored.

Results Monitoring

No contaminants were detected at levels that violated federal drinking water standards, however some contaminants were detected in trace amounts. The table that follows shows the contaminants that were detected in trace amounts last year or in years prior, since not all contaminants were sampled for 2009.

How to Read the Water Quality Table

The level found can be the highest amount found in the water or the average of all samples analyzed, depending on the regulation. If it is an average, it may contain sampling results from the previous year. If multiple samples were tested in 2009, the lowest and highest detected values are listed under Range of Detections.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

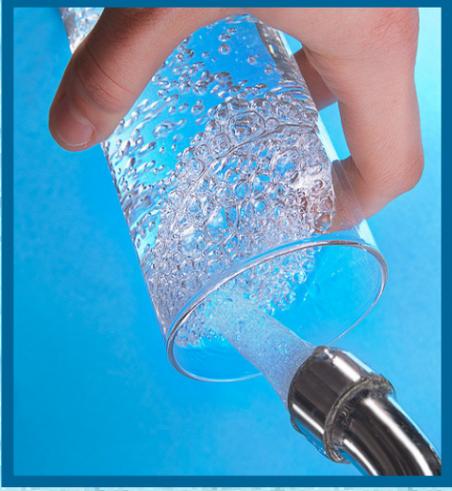
90th Percentile Level: This is the value obtained after disregarding 10 percent of the samples taken that had the highest percentile.

PCII: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
nd: not detected

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal

Results of Rogers Water

Contaminant (units)	Date	MCLG	MCL	Range (2009)	Average /Result*	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	2009	0	15.4	N/A	3.2	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	2009	0	5.4	ND-.119	.12	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2009	4	4	1-1.2	1.13	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.
Halooacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2009	0	60	N/A	1.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (Total tri-halomethanes) (Pb)	2009	0	80	N/A	3.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Coliform Bacteria	2008	0	>1	N/A	1*	Naturally present in the environment.
Radon (pCi/l)	2009			N/A	352	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine (ppm)	2009	4	4	.9-1.4	1.23	Water additive used to control microbes.
Copper (ppm)	2009	N/A	1.3-AL	.94-	0 out of 20	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	2009	N/A	15-AL	2	0 out of 20	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	2009	-	No limit set	7.8-12	12	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	2009	-	No limit set	18.9-32.8	32.8	Erosion of natural deposits.



www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa4700. You can also view it online at:

assessment for your drinking water, call 651-201-4700. If you wish to obtain the entire source water report. If you are not particularly susceptible to contamination, that the sources used to supply your drinking water are not particularly susceptible to contamination. The Minnesota Department of Health has determined that the sources used to supply your drinking water are not particularly susceptible to contamination.

Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

potential health effects, call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. For information about contaminants and health risk. 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. 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, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Health Information from the EPA



Source Water Information

The City of Rogers provides drinking water to its residents from groundwater source: five wells ranging from 364 to 374 feet deep, that draw water from the Franconia-Tronton-Galesville Aquifers.

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 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

Monitored Substances

In general, sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) may 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. 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants,** including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants,** which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production mining activities.