

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

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.

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 ground water starts as surface water and the surface waters of Prior Lake are ultimately affected by what happens up stream 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.

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 used 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.

Water Aquifers, Conservation and Your Health

Most people are completely unaware of how permeable and wide-ranging underground aquifers actually are, and often assume that water sources are quite local, when in fact the opposite is true.

In the Twin Cities of Minnesota, for instance, local communities all draw their water from the Jordan aquifer.

Before human development, the water in these aquifers naturally flowed from the surface, down through the soil and stone, into the aquifer, then upward and out through springs along streams and toward major rivers, and generally in somewhat of a southeasterly direction.

We have altered this process by driving deep into the aquifers. Now, much of the water travels through the aquifers toward major population centers, where it is drawn up through wells.

A direct impact on our daily lives is that chemical ground and soil contamination such as pesticides and herbicides that may occur hundreds of miles away may eventually show up in the drinking water in major metropolitan areas.

This information comes from the Minnesota Green Team at www.mngreenscenecom.

Aesthetic Water Quality

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

pH	7.2	
Total Hardness	300 ppm	17.1 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	0.056 ppm	0.004 grains/gal



City of Prior Lake Water Quality Report 2011

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.

In 2009 the City of Prior Lake completed the new Water Treatment Facility. The Water Treatment Facility has been in operation since 2009, 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.

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.



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Prior Lake Drinking Water Testing Results 2010



The City of Prior Lake 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.

The City of Prior Lake provides drinking water to its residents from a groundwater source: seven wells ranging from 345 to 640 feet deep, that draw water from the Jordan and Franconia-Ironton-Galesville aquifers.

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 that follows 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 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.)

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.

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. 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 your 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>.

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 drinking 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.

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 and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 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.

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/dis/eh/water/swp/swa.



Contaminant (Units) Date	MCLG	MCL	Range	Average/Result	Typical Source of Contaminants
Arsenic (ppb) 8/7/2009	0	10	N/A	4.62	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm) 8/7/2009	2	2	N/A	0.35	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.82-0.91	1.05	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)	0	60	N/A	3.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	10.4	10.4	nd-0.17	0.17	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	0	80	N/A	12.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Radon (pCi/l) 10/22/2008	-----	-----	N/A	303	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDLG: 4	MRDL: 4	Highest and Lowest Monthly Avg.: 0.08-2.2	Highest Quarterly Avg: 0.92	Water additive used to control microbes.
Copper (ppm)	1.3	AL: 1.3	90% of samples < 1.2	3 out of 30 samples tested > 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	0	AL: 15	90% of samples < 3.4	2 out of 30 samples tested > 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium (ppm)	No EPA Limit Set	No EPA Limit Set	N/A	4.86	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	No EPA Limit Set	No EPA Limit Set	N/A	3.25	Erosion of natural deposits.

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 MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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.

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

Average/Result: 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.

pCi/l – PicoCuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

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

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

nd – No Detection

N/A – Not Applicable