

CITY OF EDEN PRAIRIE
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
2015 Drinking Water Report
PWSID: 1270010



The City of Eden Prairie is issuing the results of monitoring done on its drinking water for January 1 to December 31, 2015. 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 - Summary

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 2015. 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 381 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 (SWA) regarding your drinking water, please call 651-201-4700 or 1-800-818-9318 (press 5) during normal business hours. You can also view the SWA report online at: www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa.

Water Conservation Programs

One step that you can do to conserve water would be to upgrade to water-conserving washing machines, toilets, faucets and irrigation sensors. The City has rebate programs for these items. 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. For rebate information, visit edenprairie.org/livinggreen.

Contact Information / Volunteer Opportunities

Call Rick Wahlen, Manager of Utility Operations, at 952-949-8530 if you have questions about the City of Eden Prairie's drinking water or would like information about opportunities for volunteers for our household water testing program for lead and copper (see the section on Compliance with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations).

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.

Education Opportunities

The Eden Prairie Water Treatment Plant has an outstanding Environmental Learning Center and conducts tours for schools wishing to learn more about public water systems. Please contact Leslie Stovring if you would like more information on how to schedule a tour.



In addition, Eden Prairie hosts the Twin Cities branch of the Water Environment Technologies program conducted by the St. Cloud Technical and Community College. This 12-month program provides adult students with the skills necessary to qualify for a job in this rapidly growing industry of drinking and wastewater treatment, as well as water and sewer system maintenance. For more information, contact St. Cloud Technical and Community College at **320-308-5952**, Bill Spain at bspain@sctcc.edu or Keith Redmond at kredmond@sctcc.edu.

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 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.

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).

N/A - Not Applicable (does not apply).

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found		Typical Source of Contaminant
			Range (2014)	Average /Result*	
Barium (ppm) (02/24/2011)	2	2	N/A	0.03	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.72-.74	0.77	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	7.3-8.5	8.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	0	80	25.8 - 33.9	33.9	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*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)	MRDL G	MRDL	****	*****	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	0.9 – 1.0	0.99	Water additive used to control microbes.

****Highest and Lowest Monthly Average.

*****Highest Quarterly Average.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	AL	90% Level	# sites over AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm) (06/25/2014)	1.3	1.3	0.01	0 out of 30	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb) (06/25/2014)	0	15	1.6	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. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. 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 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>.

Monitoring may have been done for additional contaminants that do not have MCLs established for them and are not required to be monitored under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Results may be available by calling 651-201-4700 or 1-800-818-9318 during normal business hours.

Monitoring for unregulated contaminants as required by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency rules (40 CFR 141.40) was conducted in 2015. Results of the unregulated contaminant monitoring are available upon request from Cindy Swanson, Minnesota Department of Health, at 651/201-4656.

Compliance with National Primary Drinking Water Regulations

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.

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.

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.