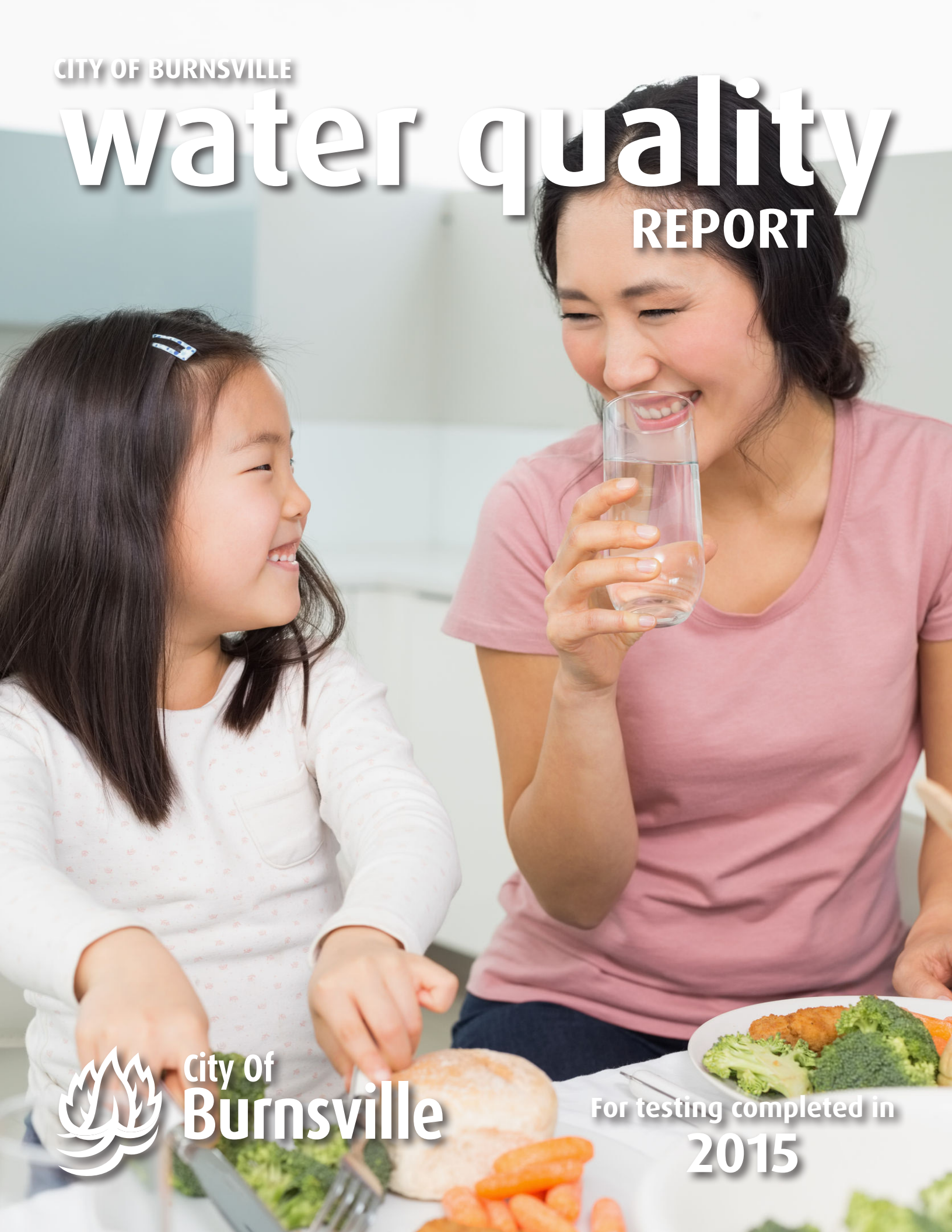
CITY OF BURNSVILLE

water quality REPORT



City Of Burnsville

For testing completed in 2015

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Contact

City of Burnsville Water & Sewer Utilities
Monday-Friday; 7 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.
952-895-4552
www.burnsville.org/water
After hours emergency dial 9-1-1

General Phone Numbers

Main City Offices……..…..……952-895-4400
Public Works/Maintenance Facility....……..952-895-4550
Streets……952-895-4555
Utility Billing……...…..…952-895-4480
Water & Sewer Utilities……..….952-895-4552

More Information

Minnesota Department of Health:
www.health.state.mn.us

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency:
www.pca.state.mn.us

Environmental Protection Agency:
www.epa.gov

Your Drinking Water is Certified Safe

The City of Burnsville is committed to providing safe and quality drinking water to residents that meets or exceeds federal requirements.

The City of Burnsville is issuing the results of monitoring done on its drinking water for the period from 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.

Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains and how it compares to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Minnesota State standards. We are proud to announce that testing results once again show that Burnsville is providing clean and safe drinking water from each of its water sources.

We are committed to providing you with this information in an easy to understand format because informed consumers are our best allies. If you have questions about the City of Burnsville's drinking water, or would like information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water, call 952-895-4550.

Sincerely,
Burnsville Water & Sewer Utilities Division

English: This report contains very important information. Translate or ask someone who understands it.

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

Russian: Этот документ содержит важную информацию. Если вы не понимаете, то пожалуйста найдите кто-то для того чтобы помочь перевести для вас.

Hmong: No yog daim ntawv tseemceeb. Yog koj tsis totaub, nrhiav neeg pab txhais rau koj kom sai sai.

2015 Drinking Water Report

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

In Burnsville, 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 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.

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/Centers for Disease Control (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.

Key to Terms Used in the Table

Level Detected: 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.
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.
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).
N/A: Not Applicable (does not apply).
TT: Treatment Technique. A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Turbidity: A measure of water clarity, which is monitored as an indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

2015 Test Results

Contaminant *(units)*	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range	Typical Source of Contaminant
Alpha Emitters *(pCi/l) 6/5/2013*	15.4	0	7.4	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium *(ppm) 1/9/2012*	2	2	0.16	N/A	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Combined Radium *(pCi/l) 6/5/2013*	5.4	0	3.7	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Chlorine *(ppm)*	4 MRDL	4 MRDLG	0.76*	0.6 – 0.9 †	Water additive used to control microbes
Fluoride *(ppm)*	4	4	1.03	0.57 – 1.1	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 *(ppb)*	60	0	7.73	4.2 – 8.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) *(ppm)*	10.4	10.4	0.45	N/A	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes *(ppb)*	80	0	28.58	9.4 – 35.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity *(NTU)*	TT	N/A	0.30‡	100§	Soil runoff
Contaminant	**Unit**	**% Removal Required**	**% Removal Achieved**	**# Quarters Out of Compliance**	**Typical Source of Contaminant**
Total Organic Carbon	% removed	N/A - 15%Δ	23.1 – >67.7%	0	Naturally present in the environment
Contaminant *(units)*	**AL**	**MCLG**	**90% Level**	**# Sites Over AL**	**Typical Sources of Contaminant**
Copper *(ppm)*	1.3	1.3	0.37	0 out of 30	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead *(ppb)*	15	0	1.7	0 out of 30	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

*Highest quarterly average.
†Lowest to highest monthly average.
‡Highest single measurement.
§Lowest monthly percentage of samples meeting the turbidity limits.
ΔOur system uses direct filtration for surface water treatment. Direct filtration systems are not required to achieve total organic carbon percent removal levels.

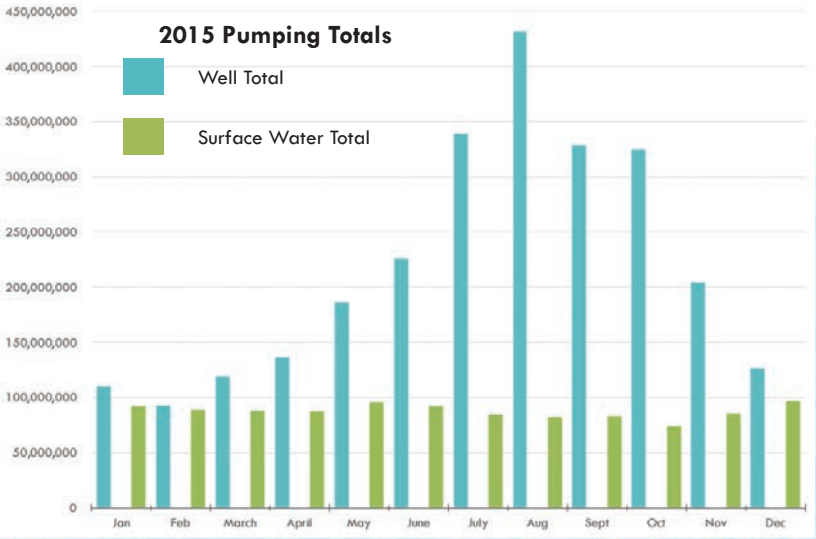
Important Source Water and Health Information from the EPA

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.

Water Pumping Statistics



In 2015, the City of Burnsville pumped 2.6 billion gallons of groundwater and 1 billion gallons of surface water for a total of 3.6 billion gallons pumped. Pumping less water from wells will speed up recharge of the groundwater aquifer source.

Burnsville's Water Sources

The City of Burnsville provides drinking water to its residents from the following groundwater and surface water sources:

- Surface water drawn from the Kraemer Quarry
- 17 wells ranging from 265 to 1030 feet deep, that draw water from the Jordan, Mt. Simon, Prairie Du Chien-Jordan, and Tunnel City-Mt.Simon aquifers.

The Minnesota Department of Health has made a determination as to how vulnerable our systems' sources 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. You can also view it online at www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa.

Call 952-895-4550 if you have questions about the City of Burnsville drinking water or would like information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water.

Aesthetic Water Quality

Hardness – 23 Grains Per Gallon (gpg) or 393 Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L)
Iron – 0.05 ppm
Manganese – 0.02 ppm

Save the Water, Save the World!

Drinking water is a valuable natural resource – one of the most valuable we have. Although Minnesota is fortunate to have an abundance of lakes and rivers, freshwater is still a limited resource.

Every summer in Burnsville, water consumption increases by more than 2.5 times that of winter water use. In 2015, the City of Burnsville pumped 2.6 billion gallons of groundwater – and 1 billion gallons of surface water for a total of 3.6 billion gallons. That's approximately 60,000 gallons per resident last year.
That's a lot of water!

While Burnsville's use of surface water greatly reduces the amount of groundwater pumped (and helps recharge our important groundwater aquifers) – there are simple things you can do to help conserve water.

Reduce Lawn Watering
Lawn watering is the primary reason water consumption rises so high in the summer months. Contrary to popular belief, lawns are healthier when you DO NOT water them every day. Daily watering results in shallow root systems for the grass, making them less drought tolerant. Essentially, the grass begins to require more water because the roots have access to fewer soil nutrients.

Don't Overuse Sinks, Tubs and Toilets
Toilet flushing consumes most of a household's average daily water usage, with bathing typically coming in a close second. Toilet dams can save about two gallons per flush – and most new toilets are engineered for low volume, using about half as much water as older versions. Showering generally uses less water than a bath. Finally, be sure to turn off the sink faucet while washing your face, shaving or brushing your teeth.

Check for Leaks
A slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons of water per day. Check all faucets and water sources periodically for leaks, especially if you notice an unusual increase in your water bill.

For more water saving tips visit www.burnsville.org/savewater.

When Can I Water?

Odd-Even Lawn Watering Restrictions

The City of Burnsville has an odd-even lawn and garden watering policy in effect from April 1 through Sept. 30.

Midday Watering Restrictions
- No watering is allowed between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Odd-Even Watering Restrictions
- Homes with even-numbered addresses may water their lawns before 11 a.m. or after 3 p.m. on even-numbered calendar dates.
- Homes with odd-numbered addresses may water their lawns before 11 a.m. or after 3 p.m. on odd-numbered calendar dates.
- Multi-family residences or businesses with multiple addresses, or structures that do not have an apparent address should water on odd-numbered days.
- If there are 31 days in a month, both even and odd addresses can water on the 31st.

Exceptions
Exceptions to odd-even watering restrictions include the following. Owners must contact the City's Public Works Department at 952-895-4550:
- Lawns with new seed, new sod or new landscaping
- Plant materials that require daily watering such as golf greens and tees, certain athletic fields with special soil conditions, flower pots and baskets, and vegetable gardens.

Non-Compliance
While the City's hope is to gain compliance with these water conservation restrictions through education, a fee system has been established for those who do not comply.

The following fees for non-compliance will be assessed and included on the property owner's water bill:
- First notice within a calendar year – warning
- Second notice within a calendar year – $25
- Third notice within a calendar year – $50
- Fourth notice within a calendar year – $100
- Fifth notice and beyond – $250

A door hanger and a follow-up letter will be provided to property owners to notify them of each documented incident of non-compliance.

If you have any questions about these restrictions, please call the Burnsville Public Works Department at 952-895-4550.

Commercial, Residential Water Meters to be Replaced Over Next Two Years

Automated water meter systems are quickly becoming the standard for utility providers across the country. Unsurprisingly, Burnsville has been ahead of the curve.

Since the early 2000s, all City residences and businesses have been equipped with automated meters. Rather than requiring a "meter reader" to physically walk up to and read meters each month, the system is able to transmit water usage data electronically to a utility worker driving through the City streets.

New water meters will be installed on interior plumbing in residences and businesses city-wide.

Next Generation Water Meters Being Installed Soon

Over the next two years, the City will be upgrading all commercial and residential meters, which will allow them to automatically transmit meter reads to the utility billing department at City Hall. The system will also provide customers with more data on their water usage, detect leaks and other system problems much earlier, and allow meters to be read even more cost effectively!

Sometime in the coming months, you will be notified that the City will need access to your water meter to make this important upgrade. Keep an eye out for more information!

For more information on City water and utilities visit www.burnsville.org/water.

Sign Up for Online Utility Billing, Payment

Electronic statements and online bill pay is an environmentally friendly way for customers to handle their utility (water, sewer, etc.) accounts. It is convenient – allowing you to view, print, download and pay bills anytime, anywhere. And it is FREE – saving you the cost of a stamp!

Customers have multiple options to pay their utility bills, including:

- Automatic, recurring payments through a checking account or credit card
- One-time payments online using your account number
- Pay by phone (1-855-230-7047)
- Payment through your bank's online bill pay function

Learn more and make the switch today at www.burnsville.org/utilities.

Watch What You Flush!

Did You Know?

Products marketed as "flushable" may not be safe for the sewer system. Items such as wipes and feminine hygiene products don't disintegrate when flushed. Instead, they stay completely intact and get stuck along the pipe walls or in sewage pumps. Even grease and oil from food will harden and stick to pipe walls. Toilet paper will safely break apart in the sewer lines, but everything else should go in the garbage!

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 Burnsville 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Get the Lead Out

Ever since the Federal government implemented the "Lead and Copper Rule" in the early 1990s, drinking water systems have been closely monitored for lead and other contaminants.

Lead is unusual, in that it typically does not come from the drinking water source. Instead, most lead contamination happens when lead is "leached" from lead service lines, lead pipes, solder, etc. in the distribution system leading to a home.

While Minnesota communities have had relatively few issues with lead contamination, a number of U.S. cities – including Washington, D.C. and Flint, Michigan – have had problems in recent years. In both of these cases, the issues began as a result of changes to water treatment, or to the water source – causing the water to be more corrosive.

Staying Safe from Lead in Minnesota

In Minnesota – anytime a water system goes to a different water source, or water treatment is changed, the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) reviews the plans and examines corrosion-control methods. To avoid unintended consequences, any change requires review and approval by MDH – and enhanced monitoring. These steps help project drinking water in Minnesota from contamination.

For more information on MDH role in drinking water visit www.health.state.mn.us and search "Drinking Water Protection."

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.