

# City of *Champlin*

## *Annual Water Quality Report*



**Dear Resident,**

Each year we monitor the quality of water that we produce and distribute by means of testing for contaminants. We are proud to issue the results of our 2010 testing in this report. **No contaminants were detected at levels that violated federal drinking water standards.**

In addition to informing you about the quality of your water, this report addresses important issues such as sewer backups and watering restrictions. We encourage you to review this information and call us at (763) 923-7190 if you have questions about the City of Champlin drinking water or would like information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water.

**Thank you,**  
***Mike Bramwell***  
City of Champlin  
Utility Superintendent

***Please  
review the  
important information  
on sewer  
back-ups on  
pages 6-7.***



The City of Champlin 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.

### Our Water Source

The City of Champlin provides drinking water to its residents from a groundwater source: six wells ranging from 291 to 620 feet deep, that draw water from the Franconia-Mt. Simon and Franconia-Ironton-Galesville aquifers.

The Minnesota Department of Health has determined that the sources used to supply your drinking water are not particularly susceptible to contamination. 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/eh/water/swp/swa](http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa)

### Information from the EPA

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.*



### General Source Water Information

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

### Lead Information

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 Champlin 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>

### Sprinkling Restrictions

Please take an active role in conserving our water resources. High-demand periods are hard on our production equipment as well as our water resources.

If all Champlin residents do their part and follow the odd/even sprinkling ban, the City's water production facilities will be better able to provide water without further watering restrictions. The mandatory odd/even sprinkling ban becomes effective May 1 and continues through Labor Day each year.

## Read All About It!

Learn to read the label on household products and look for "caution," "warning," "danger" or "poison" — and then be sure to dispose of items with those labels properly.

From button cell batteries and bug spray to medicine and mothballs, many common products we use everyday contain potentially hazardous ingredients and require special disposal.

Dumped on or buried in the ground, these hazardous materials can contaminate the soil and move down into the groundwater or be carried by runoff during rainstorms into nearby surface waters, potentially poisoning our drinking water.

For more information, please visit [www.mnwaterconnection.com](http://www.mnwaterconnection.com)



### Setting Up a New Water Softener

If you are setting up a softener for the first time or just want to adjust the softness of your water, you can use the following information to guide you. The water hardness in the City of Champlin is 17 grains per gallon and contains negligible amounts of iron (Fe). If you are installing a new softener, a good set point to begin with is 17 grains per gallon. Try it there for a week or so and if you desire a change, adjust the set point up or down depending on your personal preference for water softness. Adjusting the set point up (higher number) will make the water softer. Conversely, if you want your water to be harder, adjust the set point down (lower number.)

Customers whose house number ends in an odd number may water on the odd-numbered calendar days and, customers whose house number ends in an even number may water on the even-numbered calendar days. Property owners with private wells are not affected by the watering ban. New sod that has not taken root, and newly seeded areas are exempt from the ban, and trees and shrubs may be watered with a handheld hose. Most automatic sprinkler controls can be programmed to follow the odd/even format.

If you have any questions or comments, please call the utility department at (763) 421-0154.



## Champlin Testing Results 2010

Contaminant (Unit) Year	MCLG	MCL	Range	Average/ Result	Typical Source of Contaminants
<b>Barium</b> (ppm) 8/13/09	2	2	N/A	0.1	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Fluoride</b> (ppm)	4	4	0.93-1	1.15	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.
<b>Nitrate as Nitrogen</b> (ppm)	10.4	10.4	nd-0.09	0.09	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Total Trihalomethanes</b> (ppb)	0	80	N/A	1	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Tetrachloroethylene</b> (ppb)	0	5	N/A	0.5	Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
<b>Chlorine</b> (ppm)	MRDLG: 4	MRDL: 4	High and Low Monthly Avg.: 0.1-0.2	Highest Quarterly Avg.: 0.41	Water additive used to control microbes.
<b>Copper</b> (ppm)	1.3	AL: 1.3	90% of samples < 0.81	0 out of 30 sites > AL: 1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Lead</b> (ppb)	0	AL: 15	90% of samples < 1.3	0 out of 30 sites > AL: 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Sodium</b> (ppm) 8/13/09	No EPA Limit Set	No EPA Limit Set	N/A	20	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Sulfate</b> (ppm) 8/13/09	No EPA Limit Set	No EPA Limit Set	N/A	46.3	Erosion of natural deposits.

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.)

### 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.

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.

Monitoring for unregulated contaminants, as required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency rules (40 CFR 141.40), was conducted in 2010. Results of the unregulated contaminant monitoring are available upon request from Cindy Swanson, Minnesota Department of Health, at 651-201-4656.

#### 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.

**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.

ppm – Parts per Million    ppb – Parts per Billion  
nd – No Detection    N/A – Not Applicable

## SEWER BACKUPS:

### What You Should Know and How You Should Protect Yourself

Occasionally a blockage in a sewer line will result in a backup of sanitary sewage into a private home. If you experience a backup, immediately contact the City of Champlin Utilities Department. The following information will answer the basic questions about what to do if you experience a backup and how to begin cleaning.

#### INSURANCE

The City is not automatically responsible when a sewer backup occurs. There are many reasons for backups which the City cannot control. For example, people dumping inappropriate items such as grease or diapers into the system can create a blockage. Tree roots can grow into and obstruct the lines. Generally, the City is responsible only if it was negligent in maintaining the main sewer lines.

Sometimes, your homeowners' insurance will pay for sewer backups. Not all policies have this coverage and you should check with your agent. If you feel damage occurred as a direct result of the City's negligence, you can file an insurance claim by calling the City.

#### CLEAN UP

For large clean ups, you should call a cleaning service. Your insurance carrier might have suggestions on which service to use or you can look in the Yellow Pages. For smaller backups you can clean yourself, use a solution of two tablespoons chlorine bleach in one gallon of water. To reduce health hazards, thoroughly clean the areas affected by the backup as soon as possible. The Minnesota Department of Health suggests the following:

- Use outside air to dry your home.
- Open windows and doors and use an exhaust fan to remove moist air from the house.
- If available, use a room de-humidifier. Empty it often.
- If your basement is flooded, pump the water in stages – about one-third per day.

Make sure the level of floodwater outside is below the level of the basement floor. If not, do not pump the basement all at once because the saturated soil could cause the basement walls to collapse.

- Wear a mask to prevent inhaling contaminated dust, especially if you have allergies. Consult your physician if you have questions.
- Open, clean, decontaminate, and thoroughly dry cavities in walls, floors, and ceilings.
- Release any water or mud that has been trapped in walls, ceilings or floor cavities. Allow walls to dry from the inside out.
- Remove moisture and debris from all surfaces and get surface materials dry within 24-48 hours.
- Remove all interior wall finishing materials and insulation.



- Throw out any wet insulation, moist plaster, wallboard and paneling.
- If you think you might have materials containing asbestos in your home, call the Minnesota Department of Health at 651-201-4620.

- If any materials are still wet or moist after 24-48 hours, you should assume they have mold growing on them.

#### FOOD

Throw out any opened food or packaged foods that are not waterproof. Commercially canned foods can be salvaged if the labels are removed and the cans thoroughly washed. The cans should be disinfected by wiping the entire surface with a laundry bleach and water mixture and rinsed in clear water. Home-canned foods require additional care. After the jars containing home-canned foods have been washed and disinfected, the jars should be boiled for ten minutes before using.

#### CLOTHING/HOUSEHOLD

- Line-dry all articles before attempting to clean or treat them.
- After drying, brush off loose dirt and debris.
- Send "Dry Clean Only" items to a professional cleaner.
- Wash clothes several times in cold water. Add up to a cup of bleach per load of wash if it will not harm the clothing.
- Rinse and dry all items as soon as possible.
- Throw out mattresses and pillows.

#### WET CARPETING

- Pull up waterlogged carpet immediately to prevent further floor damage.
- Carpet pads cannot be saved. Remove the pads and throw them away.
- Attempt to save carpets or throw rugs only if they would be very expensive to replace.
- Clean and dry your floors thoroughly before re-carpeting.

#### WET FLOORS OR HARDWOOD

- Remove all moisture or debris.
- Scrub floors and woodwork within 48 hours using a stiff brush, water, detergent, and disinfectant.
- Allow all wood to dry thoroughly.

#### WET FURNITURE

- Discard upholstered furniture if it has been exposed to water or contaminated material.
- Clean, rinse and disinfect wood furniture.
- Place wood furniture outside in a shady area so it will dry slowly.

#### WET APPLIANCES

- If your hot water heater became wet due to flooding, it should be discarded. The insulation typically can't be replaced and the burner or heating element might become damaged and could cause an explosion or fire if used. If in doubt, consult a service professional before using.
- If the furnace was flooded, have it inspected and serviced by a

professional furnace service before using.

#### RECORD KEEPING

- Take pictures of damage for your records.
- Keep all receipts for all work done.
- Write a description of the extent of damage.
- Record date and time of occurrence and note which sewer areas surcharged— floor drain, lower level toilet, laundry tub and the like.

#### HELP PREVENT BACKUPS

The following items should be disposed of in your trash can, NOT in the sanitary sewer system:

- Diapers
- Paper towels
- Cooking grease
- Food (do NOT use the disposal for all food items)

#### REMINDER

Property owners are responsible for the maintenance, repair, and cleaning of the service line from the house to the City main line.

For more information, contact the City of Champlin Utility Department at 763-421-0154 or visit the city's website at [www.ci.champlin.mn.us](http://www.ci.champlin.mn.us).

For more information on clean ups, visit the Minnesota Department of Health's website at [www.health.state.mn.us](http://www.health.state.mn.us)

## St. Cloud Technical & Community College

### A Career in the Water Industry is waiting for YOU!

St. Cloud Technical and Community College's Water Environment Technologies (WETT) program provides you with the skills you need to land a great job in this rapidly growing industry.

There are many benefits to this program:

- Hands-on learning
- Metro and St. Cloud location
- 12 month program
- 95% placement rates

Call St. Cloud Technical and Community College at 1-320-308-5952 for more information on this career program or e-mail Bill Spain, Instructor: [bspain@sctcc.edu](mailto:bspain@sctcc.edu)