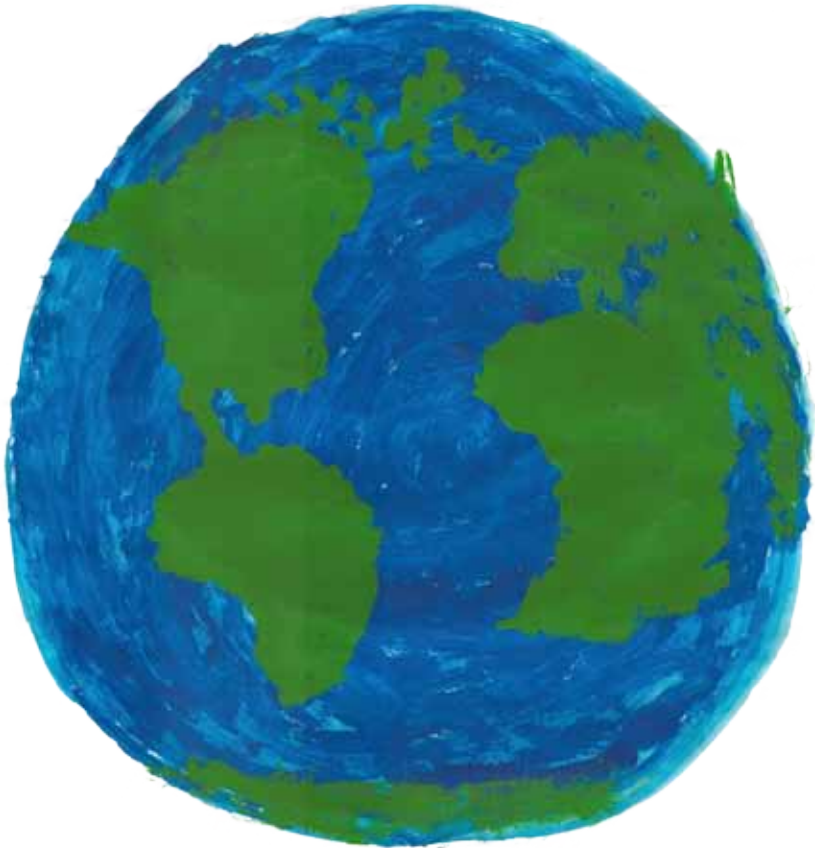


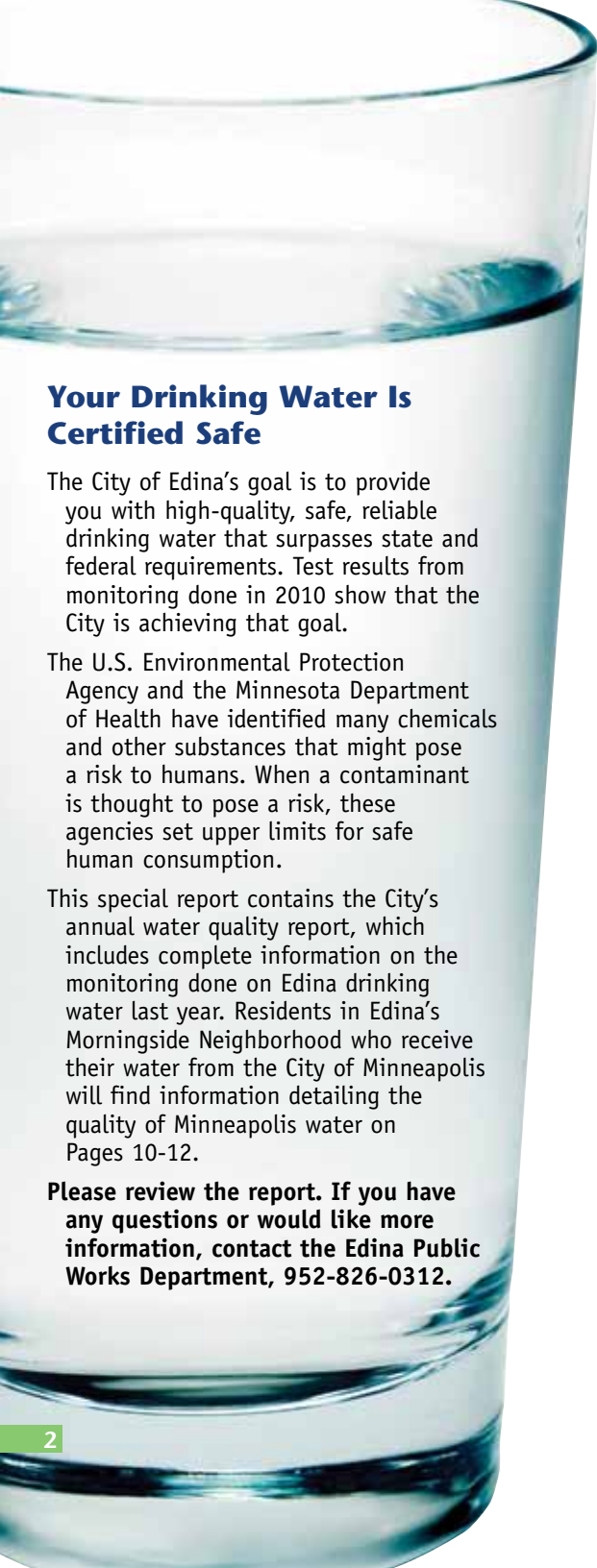
DESERVE



2011 Water Report *For the year 2010*

**City Enforces Sprinkling
Policy And Daytime
Watering Ban**
See Page 3 for details

"Deserve" by Ariana Song, South View Middle School



Your Drinking Water Is Certified Safe

The City of Edina's goal is to provide you with high-quality, safe, reliable drinking water that surpasses state and federal requirements. Test results from monitoring done in 2010 show that the City is achieving that goal.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Minnesota Department of Health have identified many chemicals and other substances that might pose a risk to humans. When a contaminant is thought to pose a risk, these agencies set upper limits for safe human consumption.

This special report contains the City's annual water quality report, which includes complete information on the monitoring done on Edina drinking water last year. Residents in Edina's Morningside Neighborhood who receive their water from the City of Minneapolis will find information detailing the quality of Minneapolis water on Pages 10-12.

Please review the report. If you have any questions or would like more information, contact the Edina Public Works Department, 952-826-0312.

Water Tower Gets Fresh Paint

By Jordan Gilgenbach

Since the early weeks of summer, one of Edina's landmarks has been undergoing a little cosmetic surgery. The water tower on Gleason Road is getting a fresh coat of paint.

Water towers, or "elevated water storage facilities" as they are known in the world of public works, need to be repainted every 20 to 25 years. The last year the tower on Gleason Road was painted was 1989. The last water tower in the City that was repainted was at Van Valkenburg Park in 2006.

Painting doesn't just keep the towers looking nice, but also keeps them in good condition. In the winter, ice and snow can build up on the top of the tower. When it slides off the sides, the ice can scrape and scratch the paint, exposing metal. Fresh paint keeps the metal from rusting.

According to Assistant Public Works Director Roger Glanzer, the process of painting takes about 12 weeks. Before the painting process could begin, the tower was drained May 10. Residents saw no change in water pressure or supply. As the tank was drained, workers inspected the interior walls from inside a rubber raft.

The first thing most people noticed is what looks like a shower curtain surrounding the water tower. The curtain was raised around the water tower in late May. This curtain keeps dust and debris from getting out when sandblasting removes the old paint.

Once the sandblasting of both the inside and outside of the tower is completed, painting begins. First, a primer coat of paint is applied. Then, an intermediate layer is painted. Finally, sealant is applied. Inside the tank, a special final layer is painted. This layer is an epoxy urethane paint which is used for water contact.

After the paint has dried, it is filled back up with water and the City's logo is painted on the side. When complete, the Gleason water tower will look almost identical to the Van Valkenburg and Southdale towers.

The project is expected to be completed in mid-July, costing about \$500,000 to paint the 1 million gallon tower from the ground up, inside and out.



Photo By Jordan Gilgenbach

Workers prepare to raise the curtain around the water tower on Gleason Road in preparation for painting.

Follow City's Guidelines For Lawn-Watering

To ensure an adequate water supply, the City of Edina has an odd-even sprinkling policy. Homes with even-numbered addresses may water their lawns before 11 a.m. or after 5 p.m. on even-numbered dates of the week. Homes with odd-numbered addresses may water before 11 a.m. or after 5 p.m. on odd-numbered dates. So, the family living at 6130 Arctic Way could water their lawn on even-numbered dates – July 2, 4, 6 and so on.

To ensure adequate water supply and promote water conservation, the City has a daytime irrigation ban. Watering is banned from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, reducing water wasted through evaporation and allowing pumps to refill water storage facilities for evening peak use.

Permits are available to allow proper watering of new sod or seeded areas. Daily watering of new sod and seed is recommended for the first 14 days to establish root growth. After two weeks, normal watering should be sufficient for establishing a new lawn. The planting of new sod or seed during very dry times of the year is discouraged.

Surcharges for violating the irrigation ban are determined based on the number of water restriction violations issued to the property owner in a three-year period. A written warning will be issued for a first offense. Second offense is \$50; third offense, \$100; fourth, \$200; and each additional offense, \$300.



Residents who live in Edina's Morningside Neighborhood and receive their water from the City of Minneapolis or those with private wells are not affected. Morningside Neighborhood residents must adhere to any restrictions issued by Minneapolis.

Utility Coordinator David Goergen reminds property owners that some automatic sprinkler systems must be reset at the end of months that have 31 days because there are two odd-numbered dates in a row.

Goergen also points out that rain sensors can be purchased for automatic sprinkler systems. A rain sensor is a device that shuts off a sprinkler system if rain is detected. Quickly repairing or disabling broken water heads can also minimize utility bills.

Goergen also offers the following tips for effective watering:

- Do your lawn sprinkling early in the morning, between 4 and 6 a.m., when water demand is low. After about 10 a.m., both heat and evaporation go up, robbing the lawn of moisture.
- Water your lawn when it needs it, rather than on a set schedule. One sign that a lawn needs water is when it lacks enough moisture to spring back after you walk on it. If it stays flat, it is time to water.
- Adjust lawn watering to the weather. Following a heavy rain, skip your regular watering day until the grass needs it again.
- Check sprinkler heads periodically to make sure they haven't shifted direction to spray water on the side of a building, parking lot or sidewalk instead of the lawn.

Because the City is not using one of its seasonal wells this year, further water restrictions might be put into place if the weather becomes exceptionally dry for an extended period of time. Further restrictions could include an all-out watering ban.

For more information, contact Goergen, 952-826-0312.

**"Conserve" by Erica Rempert,
South View Middle School**

Two New Employees Help Make City Systems Run Smoothly

By Jordan Gilgenbach

Whether it be working on preventative maintenance projects or responding to an emergency, two of the Edina Public Works Department's newest hires are ready to keep your utilities running smoothly.

Danny Heinzmann and Travis Iverson began work for the City as Utility Operators in February. However, neither are new to public service. Iverson worked seasonally in Golden Valley's Utility Department, while Heinzmann worked seasonally for the City of Edina's Public Works Department.

"Travis brought a lot of experience and techniques in sewer cleaning. We were already familiar with the knowledge of the City and broad work experience Danny has," said Utility Coordinator Dave Goergen. "They have been a good fit with the crew. They have good personalities and know when to work and when to have a good time."

Heinzmann and Iverson were hired to fill two open positions in the department. Their job description is the same, but assignments are doled out to best fit each person's strengths.

The work day starts the same way for Iverson and Heinzmann. However, that's about where the consistency ends. Every morning, public works employees attend a "morning muster" led by Public Works Team Leader Gary Wells. During this daily meeting, the day's assignments are given to the 11 Utility Operators. The assignments can be anything from preventative measures to locating water lines underground, cleaning sewer lines or fixing a water main break.

Even though their titles are the same, their job duties often differ. Iverson mostly works on preventative maintenance and the occasional emergency repair such as a sewer backup or water main break. Heinzmann tends to work on "jetting" and taking care of the City's sewers and storm drains.

Heinzmann said a lot of skills and critical thinking are needed for his job. "We are



Photo By Jordan Gilgenbach

Danny Heinzmann and Travis Iverson, the newest additions to the City's Public Works Department, work day to day to keep the City's utilities in excellent condition.

always learning. Every situation can be different, so we never know exactly what we'll be doing," he said.

Iverson echoed those comments. "One of the best things about the job is the variety of things to do," he said. "There's more to this job than meets the eye."

The City of Edina's utility division of Public Works employs 14 people. To learn more about the City of Edina's Public Works Department, call 952-826-0376 or visit www.CityofEdina.com/PublicWorks.

Frequently Asked Questions

Q: When my drinking water is discolored, is it safe to drink? To bathe in? To wash laundry? Will it permanently stain my fixtures?

A: Check to see if both the hot and cold water is discolored to determine if the discoloration is coming from your hot water heater. Also, check with your neighbors to see if they are also having the same issues.

Iron in the water is not pleasant looking, and can have a “metallic” odor, but it is still well within the safety standards set by the Environmental Protection Agency. This extra iron is not harmful for adults or babies. If you are uncomfortable drinking it, let the water run until it is clear. It is not going to harm your body in any way.

You may want to wait to do laundry until the water is running clearer. The rust can stain your laundry and is especially noticeable on white fabrics. We have a free product called Rover, which you can get at City Hall or at the Public Works & Park Maintenance Facility, to remove rust from white laundry. It is best, though, to wait for the water to run clear before attempting to do any laundry. Fixtures may get discolored from rust. Rover can clean fixtures, too.

Q: For setting my softener, what is the “hardness” of Edina water? How many parts per million of iron? Should I have a softener?

A: For setting your softener, note that the hardness of Edina water is 17 grains. This is considered a high level. There is less than one part per million of iron in Edina water. Softeners can filter out some extra minerals, which make your soaps more effective and can feel more comfortable on your skin. You don’t have to have a softener. It’s a matter of personal preference.

Q: My sewer is backing up! What do I do?

A: Call the City right away at 952-826-0375 if you experience a sewer back up. After 3:30 p.m. on weekdays or on weekends, call the Police Department’s non-emergency number, 952-826-1610. Calling us first doesn’t cost you anything, and we might be able to fix the problem for you! City crews will check the sewer main in the street to make sure it is working properly. If the blockage is in your line, a City employee will instruct you on how to get it cleared.

Q: I have a leaking water meter. What should I do?

A: The City will repair or replace your water meter at no cost if it is leaking. All other plumbing leaks near the meter are the responsibility of the property owner/resident.

Q: I had my sewer service line cleaned by a sewer cleaning company and they had to saw out roots. Should I call the City?

A: Yes, please call the City as soon as you have roots sawed out of your line or if you have your line cleaned. These roots can plug up the main line, causing sewer back-ups in your area. City crews will check to make sure everything flows smoothly.

For more information, visit www.CityofEdina.com/PublicWorks or call 952-826-0375.



2010 **City of Edina** Drinking Water Report

The City of Edina is issuing the results of monitoring done on its drinking water for the period from Jan. 1 to Dec. 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.

Source of Water

The City of Edina provides drinking water to its residents from a groundwater source: 18 wells ranging from 381 to 1,080 feet deep, that draw water from the Mount Simon, Jordan, and Prairie Du Chien-Jordan aquifers.

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/divs/eh/water/swp/swa**.

Call **952-826-0312** if you have questions about the City of Edina's drinking

water or would like information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water.

Results of Monitoring

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.

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

pCi/l: PicoCuries per liter: a measure of radioactivity.

ppb: Parts per billion, which can also be expressed as micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$).

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

nd: No Detection.

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

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found		Typical Source of Contaminant
			Range (2010)	Average/Result*	
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	0	15.4	nd-9.6	4.65	Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	N/A	1.02	Discharge of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	N/A	.1	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5.4	1.2-2.8	2.3	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.1-1.2	1.2	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	4.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	0	80	N/A	25.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	nd-.32	.28	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	nd-1.1	1.08	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	nd-8.6	7.18	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	nd-.4	.39	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

*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)	MRDLG	MRDL	****	*****	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	.45-.8	.71	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)	1.3	1.3	.32	0 out of 30	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb)	0	15	2.2	0 out of 30	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

If present, infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Edina 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 two 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>.

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. In the table that follows are the unregulated contaminants that were detected:

Contaminant (units)	Level Found		Typical Source of Contaminant
	Range (2010)	Average/Result	
Sodium (ppm)	5.1-12	12	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm)	13.3-32.8	32.8	Erosion of natural deposits.

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 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.

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 people such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those 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* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.**

Edina Water Chemistry

Hardness = 17 grains per gallon

Iron = less than 1 part per million

PH = 7.6

Fluoride = 0.9 to 1.1 parts per million

Chlorine = 1 to 1.2 parts per million

2010 **City of Minneapolis** Drinking Water Report

The City of Minneapolis is issuing the results of monitoring done on its drinking water for the period from Jan. 1 to Dec. 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.

Source of Water

The City of Minneapolis provides drinking water to its residents from a surface water source: surface water drawn from the Mississippi River.

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/divs/eh/water/swp/swa.

Call **612-661-4999** if you have questions about the City of Minneapolis drinking water or would like information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water.

Results of Monitoring

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.

TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure clarity in drinking water.

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.

ppb: Parts per billion, which can also be expressed as micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$).

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

nd: No Detection.

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

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found		Typical Source of Contaminant
			Range (2010)	Average/Result*	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.93-1.1	1.06	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	7.7-37.5	22.63	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10.4	10.4	N/A	.36	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	0	80	10.5-47.2	28.28	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.

Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	**	***	Typical Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	TT			Soil runoff.

**Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples Meeting the Turbidity Limits.

***Highest Single Measurement.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	****	*****	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	2.4-3.5	3.32	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) (9/21/2009)	1.3	1.3	.07	0 out of 51	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb) (9/21/2009)	0	15	2	1 out of 51	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Contaminant (units)	Level Found		Typical Source of Contaminant
	Range (2008)	Average/Result	
Sodium (ppm) (07/03/2008)	N/A	9.9	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sulfate (ppm) (07/03/2008)	N/A	25.5	Erosion of natural deposits.

A Tidy Yard Can Help Water Quality

“Not in my backyard!”

The phrase has long been a rallying cry for communities concerned about factories, mines and other polluters that impair local water quality. Many people are unaware, however, that a large part of the water pollution problem can be traced right back to their own backyards. Surface runoff, often called stormwater runoff, carries untreated sediments and toxins off lawns, gardens and driveways directly into local watersheds.

Yard waste that sits around can easily wash into storm drains when it rains. Even if the waste doesn't contain chemicals such as herbicides and pesticides, the introduction of large quantities of sticks, leaves and grass clippings can overwhelm waterways with unhealthy quantities of nutrients. Remember, even beneficial and necessary substances can be harmful if there's too much of them, and waterways can't handle the sudden inflow of mass quantities of organic matter washed down storm drains. It's almost impossible to eliminate this type of pollution, but there are some ways to help minimize it.

1. Contain composted yard wastes. Your compost should be contained in a bin or barrel to prevent the materials from being washed away.
2. Use a mulching mower instead of bagging grass clippings. Mulching mowers add a natural layer of compost to your lawn, and you don't have to deal with disposal of grass clippings.

3. Dispose of yard and grass clippings properly. If you don't compost or have yard wastes that you can't compost, contact your local waste management or environmental protection agency to determine how to dispose of yard wastes. Bag or otherwise contain the material while you're waiting for pickup.
4. Contain disturbed soil. If you're revamping your landscape or tearing out old sod, you can end up with big piles of dirt and organic matter. These are highly susceptible to being washed away in runoff and should therefore be covered or otherwise contained, even if they will only be there for a short time.
5. Pick up litter and properly dispose of trash. Litter isn't just unsightly; it can also contribute to water pollution. Just about every material – from paper to cigarette butts to aluminum cans and old appliances – contains chemicals that can leach out into the environment. Everybody knows that littering is a no-no, but it's important to understand that trash or junk sitting in your yard can be just as harmful as trash illegally dumped by the side of the road.
6. Clean up pet waste. Pet waste contains harmful bacteria and other pollutants. While a good rain storm may wash your dog or cat's poop away, it isn't really gone – it's in the water supply. Promptly pick up after your pet, and seal the waste in a plastic bag before throwing it in the trash.

If present, infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Minneapolis 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 two 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>.

PRESERVE



"Preserve" by Ivy Blanchett, South View Middle School

Utility Crossword

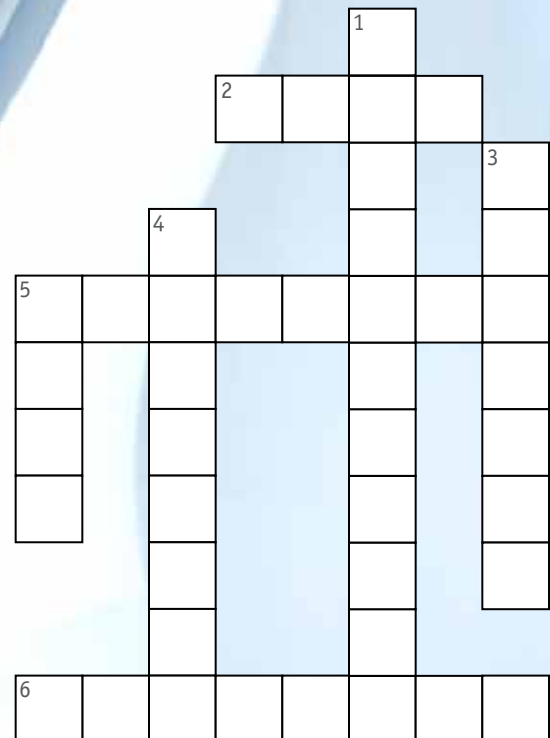
Across

2. May cause discolored water
5. Chemical used for water disinfection
6. Number of wells in Edina

Down

1. Area that gets water from Minneapolis
3. Water tower to be painted in 2011
4. Bi-annual opening of fire hydrants
5. Acronym for type of sewer inspection

Answers on page 15.



Construction Begins On New Water Treatment Plant

By Jordon Greenlee

In the morning, water runs through our coffee filters and is part of our pancake batter. We wash our plates and cups and brush our teeth beneath a stream of water through our sinks and showers. We begin our day with water and, like many essential resources, we use it through the remainder of our mornings and into the afternoon and evening.

When we use water, we often overlook the process that allows easy access of this necessary resource to the base of our sinks and spouts of our showers. The process of collecting, filtering and preparing water for consumption is carefully planned and overseen by the City's Public Works Department.

Construction recently began on a new water treatment facility that will allow the City of Edina to process, filter and transport water more effectively. In preparation for this project, a location for the plant was designated at 5116 Brookside Ave., a City-owned property recently made available when the Public Works Department moved to a new facility in July 2010. The new treatment plant will be located inside the "Danen's Building," adjacent to the old Public



Photo By Jennifer Bennerotte

Water Treatment Plant No. 6 is under construction inside the "Danen's Building" at 5116 Brookside Ave.

Works Facility on Eden Avenue. The building site proved to be ideal since green space would not be impacted and land acquisition costs could be avoided.

"The new treatment plant will cost under \$6 million," said Assistant Public Works Director Roger Glanzer. "We are able to conserve costs by utilizing the current building structure at the Brookside Avenue location. Outwardly, the only

physical changes residents will see to the building will be exposed vents.”

Although all City water is treated, not every well is filtered for the removal of iron and manganese, naturally occurring minerals in groundwater. Iron and manganese can result in discolored water that, while safe to drink, can result in taste or odor complaints. The City’s long-term goal is to filter all of its wells, and the construction of Water Treatment Plant 6 is a positive step in that direction. The new plant will also allow for effective removal of specific chemical elements plaguing some areas of Edina.

“The water treatment plant will consist of two pressure filters that will remove iron from local well water,” Glanzer said. “In addition, the water treatment plant will house an aeration system that will also strip elements of vinyl chloride from drinking water.”

Nearly 10 years ago, Well No. 7, a seasonal well located in Sherwood Park near Grandview Square, was found

to contain vinyl chloride, a colorless organic gas with a sweet odor. Seasonal wells operate during the summer months to accommodate irrigation and increased water demand. The well was shut down in early October 2003. Traces of vinyl chloride have since been found in other Edina wells. When the new treatment plant opens, Well No. 7 will be put back online and the vinyl chloride stripped safely from any water coming into the facility.

There are currently four other water treatment plants in Edina. While current locations have the capacity to treat water from two wells, the new treatment plant will receive water from four wells with the capacity to treat 4,000 gallons of water per minute.

In early May, the Public Works Department began the bidding process with local construction companies, outlining a four-year plan that will ultimately allow the four wells – those at Utley Park, Sherwood Park, Highlands Park and on Hanson Road –

to effectively pump water to the new Brookside Avenue plant for treatment. The construction and connection of plants to the new water treatment facility will occur in phases. Utley Park and Sherwood Park will be connected within the first year of operation. The well at Highlands Park will be connected the following year and the one on Hanson Road will be the final well to be connected to the new plant sometime later.

The Public Works Department estimates the plant will be operational by April 2012.

“Having a centrally located plant with these capabilities will be a great asset to the City,” said Glanzer. “We’ll be improving the overall quality and safety of water for residents.”

For more information, contact the Public Works Department, 952-826-0376.

Technology Aids Public Works Department In Consumer Safety

By Jordon Greenlee

There are new professional photographers in Edina, but they aren't taking family portraits and wedding photos. They are capturing images of gnarled tree roots and sewer blockages.

The Edina Public Works Department's "photographer" has improved the way the City inspects, repairs and builds pipelines.

In 2009, the Public Works Department purchased a new box camera truck, used in a variety of inspections and building operations throughout Edina. Before acquiring the truck, the Utility Division hired private contractors to perform

inspection activities in sewers. In instances of emergency inspections, the Public Works Department was unable to effectively examine damages without

significant time delays and high costs.

The Public Works Department now uses the box camera truck to respond to emergencies and problem areas. City workers commonly use the box camera truck when encountering a sewer plug. The camera truck is employed to make sure there are no structural problems that might have contributed to the back up. After inspection, the City can then clean the line and make any necessary repairs. When City staff discovers structural damage or root intrusion on private sewer or storm lines, a letter is promptly sent to the property owners alerting them of the problem.

The induction of the new box camera truck also allows City workers the ability to take preventative measures by conducting regular inspections of main sewer lines throughout the community. The Public Works Department aims to survey 8 to 10 percent of the City's pipelines each year using the camera truck.

The Public Works Department proactively surveys areas of future road construction

Photo By Jennifer Bennerotte



Edina's Public Works Department uses a box camera truck for a variety of inspections and building operations throughout the community.

to identify pipe repairs or faults that can be included as part of the upcoming project. In addition, Public Works uses the camera truck to monitor sewer mains in areas with high groundwater elevations, looking for infiltration.

"The addition of the box camera truck has allowed our team to produce baseline inspection reports, emergency deployment and locate underground lines with increased efficiency, while not incurring the high costs we had before employing the new truck," said Utility Coordinator Dave Georgen.

All Utility Division employees are trained to effectively operate the truck, with three regular operators on staff.

For more information, contact the Public Works Department, 952-826-0376.

Photo By Jennifer Bennerotte



A member of the Utility Division watches the monitor as the camera pans a sewer line where a blockage is suspected.

