

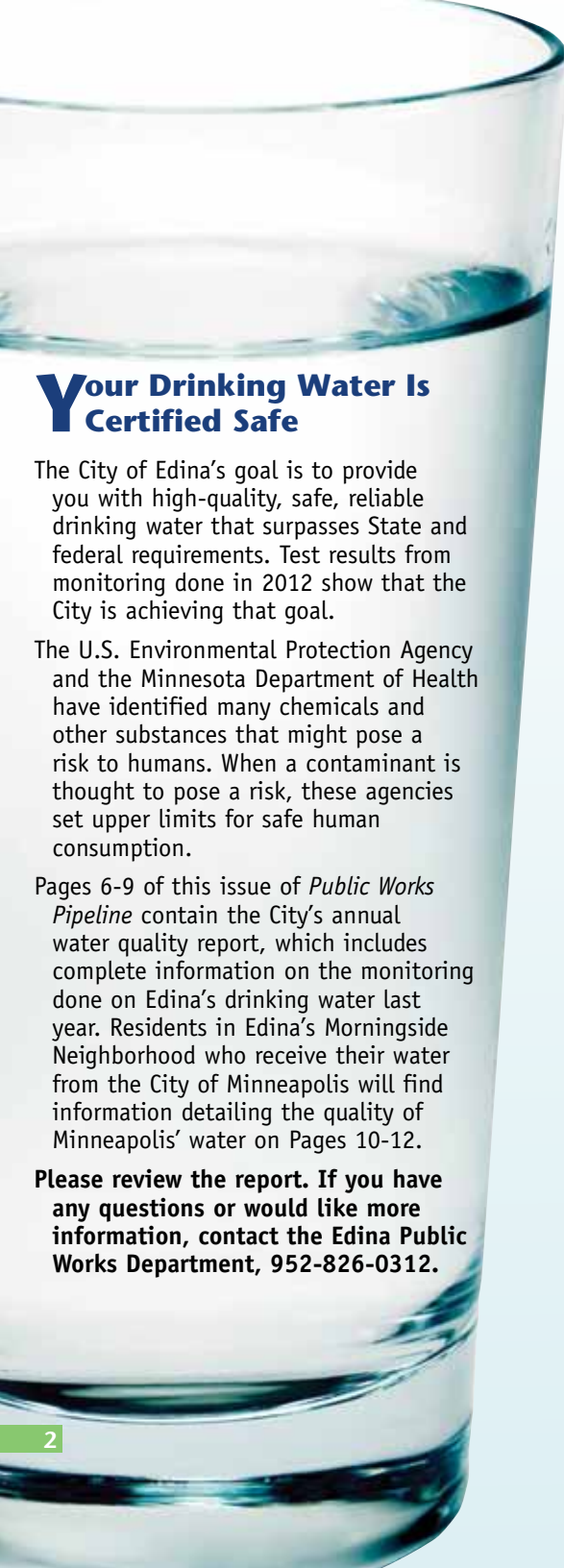
PUBLIC WORKS

Pipeline



2013 Water Report
For the year 2012

**City Reminds Residents
To Filter Out Water
Treatment Scams**
See Page 2 for details



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 2012 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.

Pages 6-9 of this issue of *Public Works Pipeline* contain the City's annual water quality report, which includes complete information on the monitoring done on Edina's 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.

Filtering Out Water Treatment Scams

By Brady Skoglund

Purchasing a water treatment system is no small task and should not be taken lightly. Making this important decision requires research, and consumers are urged to do their homework before making a purchase.

Including water softeners, water treatment systems can contain various filters or devices that property owners install to alter the quality of their water.

Consumers should be aware of tactics and claims used to pressure them into buying water treatment systems that aren't certified or recommended by the Minnesota Department of Health (MDH).

One of the best ways to decide on a system is to make sure that it is certified by organizations such as NSF International, the Water Quality Association or Underwriters Laboratories.

Unfortunately, some purveyors of water treatment systems use fraudulent sales tactics. In many of those cases, a scam will take the form of something left on the door of a home encouraging the owner to take action. It might be a letter or a plastic bottle with instructions to fill it up and leave it for the "water company" to test. Some victims think that the water company is the City. More than likely, the company will "test" the water and come back to tell the resident something needs to be done to ensure the quality of their water, which isn't the case.

City of Edina Utility Supervisor Gary Wells has dealt with situations such as these.

"If we're lucky, people will call us before they do anything," said Wells about the scams.

According to Wells, the City's water is tested every month and meets all the

requirements set by the City of Edina and the State of Minnesota.

Although Wells has dealt with occasional reports of scams for the past couple years, he says that calls are very minimal and that most people are able to recognize them for what they are.

Wells does not recommend residents buy any water treatment system other than a water softener because they have the potential to strip their water supply of necessary elements such as calcium, magnesium and copper, and may result in erosion of pipes.

Although seeing that such elements exist in water may be alarming to some people, at proper levels the elements are necessary for both plumbing and the body's natural health, according to the World Health Organization.

It is also important to know how to correctly use and maintain your system. If it does not work properly, it could run the risk of worsening your water quality. Some companies may claim their systems are "maintenance free," but beware of these claims.

Wells encourages people to call the City if they are targeted by water treatment scams, but also wants people to know that the City's utility jurisdiction stops at the curb.

"If they let us know, we can make sure the Police Department knows about it," said Wells.

Anyone who feels they have been provided false information regarding questionable sales tactics should contact the Minnesota Attorney General's Office Consumer Complaints Division at 651-296-3353 or visit www.ag.state.mn.us/Consumer/Complaint.asp

For more information on Edina's Public Works Department or its Utilities Division, visit www.EdinaMN.gov/PublicWorks.

Public Works Profile: Josh Wagner

By Brady Skoglund

Moving from Afghanistan to Edina seems like an extreme change that some people might not handle well, but for Ex-Marine and new City of Edina Utility Operator Josh Wagner, it was just what he needed.

Prior to his work with the City, Wagner spent seven months of active duty in Afghanistan as a member of the U.S. Marine Corps.

Wagner grew up in Richfield, Minn., and was part of the Richfield-Edina school rivalry as winger on the hockey team and a hurdler on the track team.

“Edina always beat us in every sport,” said Wagner, “they always worked really hard.”

Edina’s brand as a community with a strong work ethic and winning results is part of the reason Wagner wanted to come on as a seasonal employee of the Public Works Department in April 2012.

“You see how well they take care of everything,” said Wagner.

Wagner was brought on as a full-time Utility Operator in December 2012 and is

excited about the work he has been able to do to date.

As a Utility Operator, Wagner is responsible for maintaining the City’s sanitary pumps and lift stations and building catch basins for funneling storm water.

Utilities Supervisor Gary Wells is happy to have Wagner as a full-time member of the Utilities Division.

When asked what Wagner brings to the table, Wells did not hesitate to answer. “Youth,” Wells said with a chuckle.

And Wells agrees that Wagner, 25, has a very bright future with the Utilities Division.

“The outlook for him is unlimited,” said Wells of the multi-talented Wagner. “He’s a very quick study and he’s eager to learn.”

Dan Heinzman, who shares a utility truck with Wagner, has worked with him for the past year and has enjoyed their time together.

“He’s just an upbeat guy that’s always looking for more work,” said Heinzman. “He’s always on the move.”

Outside of work, Wagner lives in Bloomington and takes care of his 2-year-old son, Lane. Wagner himself



Photo by Michael Braun

Prior to his work with the City, Josh Wagner spent seven months of active duty in Afghanistan as a member of the U.S. Marine Corps.

is the youngest of eight children in his family and Lane is now the 17th grandchild of the Wagner family, all of whom live in Minneapolis or the southwest suburbs.

With Wagner’s family nearby, he looks forward to being able to work for the City of Edina for a long time.

“I love it,” said Wagner, “Edina is definitely a step above many other cities.”

Lawn Care Affects Water Quality

Making changes in the way we care for our lawns goes a long way in protecting water quality. Protecting water quality goes a long way in protecting wetlands, lakes and our environment.

Make these easy changes in lawn care to make large changes in local water quality:

- Test your soil. Find out what nutrients you may or may not need to add for a healthy lawn.
- Do not use phosphorus fertilizer. The “P” on the NPK rating on a bag of fertilizer indicates the amount of phosphorus, so be sure to choose fertilizer with a “P” rating of “0.”
- Apply fertilizer at the correct rate. More is not better. Be sure your spreader is set correctly.
- Keep fertilizer, grass clippings and leaves off driveways and streets. When these things are left on hard surfaces, they wash off into storm drains and cause “green” lakes.
- Mow grass to a height of two or three inches. Overseed in the spring and fall. Aerate and dethatch in the fall. A healthy lawn needs less chemical maintenance.
- Grass clippings left on the lawn act as a fertilizer in the summer.



Frequently Asked Questions

Q: What is the hardness of Edina water, and what level of hardness should I set my water softener to?

A: Edina water has approximately 17 grains of hardness. The Utility Division of the Public Works Department recommends setting your softener to obtain 3 to 4 grains of hardness.

Q: What other important information should I know about Edina's water?

A: Edina water has less than 1 part per million of iron. The PH level of Edina water is 7.6. Edina maintains fluoride at about 1 part per million.

Q: Sometimes my water smells like bleach. Why? Is that harmful? What can I do to rid the water of that smell?

A: The City uses recommended amounts of chlorine to remove microorganisms from the water. Edina maintains its chlorine level between 1 and 1.5 parts per million. We test the water every day to make sure the levels are within national regulation guidelines. This level of chlorine is not harmful, but some people are sensitive to its odor. An easy solution is to keep a container of water stored in your refrigerator. The chlorine gas smell dissipates very quickly, leaving no odor.

Q: I used to get a postcard telling me when you're flushing the hydrants, but I don't get it anymore. How am I going to know when you are flushing?

A: The costs of mass mailings can be high. To save money, information is

published in the *Edina Sun-Current* and *About Town*, on Edina Channel 16, and online at www.EdinaMN.gov.

Q: How long does it take after flushing hydrants for my water to run clear?

A: Generally, after flushing, it takes two to six hours for the iron particles, which are heavier than water, to settle out of the water. It may help to turn your cold water on medium pressure down in your laundry tub until the water clears up. Since the Utilities Department flushes from 7 a.m. to 2:30 or 3 p.m., it is a good idea to wait until early evening to do laundry. Always run a little water in your laundry tub first to make sure the water is running clear.

Q: How large of an area is affected by flushing a hydrant? Why can't you be more specific about when you'll be on my block?

A: Usually when a hydrant is opened, only the area in a block radius is affected. Often, even though the City flushes a hydrant right outside your home, you won't have any discolored water. Because the water system is a single-pressure zone (all connected), it is possible to cause red water problems in ANY area of the city.

Q: Why do you flush all the hydrants on my street? Wouldn't one or two suffice?

A: We try to operate every hydrant in the City once a year to see if there are any maintenance-related issues that may need attention.

Q: I had water shooting up out of my lower-level toilets and a sewer gas smell. What happened? Who's going to clean it up?

A: The City's Utilities Division cleans sewer main lines using high-pressure water. While conducting this activity, our machine can create positive and negative pressures in the sewer line. These pressures are normally released through the manholes and roof vents from the house's sewer line. If the house's vent line is obstructed, the pressures will take the path of least resistance. This path can be through your floor drain or toilet. Air is the only thing that gets released. However, it will move any standing water in its path and release sewer gas into your home.

This is not a common occurrence, but does occasionally happen. Putting water in all of the drains in your house (especially lower-level floor drains) will stop the further release of sewer odor into your home. Clean-up is typically minor and is left to the home owner. Keeping your sewer and vent line clean will help prevent this from happening and minimize the chances of a backup caused from a blockage. After cleaning your sewer line, please call the City's Utilities Division so staff can make sure the debris from your line won't block the main sewer line.

– *Compiled by Susan Waack*

Upgraded Water Meter Process Wraps Up

By Brady Skoglund

All of the old residential water meters in Edina have been replaced.

Last year, Ferguson Waterworks was hired to complete an upgrade to the water meters in Edina homes and businesses. Water meters are used to record the amount of water used in properties so that the owners of these properties can be correctly billed. The last time the City upgraded its water meters was during the mid-1990s. That project included the installation of then-state-of-the-art water meters that could be read from a vehicle on a nearby roadway. The most recent upgrade was undertaken because the batteries in those meters were failing at a high rate.

The Public Works Department had planned to simply replace the batteries in the meters, but learned that the bandwidth provided by the Federal Communications Commission would no longer be available for public use as of Jan. 1, 2013. The old meters also contained small amounts of lead. Starting in 2014, any meter that contains lead will be prohibited.

For these reasons, the City Council approved a total replacement of the approximately 14,000 water meters in Edina.

The \$3.6 million project was funded by the Public Works Utilities Fund. After the new meters are installed, they are completely hands-off, requiring no maintenance or attention by residents.

In the past, a meter-reading process took staff about five days to properly complete. With the new meters, this time has been reduced to one day.

Another benefit of the new meters is that the units have capabilities to notify the building owner and the Public Works Department of leaks in residences and commercial buildings.

"It allows us to be more proactive," said Public Works Coordinator David Goergen.

Reacting quicker to a leak is a definite advantage to help keep unnecessary water use at a minimum and water bills down, according to Goergen, not to mention preventing damage to the building and plumbing.

Goergen said he was pleased with how the upgrade went and is now looking forward to the benefits of the new meters, which include more accurate billing of water usage. Previously, some customers' bills were not accurate because the batteries in their meters were failing and recording less water usage.

Although residential water meter replacements are finished, some commercial meters might not yet be completed, but will be done shortly. Some of the upgrades taking place in commercial buildings in Edina involved minor plumbing changes, but Goergen said the adjustments were nothing serious and included some realignments or moving things around to allow the meters to fit properly.

For more information on water meters and utilities, visit www.EdinaMN.gov/PublicWorks or call 952-826-0376.

City Of Edina To Flush Hydrants In September

To purge rust and stagnant water from the water distribution system and identify hydrants in need of maintenance, the Utilities Division of the City of Edina's Public Works Department will flush hydrants for two weeks in September. Random hydrants are also flushed throughout the year as weather and water demand allow.

Hydrant-flushing will take place 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday through Friday. In an attempt to minimize the impact on residents, hydrants will be flushed on the east side of Minnesota Highway 100 the week of Sept. 9 and on the west side of the highway the week of Sept. 16.

Due to the hydrant flushing, it is inevitable that some residents will receive rust-colored water that could stain laundry, but it is safe to drink. You should check for signs of discoloration prior to washing clothes. If the water is discolored when you turn on your tap, simply run the water until it is clear. Because the water system is a "single-pressure zone," it is possible that red water problems will occur in any area of the City while flushing occurs.

For more information regarding hydrant flushing, call the Utilities Division at 952-826-0375 or 952-826-0312.



2012 **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, 2012.

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: 17 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 **952-826-0376** 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. (Some contaminants are sampled less frequently than once a year; as a result, not all contaminants were sampled in 2012. If any of these contaminants were detected the last time they were sampled for, they are included in the table along with the date 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.

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 ($\mu\text{g/l}$).

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 (2012)	Average/Result*	
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	nd-.6	.6	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Alpha Emitters (pCi/l)	0	15.4	4.7-8.7	8.7	Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	N/A	3.49	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	N/A	.14	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/l)	0	5.4	3.7-3.8	3.8	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.9-1	1.05	The 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	1.3	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	0	80	N/A	14.7	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	nd-.46	.46	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	nd-1.1	1.1	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	.23-17	17	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	nd-.8	.8	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	.6-1.6	.89	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) (9/29/2010)	1.3	1.3	.32	0 out of 30	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb) (9/29/2010)	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. The 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>.

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.

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 above are the unregulated contaminants that were detected.

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

2012 **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, 2012.

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 2012. 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 (2012)	Average/Result*	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.94-1.1	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	1.3-90.8	51.15	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10.4	10.4	N/A	.2	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	0	80	8.8-105.9	54.85	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Coliform Bacteria	0 present	>5% present	N/A	1%♥	Naturally present in the environment.

*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.

♥Follow-up sampling showed no contamination present.

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	N/A	<1	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	2.3-4	3.28	Water additive used to control microbes.

****Highest and Lowest Monthly Average.

*****Highest Quarterly Average.

Contaminant	Unit	% Removal Requirement	% Removal Achieved	# of Quarters out of Compliance	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon	% Removed	25-30%	46-59.1%	0	Naturally present in the environment.

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	AL	90% Level	# sites over AL	Typical Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.07	0 out of 51	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb) ww	0	15	3.2	1 out of 51	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. The 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>.

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.

Utility Equipment Gets A Facelift

By Brady Skoglund

From plowing to cleaning the streets, repairing pot holes to picking up trees, Edina's Public Works Department has a myriad of vehicles that staff depends on to do their jobs.

Every so often, an upgrade in equipment is necessary to help keep Edina the clean, safe city it is known to be.

Two recent stand-out upgrades include a new Vac-Con truck for cleaning sewers and drains and a Ford F-550 truck used by Utility Operator Dan Heinzman. Both were paid for out of the Public Works Department's general equipment fund.

The Vac-Con is a multi-functional vehicle commonly called a "jetter." It is most often used for cleaning sewers, unplugging catch basins and helping fix water main breaks with a powerful suction hose. The new Vac-Con was purchased in April 2012 and is one of two vehicles of this kind in the City's fleet.

In addition to the Vac-Con, the Utilities Division bought a new Ford F-550 used by

Heinzman and fellow Utility Operator Josh Wagner. The previous truck had been used since 1996.

"The mechanics do a really good job of fixing the older vehicles," said Heinzman, "but the old truck was worn out."

Heinzman enjoys the new truck because it is more efficient. The new truck makes water main break response time quicker since it can transport the skid loader and fit more work materials in the bed than the previous vehicle.

The truck also has other perks that the old one did not – like a working radio.

"I'm very, very excited," said Heinzman.



Photo by Michael Braun

Utility Operators Dan Heinzman and Josh Wagner with the Public Works Department's new Ford F-550 truck.

Heinzman said that when utilities equipment is used, every hour of use is usually on a heavy job, leading to accelerated wear and tear and more upkeep.

"It's nice to be provided with the equipment that allows us to do our jobs," Heinzman said.