
WATERQUALITY REPORT: 2024



LEAD FREE SPRWS

The Lead Free SPRWS program is designed to remove the remaining 26,000 lead service lines in the system by 2032. p.4

UTILITY TRAINEE PROGRAM

SPRWS launched a program providing career opportunities for local residents. p.5

WATER TREATMENT PLANT UPDATE

The McCarrons Water Treatment Plant construction is 40 percent complete. p.6







COMMITTED TO SAFE AND RELIABLE DRINKING WATER

We take pride in providing you with quality drinking water at a reasonable cost. Every day, SPRWS produces an average of 40 million gallons of drinking water and distributes it through 1,200 miles of water main to 450,000 residents of Saint Paul and the surrounding communities.

To participate in decisions that may affect the quality of the water supplied by SPRWS, the public may attend the Board of Water Commissioners meetings held at 5:00 p.m. the second Tuesday of each month either in room 330 at Saint Paul City Hall., 15 Kellogg Blvd. W., St. Paul, Minn., or at 1900 Rice Street, Saint Paul, Minn. Please check the website at stpaul.gov/water for the location of that month's meeting.

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GOAL: REMOVE ALL LEAD SERVICE LINES BY 2032

“It’s an ambitious goal that the Board of Water Commissioners set to completely remove all lead service lines from both public and private property. It is one of the largest investments of its kind in the Midwest.”

Racquel Vaske,
Interim General
Manager, SPRWS

“Replacing drinking water infrastructure is a critical need. Providing safe drinking water to our residents is vital to their health and safety.”

Chris Tolbert,
Saint Paul Board of
Water Commissioner



LEAD FREE SPRWS CONTINUES 10-YEAR PLAN TO REDUCE LEAD



Governor Tim Walz signs into law legislation funding for the removal of lead service lines in the state that will benefit and help fund the Lead Free SPRWS program in 2024.

Saint Paul Regional Water Services continued its 10-year commitment to ensure long-term drinking water quality by removing lead service lines in both public and private property in 2024.

Up until the late 1920s, water service lines delivering water into the home were made of lead. SPRWS has been working since the 1980s to eliminate these lead service lines from our system.

The Lead Free SPRWS program is designed to remove the remaining 26,000 lead service lines in the system by 2032. The program is voluntary and free to the homeowner.

“It’s an ambitious goal that the Board of Water Commissioners set to

completely remove all lead service lines from both the public and private property,” said SPRWS Interim General Manager Racquel Vaske. “It is one of the largest investments of its kind in the Midwest.”

“Replacing drinking water infrastructure is a critical need,” said Chris Tolbert, Saint Paul City Board of Water Commissioner.

“Providing safe drinking water to our residents is vital to their health and safety.”

This is a \$500 million investment over 10 years. The \$200 million from the bipartisan infrastructure act dedicated to Minnesota for lead replacement is a good down payment, though more is necessary to finish the job. More assistance from our state and federal partners is needed to help replace these lead service lines with copper.

For more information, go to stpaul.gov/lead-free.



UTILITY TRAINEE PROGRAM CONTINUES

Saint Paul Regional Water Services will continue an innovative program to hire young people and get them on a career path.

SPRWS' utility trainee position offers a great entry level wage of \$21.50 per hour. On top of that, it also offers full city benefits and paid time off, in addition they are provided with driver's education. While in training, trainees will have transportation provided to get them to and from work.

Trainees who successfully pass the program and obtain a driver's license will be promoted into our water utility worker I position next year to continue a long, rewarding career in the water industry.

After a successful first year in 2023, the program will continue in 2024. Six of the eight hires transitioned into full time water utility worker I jobs or other jobs in the utility after completing the trainee program and acquiring their driver's licenses.

The utility is looking to hire another seven new trainees in 2024.

“Providing driver’s education to get them the driver’s license they need to be successful helps these trainees move forward in their careers and helps the water utility find great employees.”

The target audience for these jobs is residents 17 years or older in the Saint Paul Regional Water Services customer service area, particularly Saint Paul, who do not yet have a driver's license.



OPENING CAREER OPPORTUNITIES FOR ST. PAUL RESIDENTS

MCCARRONS

WATER TREATMENT PLANT UPDATE



Water quality at McCarrons Water Treatment Plant is already excellent and the addition of the new ozonation process will improve water quality even further.

The water utility is currently in the midst of major improvements to the McCarrons Water Treatment Plant. The facility serves all SPRWS customers and provides water to 450,000 people.

The construction process for the new facilities is now 40 percent complete. Demolition of unnecessary infrastructure and extensive excavation have cleared the way for new construction, much of which will be subterranean. In the fall of 2022, work began to pour the foundations of the new facilities and to install the pipework that will carry water to the new treatment plant.

Work will continue through all seasons and is expected to culminate in late 2026.

Thus far, work has proceeded on time and on budget. The project team includes talented staffers from both SPRWS and the design-builder who bring decades of experience to the effort and are committed to a positive outcome.

Upgrades to the facility include new softening, clarification, and re-carbonation processes. Each of these processes is already utilized by the facility. With the infrastructure used in these processes currently nearing 100 years in age, they are becoming a reliability concern.

A new treatment process, ozonation, will be added to the facility as well. Water quality in the existing facility is already excellent, and ozonation will improve water quality even further.

The proposed treatment process was tested on a small scale for a full year prior to the start of construction to confirm that water quality from the new facility would remain excellent. Upon completion of the new facilities, extensive testing will be performed to ensure that the new facilities work as planned.

This new infrastructure is expected to serve St. Paul metro area residents for many decades to come.

ABOUT THESE RESULTS

This report contains our monitoring results from
JAN. 1 - DEC. 31, 2023

We work with the Minnesota Department of Health to test drinking water for more than 100 contaminants. It is not unusual to detect contaminants in small amounts. No water supply is ever completely free of contaminants.

Drinking water standards protect Minnesotans from substances that may be harmful to their health.

Learn more by visiting the Minnesota Department of Health's web page Basics of Monitoring and Testing of Drinking Water in Minnesota at: tinyurl.com/y653g4on.

The tables on pages 8-9 show the contaminants we found last year or the most recent time we sampled for that contaminant. They also show the levels of those contaminants and the Environmental Protection Agency's limits. Substances that we tested for but did not find are not included in the table.

We sample for some contaminants less than once a year because their levels in water are not expected to change from year to year.

If we found any of these contaminants the last time we sampled for them, we included them in the table with the detection date.

We may have done additional monitoring for contaminants that are not included in the Safe Drinking Water Act.

To request a copy of these results, call the Minnesota Department of Health at 651-201-4700 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Some contaminants are monitored regularly throughout the year, and rolling (or moving) annual averages are used to manage compliance. Because of this averaging, there are times where the Range of Detected Results for the calendar year is lower than the Highest Average or the Highest Single Test Result, because it occurred in the previous calendar year.

KEY TO CHART

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

EPA: Environmental Protection Agency.

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.

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.

MRDL (Maximum residual disinfectant level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum residual disinfectant level goal): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA (Not applicable): Does not apply.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): A measure of the cloudiness of the water (turbidity).

ppm (parts per million): One part per million is like one drop in one million drops of water. ppm is the same as milligrams per liter (mg/l).

ppb (parts per billion): One part per billion in water is like one drop in one billion drops of water. ppb is the same as micrograms per liter (µg/l).

ppt (parts per trillion): One part per trillion is like one drop in one trillion drops of water. ppt is the same as nanograms per liter (ng/l).

ppm: 1 second in about 11.6 days

ppb: 1 second in about 31.7 years

ppt: 1 second in about 31,709 years

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

*The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month. The system met all TOC removal requirements, unless there is a "No" in the Meets Standards column.

Regulated Substances Related to Disinfection and Tested in Drinking Water

Substance (Units)	EPA Limit (MCL or MRDL)	EPA Ideal Goal (MCLG or MRDLG)	Range Detected	Highest Average or Single Test Result	Typical Source	Meets Standards?
Trihalomethanes (Total THM) (ppb)	80	NA	24.60 - 37.50	37.3	Disinfection by-product	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	NA	14.40 - 26.30	27.5	Disinfection by-product	Yes
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4.0	2.83 - 3.16	3.12	Water additive to control microbes	Yes

Inorganic and Organic Substances Tested in Drinking Water

Substance (Units)	EPA Limit (MCL)	EPA Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Range Detected	Highest Average or Single Test Result	Typical Source	Meets Standards?
Nitrate as Nitrogen (ppm)	10.4	10	N/A	0.12	Fertilizer, sewer, natural deposits	Yes

Other Substances Tested in Drinking Water

Substance (units)	EPA Limit (MCL)	EPA Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Range Detected	Highest Average or Single Test Result	Typical Source	Meets Standards?
Fluoride (ppm)	4.0	4.0	0.69 - 0.80	0.74	Additive to promote strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits	Yes

Treatment Indicator Tested During Treatment

Substance (Units)	Removal required	Lowest Monthly Percent of Results in Compliance	Highest Test Result	Typical Source	Meets Standards?
Turbidity (NTU)	TT	100 %	0.3	Soil runoff	Yes

Disinfection Byproduct Indicator Tested in Source Water and Drinking Water

Substance (Units)	Removal Required	Range of Percent Removal Achieved	Average Percent of Removal Achieved	Typical Source	Meets Standards?
Total Organic Carbon*	Variable	49 - 62	56	NA	Yes

Regulated Substances Tested at the Customer's Tap

Substance (Units)	EPA Action Level (AL)	EPA Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Number of Homes with High Levels	90% of Results Were Less Than	Typical Source	Meets Standards?
Lead (ppb)	90 % of homes must be under 15.0	0	13 out of 105	16.5	Corrosion of home plumbing	No
Copper (ppm)	90 % of homes must be under 1.3	0	0 out of 105	0.04	Corrosion of home plumbing	Yes

MONITORING RESULTS: UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

In addition to testing drinking water for contaminants regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act, we sometimes also monitor for contaminants that are not regulated. Unregulated contaminants do not have legal limits for drinking water. Detection alone of a regulated or unregulated contaminant should not cause concern. The meaning of a detection should be determined considering current health effects information. We are often still learning about the health effects, so this information can change over time.

The following table shows the unregulated contaminants we detected last year, as well as human-health based guidance values for comparison, where available. EPA may not have set human-health based guidance values for some contaminants. The comparison values are based only on potential health impacts and do not consider our ability to measure contaminants at very low concentrations or the cost and technology of prevention and/or treatment. They may be set at levels that are costly, challenging, or impossible for water systems to meet (for example, large-scale treatment technology may not exist for a given contaminant).

A person drinking water with a contaminant at or below the comparison value would be at little to no risk for harmful health effects. If the level of a

contaminant is above the comparison value, people of a certain age or with special health conditions—like a fetus, infants, children, elderly, and people with impaired immunity—may need to take extra precautions. We are notifying you of the unregulated contaminants we have detected as a public education opportunity.

- More information is available on MDH's A-Z List of Contaminants in Water (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/contaminants/index.html>).
- Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) (<https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/com/ucmr4.html>).
- Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (<https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>).
- EPA UCMR 5 Data Finder: The Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) Data finder allows people to easily search for, summarize, and download the available UCMR 5 analytical results.
- EPA has developed a UCMR5 Program Overview Factsheet (<https://www.epa.gov/system/files/documents/2022-02/ucmr5-factsheet.pdf>) describing UCMR 5 contaminants and standards.



Unregulated Substances Tested in the Drinking Water

Substance (Units)	Comparison Value	Highest Average Results or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	7000 parts per trillion	12.5 parts per trillion	10.4 - 14.5 parts per trillion
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	Not Applicable	3 parts per trillion	Not Applicable



SOURCE WATER

Saint Paul
Regional Water
Services works
hard to provide
you with safe and
reliable drinking
water.

Your drinking water primarily comes from surface water sources drawn from the Mississippi River and the Chain of Lakes.

SPRWS also has a ground-water back-up supply of 10 wells ranging from 425 to 465 feet deep that draw water from the Prairie Du Chien-Jordan aquifer. These are used as needed.

The purpose of this report is to provide you with information on your drinking water and how to protect our precious water resources.

Contact our lab a 651-266-1635 if you have questions about SPRWS drinking water or email us at waterlab@ci.stpaul.mn.us.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sets safe drinking water standards. These standards limit the amounts of specific contaminants allowed in drinking water. This ensures that tap water is safe to drink for most people. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulates the amount of certain



contaminants in bottled water. Bottled water must provide the same public health protection as public tap water.

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.

Minnesota's primary drinking water sources are groundwater and surface water. Groundwater is the water found in aquifers beneath the surface of the land, and it supplies 75 percent of Minnesota drinking water. Surface water is the water in lakes, rivers, and streams above the surface of the land. Surface water supplies 25 percent of Minnesota drinking water.

Contaminants can get in drinking water sources from the natural environment and from people's daily activities. There are five main types of contaminants in drinking water sources.

MAIN SOURCE WATER CONTAMINANTS

Microbial contaminants such as viruses, bacteria, and parasites. Sources include sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, pets, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants include salts and metals from natural sources (e.g. rock and soil), oil and gas production, mining and farming operations, urban stormwater runoff, and wastewater discharges.

Pesticides and herbicides are chemicals used to reduce or kill unwanted plants and pests. Sources include agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and commercial and residential properties.

Organic chemical contaminants include synthetic and volatile organic compounds. Sources include industrial processes and petroleum production, gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants such as radium, thorium, and uranium isotopes come from natural sources (e.g. radon gas from soils and rock), mining operations, and oil and gas production.

SPRWS SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

The Minnesota Department of Health provides information about your drinking water source(s) in a source water assessment, including:

- How Saint Paul Regional Water Services is protecting your drinking water source(s);
- Nearby threats to your drinking water sources;
- How easily water and pollution can move from the surface of the land into drinking water sources, based on natural geology and the way wells are constructed.

Find your source water assessment at Source Water Assessments: Call 651-201-4700 between 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday or go to tinyurl.com/y4xmkk5a.

ARE YOU MORE VULNERABLE TO CONTAMINANTS?



Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. The developing fetus and therefore pregnant

women may also be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water. These people or their caregivers should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

THE VALUE OF WATER

Drinking water is a precious resource, yet we often take it for granted. Throughout history, civilizations have risen and fallen based on access to a plentiful, safe water supply. That's still the case today. Water is key to healthy people and healthy communities. Water is also vital to our economy. We need water for manufacturing, agriculture, energy production, and more. One-fifth of the U.S. economy would come to a stop without a reliable and clean source of water. Systems are in place to provide you with safe drinking water. The state of Minnesota and local water systems work to protect drinking water sources. We treat water to remove harmful contaminants. And we do extensive testing to ensure the safety of drinking water. If we detect a problem, we take corrective action and notify the public. Water from a public water system like yours is tested more thoroughly and regulated more closely than water from any other source, including bottled water.



POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS



In 2023, the Minnesota Department of Health had reported violations that Saint Paul Regional Water Services (SPRWS) received in prior years. The system provided public notice in last year's Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) of those violations that covers the year 2022 as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act. The SPRWS violations from previous

years included a monitoring and reporting violation for lead and copper sampling, a record keeping violation for lead and copper sampling, a treatment technique violation for water quality parameter sampling, and a continuous filter monitoring and reporting violation in regards to water turbidity. SPRWS has taken actions to prevent violations in the future.

LEAD

We had violations that were identified and reported to the EPA in 2023; they must be listed in the CCR covering 2023 and published in 2024. We are in exceedance of the action level for lead. In response to this issue, we performed or are performing a corrosion control study and/or have taken actions to make the water less likely to absorb materials such as lead from your plumbing. We are also performing a regular program of public education to inform residents of steps they can take to reduce their exposure to lead and copper in drinking water. This is covered on pages 14-15.

CONTINUOUS FILTER MONITORING

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During April 2023, we did not complete all monitoring for turbidity and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

We continuously monitor, (at least every 15 minutes,) the turbidity of the water leaving our filters. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of our water. We are also required to monitor the turbidity of the water (combined filtered water) as it leaves the treatment plant and enters the distribution system, (the entry point). The results of the combined filtered water met compliance standards. In the month of April 2023, not all filters

were monitored continuously. New turbidity meters had been installed earlier and a significant procedural change during the backwash process regarding when the meters were turned on or off was implemented. During this time, some meters were not turned back on in a timely manner after a filter backwash. We are in the process of automating the procedure so that the turbidity meters will automatically turn on and off as needed.



Filters during backwash.

PUBLIC NOTICE



IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Saint Paul Regional Water Services is working diligently to reduce lead exposure from drinking water and in 2023 completed lead testing in our service area. Saint Paul Regional Water Services found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.



What Did We Find

SPRWS analyzed tap water samples from homes and buildings in our service area for lead. Thirteen of the 105 samples were above 15 parts per billion, the Environmental Protection Agency's action level for lead.

Sources of Lead



The main way to come in contact with lead in Minnesota is through lead-based paint in homes built before 1978. You can also come in contact with lead through drinking water. Lead can get in your drinking water as it passes through your household plumbing system.

You may be in contact with lead through paint, water, dust, soil, food, hobbies, or your job. Coming in contact with lead can cause serious health problems for everyone.

Lead is rarely in a drinking water source, but it can get in your drinking water as it passes through lead service lines and your household plumbing system. Saint Paul Regional Water Services is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but it cannot control the plumbing materials used in private buildings.

There is no safe level of lead. Babies, children under six years, and pregnant women are at the highest risk.

How Can I Find Out if I Have Lead Service Lines?

You can check to see if you have lead service lines by going to our website at stpaul.gov/water/lead-free and choose "look up service line material." Customers can update contact information on this site to help with future outreach. All bill paying customers were notified by mail of this information along with what our records indicate for their service line material so that they can take any actions appropriate for them.

What is SPRWS doing about Lead?

SPRWS is working to minimize lead exposure in a variety of ways:

Lead Free SPRWS: In 2023 SPRWS launched an ambitious 10-year plan to remove all lead service lines at no cost to customers. At project start, there were about 26,000 homes with lead service lines.

Financial Assistance:

If Saint Paul property owners would like to replace their lead service line sooner than Lead Free SPRWS will be in their area, SPRWS offers a lead assessment program. This allows customers to hire a licensed plumbing contractor to complete the work within private property and pay for it via a 20-year, low-interest assessment through SPRWS.

SPRWS will then replace the public portion if it is lead, typically within the same construction season.

Corrosion Control:

SPRWS uses a process, known as corrosion control, to treat the water to minimize leaching when interacting with lead. This creates a protective scale on the inside of the pipe between the water and the lead. We implemented enhanced corrosion control in January 2024 to further reduce the potential for lead to leach into drinking water.

PUBLIC NOTICE (CONT.)

 IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

How Can I Reduce My Exposure to Lead in Water?



Clean your aerator. At least once a quarter, remove your aerator from your drinking water faucet and rinse out the filter to remove any small particles.



Let the water run before using it for drinking or cooking. The more time water has been sitting in your home's pipes, the more lead it may contain.

If you have a lead service line, let the water run for 3-5 minutes. If you do not have a lead service line, let the water run for 30-60 seconds.



Use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula. Hot water absorbs more lead from pipes than cold water. Boiling water does not reduce lead levels and may actually increase them.



Test your water at SPRWS or one of the many laboratories that offer this service:

SPRWS offers free water testing to residents in our service area. Please come to 1900 Rice Street during business hours to obtain a water sample container.

Search for other accredited laboratories at:

<https://eldo.web.health.state.mn.us/public/accreditedlabs/lab-search.seam>



Treat your water or find an alternative source if a test shows your water has high levels of lead: <https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/poulead.html>



Get your child tested. Contact your local health department or doctor to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you are concerned about exposure.

Find out more information about child lead poisoning prevention: <https://data.web.health.state.mn.us/lead>

For More Information

Call us at 651-266-6820, email us at lead@stpaul.gov, or visit www.stpaul.gov/water/lead. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit <http://www.epa.gov/lead> or contact your doctor.

Visit Lead in Drinking Water: tinyurl.com/y4suae2p

Visit Basic Information about Lead in Drinking Water: www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

To learn about how to reduce your contact with lead from sources in addition to your drinking water, visit Common Sources of Lead: tinyurl.com/ya3xb2ec.

Hmong

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ncauj lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau SPRWS qhov chaw txais tos pab qhua ntawm 651-266-6820 kom paub meej ntxiv. Peb muaj cov txhais lus rau koj.

Somali

Warqadaan waxaa ku jira macluumaad muhiim ah oo ku saabsan biyaha aad cabtid. Fadlan wac adeegga macamiisha SPRWS oo laga helo telefoonka 651-266-6820 si aad u heshid tafasiil. Turjubann waa la heli doonaa.

Spanish

Esta carta contiene información importante sobre el agua potable. Comuníquese con el servicio de atención al cliente de SPRWS al 651-266-6820 para obtener más información. Un traductor estará disponible.

To request additional copies of this report, please contact customer service.

SPRWS Customer Service

651-266-6350

SPRWS Water Quality

651-266-1635

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

800-426-4791

Minnesota Department of Health

651-201-4700

Email: waterinquiries@stpaul.gov

Website: www.stpaul.gov/water

Español

Este informe contiene información importante sobre el agua potable. Solicite que alguien lo traduzca o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Somali

Warbixintaan waxaa ku jira macluumaad muhiim ah oo ku saabsan biyaha aad cabtid. Ha lagu tarjumo ama la hadal qof fahamsan warbixinta.

Hmong

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Hais kom leej twg muab txhais los yog tham nrog ib tug neeg uas nkag siab tau.

1900 Rice Street
Saint Paul, MN 55113
(651) 266-6350
waterinquiries@stpaul.gov