

WATERQUALITY REPORT: 2023



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

NEW UTILITY TRAINEE PROGRAM

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

WATER TREATMENT PLANT UPDATE

The McCarron's Water Treatment Plant has seen many exciting new improvements. p.13







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 452,000 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 in room 330 at Saint Paul City Hall., 15 Kellogg Blvd. W., St. Paul, Minn.

CONTENTS

04 **Lead Free SPRWS**

Learn more about the Lead Free SPRWS program to remove all lead service lines by 2032.

05 **New Utility Trainee Program**

Snapshot of the new innovative program to hire and train local youth.

06 **Water Quality Results**

Value of water and results from 2022.

10 **Source Water**

Learn more about where your drinking water comes from.

12 **Lead in Drinking Water**

Learn how to protect yourself from lead exposure.

13 **Water Treatment Plant Update**

The McCarron's Water Treatment Plant has seen many exciting new improvements

14 **PUBLIC NOTICE**

SPRWS supply did not meet certain monitoring and treatment requirements. Learn what happened and what to do.

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.”

Patrick Shea,
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 City Council
member and Board of
Water Commissioner

“We are proud to leverage American Rescue Plan dollars for this massive effort to replace lead services to our residents' homes.

Not only does this project offer peace for families, it offers jobs and job training to Saint Paulites ready to work.”

Saint Paul Mayor
Melvin Carter

LEAD FREE SPRWS KICKS OFF AMBITIOUS 10-YEAR PLAN



Patrick Shea, SPRWS general manager; Chris Tolbert, city council member and Board of Water Commissioners; Saint Paul Mayor Melvin Carter; Mara Humphrey, president, Board of Water Commissioners, in the Hamline Midway neighborhood to kick off the Lead Free SPRWS program.

Saint Paul Regional Water Services marked the start of a 10-year commitment to ensure long-term drinking water quality by removing lead service lines in both public and private property at a kick off event in the summer of 2022.

Up until the late 1920s, water service lines delivering water into the home were made of lead. SPRWS 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 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 pri-

ivate property,” said SPRWS General Manager Patrick Shea. “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 Council member and Board of Water Commissioner. “Providing safe drinking water to our residents is vital to their health and safety.”

“We are proud to leverage American Rescue Plan dollars for this massive effort to replace lead service lines to our residents' homes,” said Saint Paul Mayor Melvin

Carter. “Not only does this project offer peace of mind for families, it offers jobs and job training to Saint Paulites ready to work.”

This is a \$300 million investment over 10 years. The \$200 million from 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/water.



NEW UTILITY TRAINEE PROGRAM

Saint Paul Regional Water Services has launched an innovative new program to hire young people and get them on a career path as well as providing them with driver's education to get their license.

SPRWS' new 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 to 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.

"We're finding that a significant number of potential workers in the city do not have a driver's license when graduating from high school, which is required for many of our positions," said Patrick Shea, general manager, Saint Paul Regional Water Services.

"Providing driver's education to get them the driver's license they need to be successful helps these students move forward in their careers and helps the water utility find great employees."

The target audience for these jobs is youth 16 years or older in the Saint Paul Regional Water Services customer service area, particularly Saint Paul, who does not yet have a driver's license.



**OPENING CAREER
OPPORTUNITIES FOR
ST. PAUL YOUTH**



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.

Water systems have ongoing infrastructure, operations and maintenance costs in supplying safe drinking water, and we are implementing additional efforts to help ensure health equity and manageable water bills by partnering with outside agencies to help customers with limited resources make payments to their water bills. Contact us at 651-266-6350 for more information.

You can help reduce your water bill by using these water saving tips:

- Turn off the faucet while brushing your teeth.
- Shower instead of taking a bath to reduce water use.
- Fix running toilets by replacing worn out flappers.
- Run full loads of laundry and use the lowest water setting for the load.



WHAT IS A PUBLIC HEALTH ADVISORY?

Water suppliers issue a public health advisory to protect you when drinking water does not meet EPA standards or if there is suspected or confirmed waterborne disease emergency. The notice will describe any precautions you need to take, such as boiling your water. SPRWS issues public health advisories when SPRWS determines that consumers should take precautionary measures with their tap water. A public health order is a preventive measure to protect public health from waterborne disease or from using contaminated water. Different types of public health orders may be issued in response to different types of unpredictable event to protect public health, which may include:

(1) Boil Water Notice

When a loss of pressure occurs from a water main break, an equipment malfunction, or system maintenance, SPRWS will issue a boil water notice and bacteriological sampling requirements will go into effect.

Boil water notices in these cases are precautionary and do NOT necessarily mean that contamination has been detected or is suspected. In other cases, when water disinfection processes failed or due to disinfectant shortage, a boil water notice will also go into effect while corrective measures are taken. In this case, resampling continues until the corrective measures are completed.

(2) Do Not Drink Notice

Notice will be issued when the water contains a chemical contaminant that cannot be removed by boiling. In this case, bottled water should be used for drinking or cooking.

(3) Do Not Use Notice

Notice will be issued if there is a contaminant in the water that may be inhaled or otherwise harmful on contact.



HOW WOULD I KNOW IF THE WATER IS NOT POTABLE TO DRINK?

Public health order notifications will be sent out via the Ramsey County Alert System (sent to cell phones) along with social and traditional media. Consumers must follow the alert instructions to take appropriate action for a certain duration until SPRWS notifies consumers when it has remedied the problem and the order is lifted. Consumers may also find more public health order notification information on the SPRWS website at www.stpaul.gov/water when an order is issued. The order will not be lifted until water quality testing shows that the water meets EPA drinking water standards. SPRWS will lift the order when the water is considered potable and no longer poses a threat to public health.

SPRWS will always notify the Minnesota Department of Health when a Public Health Advisory notice is issued to impacted consumers. MDH has the authority to issue an advisory on behalf a public water system, and MN Statute 144.383 states, "In order to ensure safe drinking water in all public water supplies, the commissioner has the following powers: (b) To develop an emergency plan to protect the public when a decline in water quality or quantity creates a serious health risk, and to issue emergency orders if a health risk is imminent."

Consumers can contact MDH or SPRWS for questions when receiving a Public Health Advisory notice.

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	27.80 - 49	44.5	Disinfection by-product	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	NA	17.20 - 34.40	28.4	Disinfection by-product	Yes
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4.0	2.80 - 3.41	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	0.74	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	4	0.61 - 0.70	0.66	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 %	0.073	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	46 - 61	53	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) (09/28/2020)	90 % of homes must be under 15.0	0	5 out of 50	11.7	Corrosion of home plumbing	Yes
Copper (ppm) (09/28/2020)	90 % of homes must be under 1.3	0	0 out of 50	0.06	Corrosion of home plumbing	Yes

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).

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

ppm (parts per million): One part per million is like one drop in one million drops of water, or about one cup in a swimming pool. ppm is the same as milligrams per liter (mg/l).

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" under the Meets Standards column.

ABOUT THESE RESULTS

This report contains our monitoring results from

JAN. 1 - DEC. 31, 2022

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 table on pages 8 and 9 shows 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 or 1-800-818-9318 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 Single Test Result, because it occurred in the previous calendar year.



SOURCE WATER

Saint Paul
Regional Water
Services works
hard to provide
you with safe and
reliable drinking
water that meets
federal and state
water quality
requirements.

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.

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. 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 or 1-800-818-9318 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.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER



Learn how you can protect yourself from lead in drinking water.

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.

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

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.

You can find out what information is available on the materials in your water service line by contacting SPRWS at 651-266-6270 or going to our bill pay site at <https://billpay.saintpaulwater.com> and clicking on "What's my water service line made of?"

Or you can check by following the steps at: tinyurl.com/y2oc8wcn.

SPRWS provides high quality drinking water, but it cannot control the plumbing materials used in private buildings.

Let the water run for three to five minutes before using it for drinking or cooking if the water has not been used in over six hours.

In most cases, letting the water run and using cold water for drinking and cooking should keep lead levels low in your drinking water. If you are still concerned about lead, contact customer service at 651-266-6350 to get information on free water testing for SPRWS

customers. You will need to pick up a sample container with attached instructions at our office at 1900 Rice Street.

Testing your water is important if young children or pregnant women drink your tap water.

If letting the water run does not reduce lead, consider other options to reduce your exposure.

1. Use cold water for drinking, making food, and making baby formula. Hot water releases more lead from pipes than cold water.

2. Treat your water if a test shows your water has high levels of lead after you let the water run. Read about water treatment units:

Point-of-Use Water Treatment Units for Lead Reduction: tinyurl.com/y4swvvn5.

LEARN MORE:

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.

MCCARRON'S

WATER TREATMENT PLANT UPDATE



Water quality at McCarron's 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 McCarron's Water Treatment Plant. The facility serves all SPRWS customers and provides water to 452,000 people.

The construction process for the new facilities is now 20 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 are 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.

PUBLIC NOTICE



IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Saint Paul Regional Water Services (SPRWS) Supply Did Not Meet Certain Monitoring and Treatment Requirements

Our water system recently received a notice of violation regarding drinking water requirements. Although this was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct this situation.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions. We do not know of any contamination, and none of our testing has shown disease-causing organisms in the drinking water.

What happened?

What is being done?

Lead and Copper 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 your drinking water meets health standards. During the most recent compliance period, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Lead and Copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time related to lead and copper.

During this time SPRWS collected 50 lead and copper samples as required however, of these samples 22 were from lead service lines when 25 was required. Based on this, SPRWS will collect 100 samples in 2023 and ensure that 50 are from lead service lines. This issue will be addressed by resampling at appropriate sites, along with a review of sites used

prior to sampling. The public will be notified of system results through our annual consumer confidence report. Results for individual properties will be provided to those customers that participate in sampling.

Water Quality Parameters

At our water treatment plant, we continuously monitor water quality to ensure public health and safety. We also routinely monitor water quality parameters in the distribution system at 10 locations. In 1998, SPRWS worked with the Minnesota Department of Health to develop target water quality pH ranges. During each 6-month operating period from January 2020 to June 2022, SPRWS had more than 9 days during each operating period when pH ranges were outside of the range designated in the 1998 standard, which is a Treatment Technique Violation.

Research conducted over the past 25 years has provided additional insights into optimal pH ranges and SPRWS believes that the 1998 standard no longer reflects optimal treatment. SPRWS will work with Minnesota Department of Health to re-evaluate treatment methodology and associated water quality parameters.

When pH is outside of optimal ranges, it may cause corrosion in the distribution system. It is not evident if operation outside the designated pH range had an impact on the system.

Turbidity Monitoring

We continuously monitor your water for turbidity (cloudiness), which is an indicator of whether we are effectively filtering the water supply. Turbidity results on April 15, 2022 (for 30 minutes) and on April 20, 2022 (for 45 minutes) showed abnormal turbidity measurements for individual filters. These readings were the result of routine maintenance on the turbidity meters and were not reflective of actual water being treated at the time. In both instances, turbidity values of the treated water were excellent both immediately prior to the maintenance work and immediately following the maintenance work when the turbidity meters were returned to normal operation. By filtering water during preventative maintenance and not obtaining additional results, continuous monitoring was not conducted and actual turbidity values during these maintenance procedures were not recorded. Maintenance practices are being updated to ensure representative samples are obtained during preventative maintenance.

PUBLIC NOTICE (CONT.)

 IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency.

If it had been, you would have been notified within 24 hours. There is no evidence of contamination or that the water was unsafe to drink during the Notice of Violation period. We are providing the following further details about contaminants related to these treatment and monitoring requirements for your information.

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems.

SPRWS offers free lead testing to customers. If you would like to take advantage of this service, please call SPRWS customer service at 651-266-6350 or visit us at 1900 Rice Street to obtain a lead testing kit.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites which can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. These symptoms are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice.

For more information, please contact staff at the water quality lab at 651-266-1635 or by mail at 1900 Rice Street, St. Paul, MN 55113.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by Saint Paul Regional Water Services

***State Water System
ID# 1620026***

Date Distributed: June 30, 2023

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