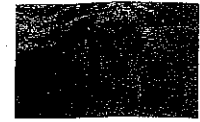




BIRCHWOOD VILLAGE NEWS



City of Birchwood Village, MN

Summer 2016

Our sympathies extended to: Bill Hullsiek family on the passing of his father.

Thanks to our Volunteers:

- Cynthia Tomlinson, Lori Klimp, Mary Sue Simmons, Kevin Woolstencroft, Mary Wingfield for stuffing the spring newsletter
- Andy Sorenson for fixing the pileated woodpecker holes at the village hall. Bad birds.
- Scott Howe for doing well and spending much time with the ice rink despite the rather inconsistent weather.

BECOME AN ELECTION JUDGE

If you want to be on the list for future elections, please contact the City Administrator for more information. We need people who enjoy meeting their neighbors and like following through with procedures as directed. Training is provided.

FLAGS TO FLY ON WILDWOOD AVENUE

Thanks to the generous donations to the Birchwood Community Club given in memory of Skip Wingfield, there will be flags flying on Wildwood Avenue along the fourth of July Parade route. Mom would be pleased as she always wanted more flags in town...now we just need help with the installation and removal. If you would like to help, please contact Mary Wingfield at 651-653-1022.

COMMUNITY CLUB ANNUAL DUES

Please make sure to send your dues (\$4) in the enclosed envelope. Your support funds village events including the Fourth of July Parade, Marion Johnson Across the Lake Swim, Common Table Pot Luck and Christmas Party. Thank you to all for making Birchwood a great community.

FOURTH OF JULY GRAND MARSHAL(S)

In a first, Steve Dean and John Manship have been appointed Co-Grand Marshals for the Fourth of July Parade. Steve and John have contributed so much to the quality of our community. Steve is the city tree inspector and John is the city water manager. Their institutional knowledge and expertise have saved us much time and money in

the past decades. We are fortunate to have such dedicated people to help in managing our city.

BEACH BITS:

Due to popular demand, the city has installed more kayak/canoe racks at Birch and Dellwood beaches. Make sure you purchase a rack license before claiming a space.

ROADS COMMITTEE

The group has been meeting to address traffic calming opportunities on Hall/Cedar. While speeds are generally down due to the lower speed limit, there is still too many going too fast. In an effort to reduce through traffic, the city council has asked the committee to review the placement of stop signs, including at the cross walks. Watch for changes in the coming month that will address these concerns.

UPCOMING EVENTS

4th of JULY PARADE- July 4th, 9:30 am at 5 Birchwood Avenue. FFI: Mary Wingfield. 651-653-1022, mary.wingfield@juno.com

MARION JOHNSON ACROSS THE LAKE SWIM- July 2, 2016, 7 am Birch Beach.

PLANT EXCHANGE- June 4, 10 am Village Hall; FFI: Randy Lafoy, 651-426-9229

MUSIC IN THE PARK- Every Sunday this summer (except July 4th weekend). FFI: Al Mitchell, 651-426-5059

WATER QUALITY REPORT

Included in this newsletter is the annual water quality report. It is mailed to every resident and posted on our web site. Our water is pumped by the City of White Bear Lake and treated and softened. If you have any questions, please contact the city administrator.

EAGLE SCOUT IN BIRCHWOOD!

Congratulations to Andrew Haupt who was recently attained Eagle Scout with the Boy Scouts. Andrew did his project at St. Pius. He and his family live on Hall Avenue. Way to go, Andrew!

NEW TREE PRESERVATION ORDINANCE

Please see the new code on the city website or contact the city administrator for more information

MUSIC IN THE PARK SUMMER CONCERT SERIES

DATE LOCATION	MUSICIANS	MUSIC
June 5 Birch Beach	Scottie Miller http://www.scottiemiller.com/welcome.html	Keyboardist and vocalist. Blues, soul, funk and jazz. Creative song writer.
June 12 Hockey Rink	Lightning Creek http://lightningcreekband.com/	New and classic country Line dancing
June 19 Tighe-Schmitz Park	Kenwood Symphony Orchestra http://www.kenwoodsymphonyorchestra.org/index.cfm?pageID=1	KSO's 44th Season. Classical Music.
June 26 Hockey Rink	Any Day Now http://www.reverbNation.com/anydaynowband/	Six member band Classic rock n' roll/country – from the sixties to today.
July 3	Fourth of July weekend – no concert	
July 10 Birch Beach	The Hypothetical	Swingin' jazz and contemporary classics.
July 17 Tighe-Schmitz Park	Maple Street Ramblers http://www.themaplestreetramblers.com/	A six piece traditional jazz band playing Dixieland and early jazz standards.
July 24 Birch Beach	Fabulous Fairlanes http://www.fabulousfairlanes.com/	a cappella Doo-Wop Music from the 50s and 60s and newer
July 31 Birch Beach	Joe Cruz http://www.joecruzmusic.com/	Acoustic guitar – bluegrass, Latin, jazz, original music
August 7 Dellwood Beach	Harmonic Relief https://sites.google.com/site/harmonicrelief/home/Performances/	Adult Show Choir – eclectic mix of music, choreography and staging.
August 14 August 21 August 28	Pending	

City of Birchwood 2015 Drinking Water Report

The City of Birchwood is issuing the results of monitoring done on its drinking water for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2015. 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 Birchwood provides drinking water to its residents from a groundwater source: purchased treated water from the City of White Bear Lake which obtains its water from wells in the Jordan, Wonewoc-Mt.Simon, and Prairie Du Chien-Jordan aquifers.

The Minnesota Department of Health has made a determination as to how vulnerable our systems' source(s) 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 on line at www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/water/swp/swa.

Call 651-426-3403 if you have questions about the City of Birchwood 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 2015. 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.

MRDL—Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level.

MRDLG—Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal.

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

90th Percentile Level—This is the value obtained after disregarding 10 percent of the samples taken that had the highest levels. (For example, in a situation in which 10 samples were taken, the 90th percentile level is determined by disregarding the highest result, which represents 10 percent of the samples.) Note: In situations in which only 5 samples are taken, the average of the two with the highest levels is taken to determine the 90th percentile level.

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

ppb—Parts per billion, which can also be expressed as micrograms per liter (µg/l).

N/A—Not Applicable (does not apply).

Contaminant (units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found		Typical Source of Contaminant
			Range (2015)	Average/Result*	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.8-.93	.9	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	1.1	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10.4	10.4	N/A	.3	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
TTHM (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	0	80	N/A	6	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Xylenes (ppm) (07/09/2014)	10	10	N/A	.0004	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from 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	N/A	.1	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) (07/24/2013)	1.3	1.3	.29	0 out of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead (ppb) (07/24/2013)	0	15	3.6	0 out of 10	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. City of Birchwood is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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.

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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.