Saint Paul Regional Water Services

Water Quality Report

2025
Consumer Confidence Report

Water Treatment Plant to go Online

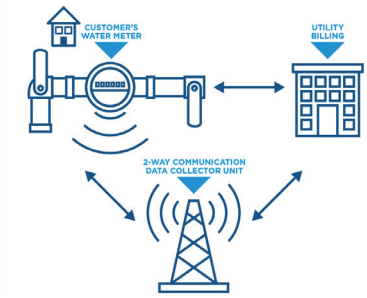
The new water treatment plant will go online this summer. Find out more on page 3.

Inside this issue

New technology allows the metering system to provide data to the utility about water use in near real time.

Near real-time water usage data becoming a reality

Advanced Metering Infrastructure is being implemented in our system to provide near real-time water usage data to detect leaks, monitor water resource management and identify irregular usage patterns to better serve our customers.



Advanced Metering Technology sends a signal to a collector that transmits the data to the water utility to allow us to see in near-real time your water usage to help detect leaks in a timely manner.

For the past few years, the utility has been working to implement Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI), a cutting-edge technology that allows us to collect accurate, real-time data on water usage. This system not only improves billing accuracy but also enhances our ability to detect leaks, monitor water resource management, and identify irregular usage patterns. With AMI, we can assist customers more effectively by pinpointing high water usage and potential leaks, as well as supporting more frequent and accurate billing cycles.

AMI technology collects data from the customer's water meter, encrypts it, and transmits it via a signal to a collector device. The utility receives this data at regular intervals, enabling us to track usage in near real-time.

To date, SPRWS has installed 22 collector devices in various locations, including water towers, high-rise buildings, and emergency siren poles. As a result, we are now receiving consistent meter reads from 22,000 accounts.

This AMI deployment is being carried out in conjunction with our water meter register replacement project. As part of this initiative, we are replacing aging water meter registers that are approaching the end of their life cycle. However, instead of simply replacing them with similar models, we are relocating the remote (or "box") to the exterior of the structure. This change will enhance the signal range from the water meter, enabling us to expand the number of accounts that can be read by the AMI system.

We expect to have AMI fully implemented by 2030, with 99% of our accounts being monitored through this advanced system. The combined budget for the AMI Project and the Register Replacement Project is $21 million, which will be financed through revenue as outlined in our 10-year capital improvement plan.

AMI implementation

As meter registers are replaced, new AMI transmitters will be installed.

The project is set to be completed by 2030.

Building a legacy of clean, reliable water

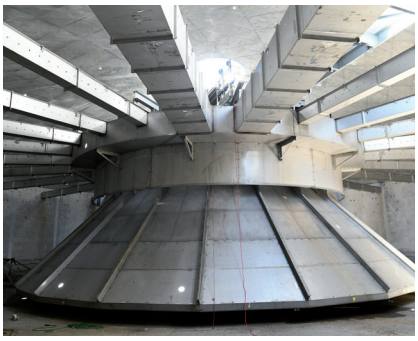
Modernizing the McCarrons Water Treatment Plant

Saint Paul Regional Water Services (SPRWS) is proud to invest in the future of our community by modernizing the McCarrons Water Treatment Plant—an essential upgrade that will ensure clean, safe drinking water for generations to come. This milestone project reflects our long-standing commitment to delivering high-quality water with greater efficiency, reliability, and adaptability to meet the evolving needs of our customers.

Construction began in early spring 2022 and focused on replacing and upgrading the first half of the water treatment process. By summer 2025, the new facilities will be fully operational, ushering in a new era of enhanced water treatment that maintains the trusted quality our customers have relied on for over a century.

The project's primary goals are to improve facility reliability and increase flexibility in addressing changing water conditions and emerging contaminants. The infrastructure being replaced dates back to the 1920s and 1930s—systems that have faithfully served our community for decades but have become increasingly difficult to maintain. The new facility will feature modern, state-of-the-art equipment designed for durability and efficiency, ensuring uninterrupted water service even if individual components require maintenance.

A key innovation in the upgraded plant is the introduction of ozone as part of the treatment process. Ozone is a powerful, fast-acting disinfectant that effectively breaks down contaminants of emerging concern—trace substances whose long-term health effects are still being studied. Because ozone rapidly dissipates, no traces will remain in the water once it leaves the treatment plant. This advanced technology enhances water quality while supporting our commitment to public health and environmental stewardship.



The new clarifier

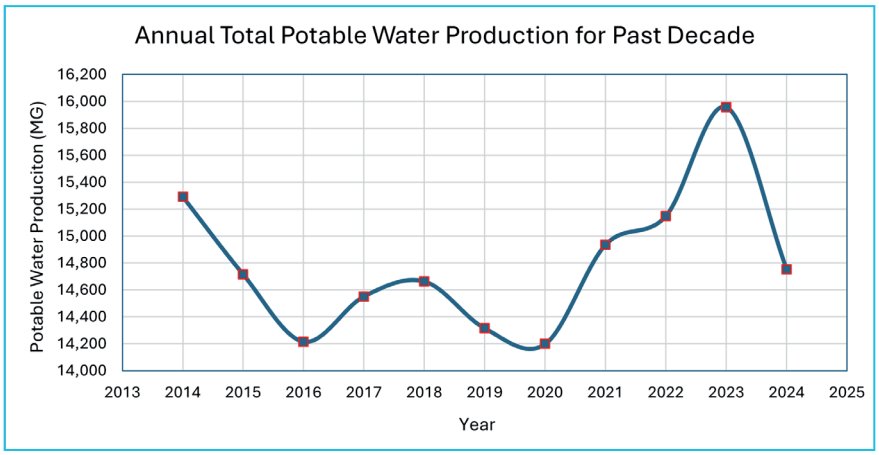
Before construction began, SPRWS conducted a full year of small-scale testing to verify the effectiveness of the new treatment processes. As an added layer of safety, the existing treatment systems will remain operational for approximately three months during the transition, ensuring continuous water service.

This modernization project is more than just an upgrade—it's an investment in the health and well-being of our community. By combining time-tested processes with cutting-edge technology, SPRWS is building a future where clean, reliable water remains a source of pride for Saint Paul and all of our customers.

Pipe Gallery The pipe gallery in the new treatment plant..

The new plant is scheduled to go online this summer and run simultaneously with the old plant for several months to ensure that everything is running smoothly before moving to shut down the current section of the plant that this new facility replaces.

Water demand trends at SPRWS



Precipitation Affects Consumption

Increased precipitation in summer months has affected water production in the past and is expected to continue that pattern in the future.

Over the past decade, water production at the McCarrons Water Treatment Plant has fluctuated due to population growth, climate conditions, economic factors, and conservation efforts. Water consumption stabilized in 2020 but increased from 2021 to 2023, driven by residential, industrial, and commercial demand. However, year-to-year usage varies due to weather patterns and conservation practices.

Saint Paul's precipitation has become more variable, with wetter spring and summer months and drier winters. Rainstorms have intensified across the Midwest, increasing the risk of flooding and affecting water availability and runoff into the SPRWS watershed. In 2024, water production declined to an average of 40.3 million gallons per day (MGD), influenced by precipitation levels 5.94 inches above normal for the year and 5.09 inches above normal from May to September. From 2014 to 2024, water production from May to October showed a moderate correlation with precipitation, with an R-squared value of 0.5792, indicating a noticeable relationship between water production and climate factors.

Saint Paul's average temperature has risen over the past decade, consistent with Minnesota's overall warming of 1.5°F to 2°F over the past 50 years. Winters are milder with fewer extreme cold spells and shorter snow cover periods, while summers are hotter, with more frequent and prolonged heatwaves. The average summer temperature has risen by a few degrees, leading to higher water use during peak summer months, particularly in July, when outdoor irrigation drives seasonal demand spikes. Annual water production has ranged from 35 MGD to 51 MGD, with the highest usage during periods of hot, dry weather.

Future Water Usage Projections

Water demand is expected to decline due to conservation measures such as low-water-use technologies in industries, businesses, and households, grant-funded toilet replacement programs, and smart water meters. Climate projections suggest increased precipitation during warmer months, which may further reduce outdoor irrigation needs. Seasonal fluctuations are expected to continue, especially in summer when demand peaks. Overall, water usage is projected to decrease by 1 to 2 MGD per decade.

Despite these trends, Saint Paul Regional Water Services (SPRWS) continues to manage seasonal fluctuations and long-term demand patterns by implementing resiliency initiatives and optimizing water supply management to ensure reliable service for Saint Paul and surrounding communities.

The Mississippi River

Lead Inventory:
Reducing lead in the system

The utility submits an annual inventory of lead water services lines in the system to the Minnesota Department of Health

While the utility has been working since the 1980s to remove lead service lines in the system, we recently renewed our efforts with a 10-year initiative, Lead Free SPRWS, to get the rest of the lead pipes out of the service system by the year 2033. Starting in 2024, we were required to submit an inventory of all service lines. This included all lead, non-lead, and those we don't have enough information to determine if they are lead, to the Minnesota Department of Health. In addition, the utility sent letters last fall to all our billing accounts with information on whether that property had lead, didn't have lead, or we didn't know the service line materials. The MDH put that information on a map of all of the properties in our service area and what their service lines are made of at: https://maps.umn.edu/LSL/

Is Your Water Service Line Made of Lead?

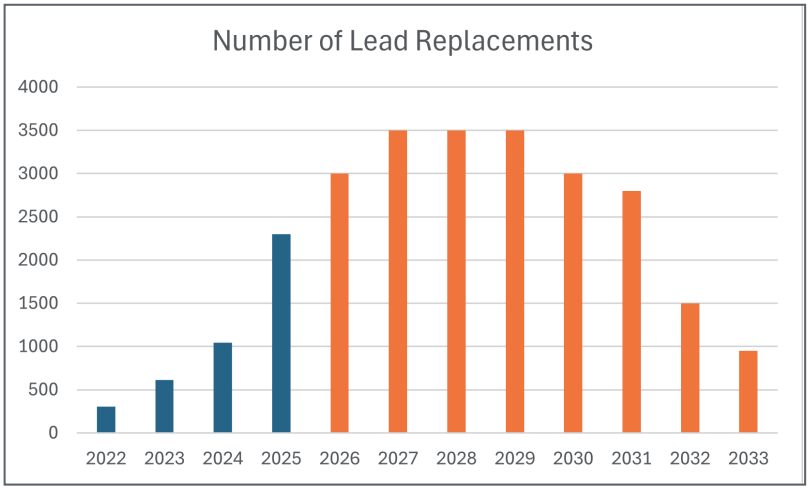
You can go to stpaul.gov/lead-free to look up your service line material.

This customer education and outreach about lead in our system will be an annual event as long as there is lead in the system.

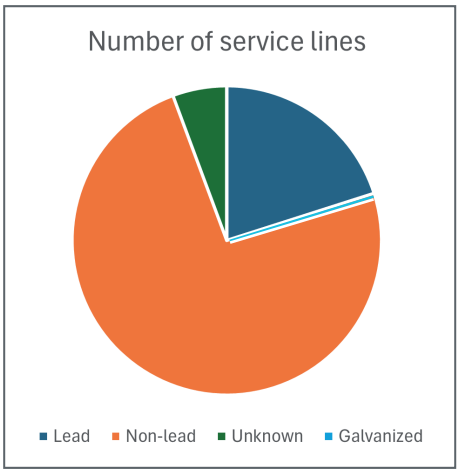
As of December 6, 2024, we had 95,829 billing accounts and of those, 71,172 or the vast majority, are not lead. Another 5,425 services lines are made of unknown material that must be determined to find out if they are lead. A total of 19,232 are known to be lead and in need of replacement. Three service lines are made of galvanized pipe and must be replaced.

Since the kick-off of our pilot program for our Lead Free SPRWS initiative in 2022, we have removed 1,964 lead service lines in both the right-of-way and private property. We are on track to remove 2,300 lead service lines from our system in 2025 to reduce that number even further.

And in the coming years, we are increasing the number of replacements. In 2026, we plan to replace 3,000 lead service lines, and in years 2027-2029, we intend to replace 3,500 lead service lines per year before gradually scaling down until we reach 1,500 replacements in 2032 and finish up the replacement work by the end of 2033.



Lead service line replacments by year. Those in orange are projected replacement numbers while the teal are already completed or anticipated to be completed in 2025.



Lead Service Line Replacement

Lead service lines are replaced with copper to remove the lead from the drinking water system.

SPRWS staff hauls reeled up copper to a home where the copper will be threaded from the water meter back out to the street and connected to the water main.

ABOUT THESE RESULTS

This report contains our monitoring results from

JAN. 1 - DEC. 31, 2024

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 7 - 8 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	28.10 - 52.30	38.9	Disinfection by-product	Yes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60	NA	16.10 - 43.00	28.8	Disinfection by-product	Yes
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4.0	2.56 - 3.11	2.99	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	10	N/A	0.08	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	0.67 - 0.74	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 %	0.142	Soil runoff	Yes

Disinfection By-product 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	0 - 62	48	NA	Yes

Regulated Substances Tested at the Customer's Tap

Substance (Units) (Date if sampled in previous year)	EPA Action Level (AL)	EPA Ideal Goal (MCLG)	Number of Homes with High Levels	90% of Results Were Less Than	Range of Detected Test Results	Typical Source	Meets Standards?
Lead (ppb) (01/24/25)	90 % of homes must be under 15.0	0	3 out of 105	11.9	0 - 21.7	Corrosion of home plumbing	Yes
Copper (ppm) (01/24/25)	90 % of homes must be under 1.3	0	0 out of 105	0.05	0.00 - 0.14	Corrosion of home plumbing	Yes
Lead (ppb) (08/15/24)	90 % of homes must be under 15.0	0	4 out of 100	9.2	0 - 23.2	Corrosion of home plumbing	Yes
Copper (ppm) (08/15/24)	90 % of homes must be under 1.3	0	0 out of 100	0.04	0 - 0.18	Corrosion of home plumbing	Yes

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.

The following table shows the unregulated contaminants we detected last year, as well as human-health based guidance values for comparison, where available. MDH, EPA and other health agencies may have developed comparison values for some of these compounds. Some of these 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. These values 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). Sample data are listed along with comparison values in the table below; it is important to note that these comparison values are not enforceable.

Detection alone of a regulated or unregulated contaminant should not cause concern. The significance 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.

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://tinyurl.com/bdfjcnbu

Fourth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 4) https://tinyurl.com/34ba52x8

Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule https://tinyurl.com/ypn79p33

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://tinyurl.com/5b77j4px describing UCMR 5 contaminants and standards.

In the past year, your drinking water may have been tested for addtional unregulated contaminants and results are still being processed as part of the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule https://tinyurl.com/ypn79p33

Unregulated Substances Tested in the Drinking Water

Substance (Units)	Comparison Value	Highest Average Results or Highest Single Test Result	Range of Detected Test Results
Sodium*	20 ppm	26.6 ppm	N/A
Sulfate	500 ppm	21.3 ppm	N/A
Perfluorobutanesulfonate (PFBS)	100 ppt	1 ppt	0.00 - 2.20 ppt
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	7000 ppt	20.33 ppt	13.10 - 26.00 ppt
Perfluoroheptanoic Acid (PFHpA)	N/A	0.7 ppt	0.00 -1.50 ppt
Perfluorohexanesulfonate (PFHxS)	47 ppt	0.9 ppt	0.00 - 1.90 ppt
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	200 ppt	1.1 ppt	0.00 - 2.20 ppt
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) (2023)	N/A	0.09 ppt	0.00 - 0.37 ppt
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	N/A	1.99 ppt	0.00 - 2.90 ppt
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	0.0079 ppt	1.2 ppt	0.0000 - 2.8000 ppt
Perfluorooctanesulfonate (PFOS)	2.3 ppt	0.8 ppt	0.00 - 1.80 ppt

SOURCE WATER

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

SPRWS also has a groundwater 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. (See next page.)

Unregulated Substances Tested in the Drinking Water (From the Previous Page)

*Note that home water softening can increase the level of sodium in your water.

In early 2024, MDH released new comparison values for two PFAS compounds, PFOA and PFOS. MDH is still evaluating how to apply these comparison values to drinking water systems. Additionally, EPA released final MCLs for PFOA at 4.0 ppt, PFOS at 4.0 ppt, PFHxS at 10 ppt, HFPO-DA (Gen X) at 10 ppt, PFNA at 10 ppt, and a calculated Hazard Index at 1 (unitless) that will become enforceable April 26, 2029. Additional Information on PFAS system results is available at: Interactive Dashboard for PFAS Testing in Drinking Water - MN Dept. of Health https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/pfasmap.html.

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.

Lead in drinking water

Lead can cause serious health problems, babies, children under six years, and pregnant women are at the highest risk. You may be in contact with lead through paint, water, dust, soil, food, hobbies, or your job. There is no safe level of lead.

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes from service lines but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk.

Read below to learn how you can protect yourself from lead in drinking water.

1. **Let the water run** before drinking tap water; flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap. If you have a lead service line, you may need to let the water run longer. A service line is the underground pipe that brings water from the main water pipe under the street to your home.

▪ **Activities** such as taking a shower, doing laundry or dishes help keep water moving in your home system but are not a replacement for running the tap before you drink if it has not been used for a long period of time.

▪ **The only way to know** if lead has been reduced by letting it run is to check with a test. If letting the water run does not reduce lead, consider other options to reduce your exposure.

2. **Know your service line materials** by contacting your public water system, or you can search for your address online at the Minnesota Lead Inventory Tracking Tool (https://maps.umn.edu/LSL/) or go to stpaul.gov/lead-free.

▪ **Protect Your Tap:** A quick check for lead (https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/protect-your-tap-quick-check-lead) is EPA's step by step guide to learn how to find lead pipes in your home.

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

4. **Test your water.** 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, arrange with a laboratory to test your tap water. Testing your water is important if young children or pregnant women drink your tap water.

▪ **Contact a Minnesota Department of Health** accredited laboratory to purchase a sample container and instructions on how to submit a sample: Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (https://eldo.web.health.state.mn.us/public/accreditedlabs/labsearch.seam)

The Minnesota Department of Health can help you understand your test results.

Or visit SPRWS at 1900 Rice Street M-F, 8 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.

and pick up a sample bottle to have your water tested for lead for free.

5. **Treat your water i**f a test shows your water has high levels of lead after you let the water run. You can use a filter certified with ANSI/NSF standards 53 for lead reduction.

▪ **Read about** water treatment units:

Point-of-Use Water Treatment Units for Lead Reduction (https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/factsheet/pou-lead.html)

Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and other steps you can take to minimize exposure are available at:

▪ **Visit EPA Basic Information** about Lead in Drinking Water (http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)

▪ **Visit the Minnesota department of Health Lead** in Drinking Water (https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/contaminants/lead.html)

▪ **To learn** about how to reduce your contact with lead from sources other than your drinking water, visit Lead Poisoning Prevention: Common Sources (https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/lead/fs/common.html)

6. **Be Aware:** Head Start Programs, Child Care Centers, Public and Charter Schools all have requirements to test for lead in drinking water. You can Learn more about these programs and about requirements and resources for testing and remediation at MDH Drinking Water in Schools and Child Cares (https://www.web.health.state.mn.us/communities/environment/water/schools/index.html)

COMMITTED TO SAFE DRINKING WATER

Attend a monthly Board of Water Commissioners meeting to find out more about how your water utility is managed.

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, MN, or at 1900 Rice Street, Saint Paul, MN. Please check the website at stpaul.gov/water for the location of that month's meeting.

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 laguu 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.

SAINT PAUL REGIONAL WATER SERVICES

1900 Rice Street
Saint Paul, MN 55113

www.stpaul,gov/water

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

Telephone contact:

Customer Service	651-266-6350
Water Quality	651-266-1635
EPA Safe Drinking Water	800-426-4791
MN Dept. of Health	651-201-4700

E-mail contact: waterinquiries@ci.stpaul.mn.us