

April 14, 2025

Hope Community Academy 720 Payne Avenue Saint Paul, Minnesota 55130

Attn.: Ms. Barbra Ackerman, Administrative Office Manager

Re: HOPE COMMUNITY ACADEMY - Lead (Pb) In Water Sampling Results

Dear Ms. Ackerman:

MacNeil Environmental, Inc. (MEI) has received the laboratory analytical testing results for the water samples collected from faucets and sinks in your school buildings, specifically in the pre-K areas of the school. This Report was authorized by Kou from JB Vang. The enclosed report provides a summary of the sampling results.

The Minnesota Department of Health Guidance Criteria document requires testing of water for lead must every five years in all Minnesota public and charter schools; five-year testing is recommended in schools not receiving tax dollars for school maintenance. This requirement includes all water fixtures used in food preparation or for drinking water purposes, as children under the age of 6-years old and nursing or pregnant women are prone to absorb greater quantities of minerals from water than other persons.

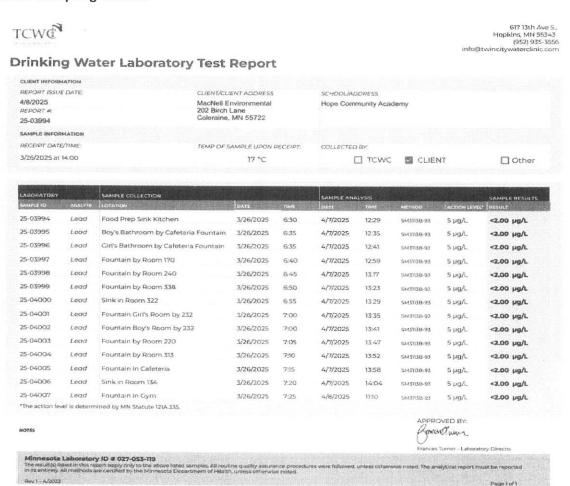
An elevated lead content in water can occur in plumbing systems because municipal water treatment may add chemicals into water. Although those chemicals are beneficial to reducing bacteria and neutralizing other contaminates, those chemicals may also interact with pipes, solder that contains lead and plumbing fixtures, resulting in potentially greater quantities of lead in water.

Read recommendations below from the state of Minnesota Department of Health to learn how to protect yourself from lead in your drinking water.

- Begin a new process to let the water run for at least 1 minute before using it for
  drinking or cooking if the water has not been turned on in over sixteen hours. If you are
  aware that your building has a lead service line connecting your building to city water,
  you may need to let the water run for 3 5 minutes.
- Use cold water for drinking, making food, and making baby formula. Hot water releases more lead from pipes than cold water.

- Test your water. In most cases, letting the water run and using cold water for drinking
  and cooking should keep lead levels low. If you are still concerned about lead, arrange a
  laboratory to test your tap water. Testing your water is important if young children or
  pregnant women drink your tap water. All testing should be done through a certified and
  accredited laboratory.
- Get the lead out. Find out if you have a lead service line connecting your building to city water by contacting your system's water utility. If you do have a lead service line, make plans to get it replaced by coordinating with your water utility. If your home has plumbing fixtures made before 1986, you may consider replacing them with newer, lead-free fixtures if testing shows lead is present and is not reduced by letting the water run.
- Treat your water. If you cannot find the source of lead and letting the water run does not reduce lead levels, you may need to consider a water treatment option such as a certified filter for lead removal.

## Water Sampling Results



## Recommendations

No sinks or fountains tested higher than 5 micrograms per liter of water (5  $\mu g/L$ ;) any water reading greater than 5  $\mu g/L$  should not be used for cooking or drinking. Likewise, neither sinks nor fountains tested between 2  $\mu g/L$  and 5  $\mu g/L$ , at which point more sampling would be required to determine proper course of action.

All sinks and fountains tested below 2 micrograms per liter of water. Since all water samples were determined to be below state of Minnesota requirements, the water is safe for consumption.

For recordkeeping purposes, please email me with any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Thom Ritchie

Account Manager

MacNeil Environmental, Inc.

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