

Sample Location/Lead Results

SAMPLE LOCATION	COLLECTION DATE	LEAD RESULTS (mg/L)
Kitchen RR	8/27/2021	0.007
Woman's Staff RR Upstairs	8/27/2021	0.002
Girl's RR Upstairs	8/27/2021	<.001
Girl's Locker Room	8/27/2021	<.001
Boy's Locker Room	8/27/2021	<.001
Men's Staff Office RR	8/27/2021	0.001
Kitchen Tap	8/27/2021	0.002
Woman's Staff Office RR	8/27/2021	<.001
C Hall Water Fountain	8/27/2021	0.001
Main Lobby Water Fountain	8/27/2021	>.001
Main Lobby Water Fountain	9/17/2021	>.001
Damaged Sample		>.001

# Consumer Notice of Lead Tap Water Results

This facility is a public water system because we are responsible for providing you with water at this location and ensuring that the drinking water we provide to you meets state and federal requirements. The following Table provides information on the sample location, date, and water sample lead result. Additional general information concerning lead in drinking water is provided at the bottom of this notice.

Sample Location / Lead Result	Collection Date	Lead Result (mg/L)
See Reverse for Results	—	—

If you need more info concerning these results, please call Patricia Bird water supply at: 603-5513  
(name of water system) (phone number)

### What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 0.015 mg/L. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is 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.

If detected, the lead level may be due to conditions such as the presence of lead solder or brass faucets, or fittings and valves that contain lead. If detected, we strongly urge you to take the steps below to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water.

Should the current (or if in the future) lead 90th percentile for our water supply exceed the lead action level, you can rest assure that we would/will take a number of steps to correct the problem. Such steps would or will include: sampling for lead every 6 months so we can closely monitor the lead levels in our water system. In addition, we would/will initiate a Public Education campaign to ensure that people who are drinking water in our facility know about the action level exceedance, understand the health effects of lead, the sources of lead and actions they can take to reduce exposure to leads in drinking water. We would/will also monitor our source water, initiate controls to reduce the corrosivity of our water (corrosive water can cause lead to leach from plumbing materials that contain lead) and [if appropriate] initiate lead service line replacement.

### What Are The Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. If you are concerned about lead exposure at this facility or in your home, you may want to ask your health care providers about testing to determine levels of lead your blood.

### What Are The Sources of Lead?

The primary sources of lead exposure are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated residential soil. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult. Lead is rarely found in source water, but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials.

### What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

If you are concerned about the lead levels at your location, there are several things you can do:

- *Run your water to flush out lead.* If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This will help flush water containing lead from the pipes.
- *Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.* Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water.
- *Do not boil water to remove lead.* Boiling water will not reduce lead.