

## Customer Notice of Lead and Copper Results in Drinking Water NTNC

Public Water Supply Name:	
County:	PWSID:
Sample location #1: (i.e. kitchen tap, bathroom tap, drinking fountain, etc.)	Date Sampled:
Sample location #2:	Date Sampled:
Sample location #3:	Date Sampled:
Sample location #4:	Date Sampled:
Sample location #5:	Date Sampled:

Thank you for participating in our drinking water lead and copper monitoring program. The results of the lead and copper samples collected at your location are in the table below.

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
<b>Action Level (AL):</b> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. <b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b> 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. <b>ppb:</b> parts per billion or micrograms per liter.	Lead (ppb)	15	0	Location #1: Location #2: Location #3: Location #4 Location #5:
	Copper (ppb)	1300	1300	Location #1: Location #2: Location #3: Location #4: Location #5:

*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 it 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.*

To reduce exposure to lead in drinking water:

- *Run your water to flush out lead.* Run the water until it becomes cold.
- *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 in hot water.
- *Do not boil water to remove lead.* Boiling water will not reduce lead levels.
- *Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.* If your lead result is above 15 ppb, you may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010, or [www.nsf.org](http://www.nsf.org) for information on performance standards for water filters.
- *Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.* New faucets, fittings, and valves, may contain up to 8 percent lead including those advertised or labeled as "lead-free" and may contribute lead to drinking water. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

Although the primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from drinking water.

For more information, contact us at: \_\_\_\_\_.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/facility and the health effects of lead, visit the U.S. EPA's Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead), call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.