

## Consumer Notice of Tap Water Lead Results

Dear Valued Customer, -

**Good news!** We are pleased to report that the \_\_\_\_\_ drinking water supply was recently tested for lead and, as expected, the analysis results continue to indicate that corrective actions are not needed. Please know that the goal of the \_\_\_\_\_ water utility is to provide consumers with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The table below summarizes our system’s test results:

### Why Was Our Water Tested for Lead?

Public water systems are required by a federal rule, the Safe Drinking Water Act, to routinely monitor for lead in order to determine whether corrective actions are needed.

### What Does This Mean?

The Safe Drinking Water Act has set the ‘action level’ for lead in drinking water at **15 parts per billion (ppb)**. The ‘action level’ is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. However, no corrective action is required for our system because our water was below the action level of 15 ppb. (The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value of all samples results is compared to the ‘action level’ of 15 ppb. Our 90<sup>th</sup> percentile result was \_\_\_\_\_ppb.)

SITE	Lead-ppb

### Why Am I Being Provided This Information?

Even when water results are below the action level, public water systems are required to provide educational lead information to consumers. Lead may pose serious health risks. For this reason the USEPA 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. One reason that the MCLG is set at zero is that lead exposure is from several potential sources, not just drinking water. For more information about lead and potential exposures, see the information at the bottom of this page.

### 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.

### What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water? Consider your home water supply.

- 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 flushes water that might contain traces of lead leached from your home’s internal plumbing.
- Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.
- Do not boil water to remove lead.
- Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.
- Test your water for lead.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.

### For More Information

If you have any questions about this notice, you may contact \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ or the Department of Health in Volusia County at (386) 736-5436. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit 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.