

**Noncommunity Public Water System
CONSUMER NOTICE**

Lead and Copper Water Sample Results

A water system's compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule is based on all water samples collected from taps used for drinking or cooking. The lead or copper results at any particular sampling tap may be higher or lower than the compliance limit and do not reflect our water system's compliance with the rule. We will notify all water users if our water system exceeds the regulatory limit.

We collected the required lead and copper samples for this monitoring period. Results are reported in micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).

The results are:

Location (Site Address)	Site No.	First Draw Sample Results		Collection Date
		Copper ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	Lead ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	
Cafeteria Double Fountain Upper	00002	161	2	9/17/2021
Kitchen Sink	00004	30	< 1	9/17/2021
Room 30 Preschool Sink	00008	29	1	9/17/2021
Library Hall Fountain w/Bottle Filler	00012	8	< 1	9/17/2021
RM 23 Hall Fountain w/Bottle Filler	00013	19	< 1	9/17/2021

The maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risks to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The regulatory limits for lead and copper are called action levels. An exceedance occurs when the concentration of the lead or copper in more than 10 percent of the tap water samples exceeds an action level.

- The MCLG for lead is "0" and the action level is 15 $\mu\text{g/L}$.
- The MCLG and action level for copper are both 1,300 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

For more information, please contact:

Name: _____

Company Name: _____

Street: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice was prepared with guidance from the Minnesota Department of Health.

Consumer Notice: Lead in Your Drinking Water

How Lead Gets Into Water

Lead in drinking water most often comes from water distribution lines or household plumbing rather than from the water system source. Plumbing sources can include lead pipes, lead solder, faucets, valves, and other components made of brass. Lead from other sources (such as lead based paint and contaminated dust or soil) can increase a person's overall exposure, which adds to the effects of lead in water.

Potential 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 can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

How Copper Gets Into Water

Copper is a mineral and natural component in soils. In the correct amounts, it is an essential nutrient for humans and plants. Most copper in drinking water comes from corrosion of household plumbing. Plumbing sources can include copper pipe and brass fixtures. Copper from plumbing corrosion can accumulate overnight.

Potential Health Effects of Copper

The human body has a natural mechanism for maintaining the proper level of copper in it. However, children under one year old have not yet developed this mechanism and, as a result, are more vulnerable to the toxic effects of copper. People with Wilson's disease also have a problem with maintaining the proper balance and should also exercise particular care in limiting exposure to copper.

How you can reduce exposure:

- If you suspect the water has been sitting in the pipes for several hours, flush the pipe by running the cold-water tap until the water is noticeably colder before using the water for drinking or cooking. **(The longer water has been sitting in the pipes, the more dissolved metals it may contain).**
- Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Hot water may contain higher levels of lead or copper.
- Frequently clean the filter screens and aerators in faucets to remove captured particles.
- If building or remodeling, only use "lead free" or low lead piping and materials. Avoid using copper piping or brass fixtures for locations where water will be consumed or used in food preparation (such as kitchen or bathroom sinks).