



LEAD/COPPER MONITORING SAMPLE PLAN

System Name: The Water Works Board of the City of Auburn

PWSID#: AL0000804

Address: 1501 W. Samford Avenue

City, State, Zip: Auburn, Alabama 36832

Date Prepared: May 26, 2016

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BACKGROUND

Background Information:

The Water Works Board of the City of Auburn (AWWB) is regulated by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). In 1991, EPA published the Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) to help protect public health by minimizing lead and copper levels, primarily by reducing corrosivity in drinking water. The rule replaced the previous standard of 50 ppb, measured at the entry point to the distribution system. The rule established a maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG) of zero for lead in drinking water and a treatment technique to reduce corrosion of lead and copper within the water distribution system.

The Lead and Copper Rule, 40 C.F.R. Sections 141.80 to 141.91, requires monitoring at consumer taps to identify levels of lead in drinking water that may result from corrosion of lead-bearing components in a public water system's distribution system or in household plumbing. These samples help assess the need for, or the effectiveness of, corrosion control treatment. The action level, as established by the EPA, is 15 parts per billion (ppb) and 1.3 parts per million (ppm) for lead and copper respectively. Water suppliers must monitor locations as specified in the rule. If the 90th percentile value of all the samples exceeds the action level, action must be taken. Actions may include investigation, recommendation of treatment, installation of treatment, checking of source water, removal of lead containing plumbing, and public education.

GENERAL SAMPLE PLAN INFORMATION

General Sample Plan Information (Population, Number of Samples, Frequency, etc.):

Population Served:

Approximately 60,000

Number of Samples:

31 (Tier 1 Sites). Per ADEM, a minimum of 30 sample sites must be collected.

Sampling Frequency and General Information:

Sampling for lead and copper is done every three years and is performed during the months of June to September. The empty sample bottles are supplied to the customer by the AWWB. The customer then takes a "first draw sample" after the water in the home has been idle for at least six hours. The customer then fills out the paper work and leaves the sample and paper work outside for AWWB employees to pick up. The samples are then taken to a certified lab for analysis.

SYSTEM PERSONNEL INFORMATION

Personnel Contact Information:

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Address</u> | <u>Phone</u> | <u>E-mail</u> |
|---|--|----------------|----------------------------|
| Eric Carson Director WRM | 1501 W. Samford Ave. Auburn, AL 36832 | (334) 501-3061 | ecarson@auburnalabama.org |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Tim Johnson Principal Utility Engineer | 1501 W. Samford Ave Auburn, AL 36832 | (334) 501-3059 | tjohnson@auburnalabama.org |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Tony F. McCarty Water Plant Manager (Grade IV) | 1501 W. Samford Ave. Auburn, AL 36832 | (334) 502-7005 | rmccarty@auburnalabama.org |
| <hr/> | | | |
| Alan Howard* Chief Operator (Grade IV) | 1501 W. Samford Ave. Auburn, AL 36832 | (334) 502-7005 | ahoward@auburnalabama.org |

Note: *Person responsible for picking up the samples from the home owner/customer.

LABORATORY INFORMATION

Primary Laboratory Performing Sample Analysis*:

Laboratory: Environmental Resource Analysts

Contact Person: Dr. Joe Freda

Address: 2975 Brown Ct

City, State, Zip: Auburn, AL 36830

Telephone Number: (334) 502-3444

Note: *The laboratory listed is the AWWB's laboratory for lead and copper analysis. However, in the unlikely event this laboratory is not available for analysis, ADEM will be notified and an ADEM approved laboratory will be utilized for sample analysis.

ACTION LEVELS, SITE TIER DEFINITIONS, AND SITE SELECTION

The lead action level is 15 ppb measured in the 90th percentile of sample results collected. The copper action level is 1.3 ppm measured in the 90th percentile of sample results collected.

Tier 1. Single family structures that contain: 1) lead pipes, or 2) copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982, and/or 3) are served by lead service lines.

Tier 2. Buildings and multiple-family residences that contain: 1) lead pipes, or 2) copper pipes with lead solder installed after 1982, and/or 3) are served by lead service lines. Tier 2 may only be used if at least 20% of dwellings are multiple family.

Tier 3. Single family structures that contain copper pipes with lead solder installed before 1983.

- If a system does not have enough Tier 1, 2, or 3 sites, it must use representative sites to meet the minimum sampling requirements.
- A site is representative if its plumbing is similar to that of other sites in your system.
- Then, if a sufficient number of Tier 1 sites do not exist or are inaccessible, you must complete your sampling pool with Tier 2 sites. When a sufficient number of Tier 1 and 2 sites are not available, you must complete your sampling pool with Tier 3 sites. If you do not have enough Tier 1, 2, or 3 sites, you must use representative sites to meet minimum sampling requirements.
- If you collect tap water samples from Tier 2 or 3 sites you must explain why you could not identify a sufficient number of Tier 1 sites. Systems will be required to supply supporting documentation for selection of non-Tier 1 sites.

PRIMARY SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Information:

The AWWB is required to sample 30 locations for lead and copper. The AWWB primary sample locations include 31 sites throughout the City of Auburn and are included in the Sampling Plan on file at the AWWB offices and ADEM.

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ALTERNATE SAMPLE LOCATIONS

Information:

The AWWB is required to sample 30 locations for lead and copper. The AWWB primary sample locations include 31 sites throughout the City of Auburn and are included in the Sampling Plan on file at the AWWB offices and ADEM. The Sampling Plan also includes 11 alternate sample locations throughout the City of Auburn. These sites shall be used in the event that samples from a minimum of 30 of the 31 primary sites cannot be collected.

ORIGINAL SAMPLE LOCATIONS (2001)

Information:

The AWWB is required to sample 30 locations for lead and copper. The AWWB primary sample locations include 31 sites throughout the City of Auburn and are included in the Sampling Plan on file at the AWWB offices and ADEM. The 31 sample locations used in 2001 are noted in the Sampling Plan on file at the AWWB offices and ADEM.

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WATER SOURCES, TREATMENT, CORROSION CONTROL, AND SYSTEM INVENTORY INFORMATION

The AWWB has three sources of drinking water. They are:

1. James E. Estes Water Treatment Plant (Lake Ogletree)
 - a. Description: Raw surface water from Lake Ogletree is pumped to the James E. Estes Water Treatment Plant for treatment and filtration prior to transport into the water distribution system.
 - b. Chemicals added during treatment process:
 - i. Lime is added to the treatment process to adjust the raw water and finished water pH. The finished water pH has a range between 7.0 and 7.5.
 - ii. Aluminum sulfate (alum) is added to the raw water and is used as a flocculating agent. Alum facilitates the coagulation of impurities in the raw water into larger particles which are settled out of the water and removed during the treatment process.
 - iii. Sodium hypochlorite is added during the treatment process for disinfection. Chlorine in the sodium hypochlorite solution is used to remove and inactivate bacteria and viruses in the raw water. The chlorine level in the finished water varies during the year, but is typically between 2.0 and 3.0 ppm (parts per million) when it leaves the water treat plant and enters the water distribution system.
 - iv. Fluoride is added to the filtered water for dental health. Fluoride helps prevent dental decay and is added at the recommended concentration levels per the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Center for Disease Control (CDC), and the Department of Public Health. The fluoride level in the finished water is maintained between .5 and .75 ppm.
 - v. Powder activated carbon is added to the raw water during certain times of the year to treat taste and odor issues.
 - vi. C-9, a zinc orthophosphate pipe corrosion inhibitor, is added to the filtered water to provide a protective layer between the pipe wall surface and the water in the distribution system and household plumbing. The corrosion inhibitor concentration in the finished water is between 1.0 and 2.0 ppm.

- c. Corrosion control: Lime is added to the treatment process to adjust the raw water and finished water pH. The finished water pH has a range between 7.0 and 7.5. C-9, a zinc orthophosphate pipe corrosion inhibitor, is added to the filtered water to provide a protective layer between the pipe wall surface and the water in the distribution system and household plumbing.

2. AWWB Well #3

- a. Description: Water from a deep groundwater aquifer is pumped, disinfected, and transported into the water distribution system.
- b. Chemicals added during treatment process:
 - i. Sodium hypochlorite is added during the treatment process for disinfection to remove and inactivate bacteria and viruses in the raw ground water.
- c. Corrosion control: No supplemental corrosion control is added at Well #3 as the finished water is neutral and does not pose any corrosion concerns. The finished water that is delivered to the distribution system has an average pH of approximately 7.5.

3. Opelika Utilities

- a. Description: The AWWB purchases finished water from Opelika Utilities through four connections. The water purchased from Opelika Utilities is sent directly into the AWWB water distribution system.
- b. Chemicals added during treatment process:
 - i. AWWB does not add any additional chemicals to water purchased from Opelika Utilities. Opelika Utilities operates two surface water treatment plants that treat raw surface water from Halawakee Creek and Saugahatchee Lake.
- c. Corrosion control: No supplemental corrosion control is added to water purchased from Opelika Utilities. Opelika Utilities operates two surface water treatment plants that treat raw surface water from Halawakee Creek and Saugahatchee Lake. Each plant adds an ortho/polyphosphate blend corrosion inhibitor agent (Quantichem 436) that is added to the filtered water to provide a protective layer between the pipe wall surface and the water in the distribution system and household plumbing.

AWWB Distribution System Pipe Inventory Information:

- Water Distribution System Pipe Material and Length (per AWWB GIS database (May 2016)):
 - Ductile/Cast Iron Pipe 319.504 miles
 - PVC Pipe 0.653 miles
 - HDPE Pipe 0.124 miles .
- Total 320.281 miles**

- There are no lead water mains in the AWWB system.
- There are no known lead services lines in the AWWB system. However, it is possible that they exist. If a lead service line is found, they are properly abandoned and replaced.
- We estimate that our system contains approximately 570,000 linear feet of copper water service piping (water main to the water meter).
- Lead solder for copper tubing, particularly in household plumbing, exists within the AWWB's service area but the amount thereof is unknown.

INSTRUCTION FOR THE HOME OWNER ON SAMPLING PROCEDURES

These samples are being collected to determine the lead and copper levels in your tap water. This sampling effort is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and your State, and is being accomplished through the cooperation of homeowners and residents.

Please read the following directions prior to collection of the sample.

1. Prior arrangements will be made with the customer to coordinate the sample collection event. Dates will be set for sample kit delivery and pick-up by water department staff.
2. There must be a minimum of 6 hours during which there is no water used from the tap the sample is taken from and any taps adjacent or close to that tap. The water department recommends that either early mornings or evenings upon returning home are the best sampling times to collect the sample.
3. A kitchen or bathroom cold-water faucet is to be used for sampling. Be sure to use a faucet that has been in recent general use by your household. If you have a water softener on your kitchen tap, collect your sample from the bathroom tap that is not attached to a water softener, if possible. Do not remove the aerator prior to sampling. Place the opened sample bottle below the faucet and gently open the cold water tap. Fill the sample bottle to the line marked "1000-mL" and turn off the water.

DO NOT FLUSH ANY WATER FROM YOUR FAUCET PRIOR TO FILLING THE BOTTLE

4. Tightly cap the sample bottle and place in the sample kit provided. Please review the sample kit label at this time to ensure that all information contained on the label is correct.
5. IF ANY PLUMBING REPAIRS OR REPLACEMENT HAS BEEN DONE IN THE HOME SINCE THE PREVIOUS SAMPLING EVENT, NOTE THIS INFORMATION ON THE LABEL AS PROVIDED. ALSO IF YOUR SAMPLE WAS COLLECTED FROM A TAP WITH A WATER SOFTENER, NOTE THIS AS WELL.
6. Place the sample kit outside of the residence in the location of the kit's delivery so that department staff may pick up the sample kit.
7. Results from this monitoring effort will be provided to participating customers when reports are generated for the State. However, if excessive lead and/or copper levels are found, immediate notification will be provided (usually 10 working days from the time of sample collection).

Call the Water Plant Manager or Chief Operator at (334) 502-7005 if you have any questions regarding these instructions.

TO BE COMPLETED BY RESIDENT (on paperwork provided by the Water Works Board of the City of Auburn (AWWB))

Water was last used:

Sample was collected:

Time:

Time:

Date:

Date:

I have read the above directions and have taken a tap sample in accordance with these directions.

Signature

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION AND GENERAL INFORMATION

A Public Water System (PWS) must provide the tap water monitoring results for lead and copper to owners/occupants of homes, and schools or childcare facilities that are part of the PWS's monitoring program (including those who do not receive water bills). These results will help occupants determine what actions they can take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water.

The following actions are required even if the PWS does not exceed the action level for lead:

- PWS is required to provide the notification to the consumer within 30 days of when the system receives the results.
- A PWS shall include an explanation of the health effects of lead, steps consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water, contact information for the PWS, the maximum contaminant level goals (MCLG) and the action level for lead, with the definitions for these two terms.
- A PWS must send the consumer notices by mail or other ADEM approved methods.
- A PWS must submit a copy of the notification and a certification that the system met the delivery requirements to ADEM within 90 days from the end of the monitoring period.
- A PWS shall provide a consumer notice of lead and copper tap water monitoring results to the persons served at the sites (taps) that are tested.
- **Per ADEM, any sample results with lead concentration > 15 ppb should be reported to ADEM within 24 hours of receiving the result.**

The action level for lead is 15 parts per billion (ppb). The action level for copper is 1.3 parts per million (ppm). Water suppliers must monitor locations as specified in EPA's Lead and Copper Rule. If the 90th percentile value of all the samples exceeds the action level, action must be taken. Actions may include investigation, recommendation of treatment, installation of treatment, checking of source water, removal of lead containing plumbing, and public education.

Since most of the lead found in drinking water leaches from the customer's pipes, fittings, and solder rather than from the source water, special sampling is necessary. Although the chemistry is complicated, the lead dissolved in the water generally increases with the amount of time the water has been in contact with the pipe. "First draw" samples used for this monitoring plan must be water which has stood motionless for at least six hours.

The site selection process prioritizes sites by the likelihood of finding high lead concentrations which could impact people. Building codes and building records may be used to estimate the types of plumbing and

solders at various buildings. Residential buildings are preferred over commercial. Only taps from which water is consumed are tested. The age of plumbing is taken into account, as older piping may reach equilibrium with the water.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Water Works Board of the City of Auburn is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/dwreginfo/lead-and-copper-rule>

APPENDIX A

SAMPLE LEAD PUBLIC EDUCATION NOTICE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER. THE WATER WORKS BOARD OF THE CITY OF AUBURN found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

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.

Lead is a common metal found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, food, certain types of pottery, porcelain and pewter, and water. Lead can pose a significant risk to your health if too much of it enters the body. Lead builds up in the body over the years and can cause damage to the brain, red blood cells and kidneys. The greatest risk is to young children and pregnant women. Amounts of lead that will not hurt adults can slow down normal mental and physical development of growing bodies. In addition, a child at play often comes into contact with sources of lead contamination such as dirt and dust that rarely affect an adult. It is important to wash children's hands and toys often, and try to make sure they only put food in their mouths.

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of infants who drink baby formulas and concentrated juices that are mixed with water. The E.P.A. estimates that drinking water can make up to 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome plated brass faucets, and in some cases, pipe made of lead that connect your house to the water main (service line). In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials to 8.0%. When water stands in pipes and other plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into the drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or late in the afternoon after returning from work or school, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

Following are a few steps you can take in your home to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water. Despite our best efforts mentioned earlier to control water corrosiveness and remove lead from the water supply, lead levels in some homes or buildings can be high. To find out whether you need to take action in your home, have your drinking water tested to determine if it contains excessive concentrations of lead.

- A. Flush, or let the water run from the tap, before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in a faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer water resides in your home's plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing typically means running the water from your tap for 30 seconds or more prior to consumption or use.
- B. Try not to cook with or drink from the hot water tap. Hot water can dissolve more lead quicker than cold water. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and heat it on the stove.
- C. Try not to use the hot water tap when preparing baby formula. Rather, draw water from the cold tap and heat it on the stove.
- D. Do not boil your water to remove lead. Excessive boiling of water makes the lead more concentrated as the lead remains when the water evaporates.

The steps described above will reduce the lead concentrations in your drinking water. However, if a water test indicates that drinking water coming from your tap contains lead concentrations in excess of 0.015 mg/l (ppm) after flushing, or after we have completed our actions to minimize lead levels, then you may want to take the following measures.

- A. Purchase or lease a home treatment device. Home treatment devices are limited in that each unit treats only the water that flows from the faucet to which it is connected, and all of the devices require periodic maintenance and replacement.
- B. Utilize an alternative source of water, for example purchasing bottled water for drinking and cooking.

You can consult a variety of sources for additional information. Your family doctor or pediatrician can perform a blood test for lead and provide you with information about the health effects of lead. Local government agencies that can be contacted include: The Water Works Board of the City of Auburn at (334) 501-3060 can provide you information about your community's water supply, and a list of local laboratories that have been certified by ADEM for testing water quality; the Lee County Health Department at (334) 745-5765 can provide you with information about the health effects of lead and how you can have your child's blood tested. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's web site at <http://www.epa.gov/lead> or contact your health care provider.

APPENDIX B

SAMPLE MONITORING VIOLATION NOTICE

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During [compliance period] we [‘did not monitor or test’ or ‘did not complete all monitoring or testing’] for [contaminant(s)] and, therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for [this contaminant/these contaminants] and how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

| Contaminant | Required sampling frequency | Number of samples taken | When samples should have been taken | When samples were taken |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (Lead / Copper) example | 30 samples every 3 years | 0 | June to September 20__ | (Month) 20__ |

What is being done?

[Describe corrective action.]

For more information, please contact [name of contact] at [phone number] or [mailing address].

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by [system]. State Water System ID#: _____.

Date distributed: _____.

APPENDIX C

SAMPLE LEAD AND COPPER CONSUMER NOTICE

ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR LEAD & COPPER TAP WATER MONITORING

Our public water supply is required to periodically collect tap water samples to determine the lead and copper levels in our system. Your residence/ business was selected for this monitoring as part of our sampling plan. This notice is provided to you with analytical results of the tap water sample collected at your home/ business.

Sample address: _____

Sample collection date: _____

Analytical Lead results, in mg/l (milligrams per liter): _____

Analytical Copper result, in mg/l (milligrams per liter): _____

Definitions

Action Level (AL): The action level is a concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a public water supply must follow. The lead action level is 0.015 mg/l. The copper action level is 1.3 mg/l.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The maximum level goal is the level of a contaminant in water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The MCLG allows for a margin of safety. The lead MCLG is zero. The copper MCLG is 1.3 mg/l.

What are the health effects of lead and how can I reduce my exposure?

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Water Works Board of the City of Auburn is responsible for providing drinking water that meets all federal and state standards, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water and using only cold water for drinking and cooking. Information on lead in drinking water and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

When replacing your bathroom or kitchen faucet, consider a “lead free” faucet that meets NSF/ANSI Standard 61 Annex G (California), which is less than 0.25% lead by weight.

What the health effects of copper and how can I reduce my exposure?

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short period of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson’s Disease should consult their personal doctor. Flushing your tap before using the water as previously described will also reduce copper levels.

Who can I contact at the Water Works Board of the City of Auburn for more information?

Point of Contact: Rick McCarty, Water Plant Manager; Phone #: 334-502-7005

APPENDIX D

SAMPLE FAILURE TO INSTALL CORROSION CONTROL NOTICE

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Water Works Board of the City of Auburn Water Contains High Levels of Lead

Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

We routinely sample water at consumers' taps for lead. The tests show lead levels in the water above the limit, or "action level," so we are required to install corrosion control treatment. This treatment helps prevent lead in the pipes from dissolving into the water. Corrosion control should have been installed by [give date], but installation is incomplete.

What should I do?

Listed below are some steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead:

- Call us at the number below to find out how to get your water tested for lead.
- Find out whether your pipes contain lead or lead solder.
- Run your water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes any standing lead from the pipes.
- Don't cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water.
- **Do not boil your water to remove lead.** Excessive boiling water makes the lead more concentrated – the lead remains when the water evaporates.

What does this mean?

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified **within 24 hours**. Typically, lead enters water supplies by leaching from lead or brass pipes and plumbing components. New lead pipes and plumbing components containing lead are no longer allowed for this reason. **However**, many older homes may contain

lead pipes. Your water is more likely to contain high lead levels if water pipes in or leading to your home are made of lead or contain lead solder.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

What is being done?

[Describe corrective action.] Corrosion control will be in place by [give date].

For more information, please contact [name of contact] at [phone number] or [mailing address].

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by [system]. State Water System ID#: _____.

Date distributed: _____.