[**Insert name of water system**]

**DRINKING WATER NOTICE**:

**LEAD ACTION LEVEL EXCEEDANCE**

**Water sampling shows elevated levels of lead in some of the drinking water taps/outlets in our building(s).**

[**Insert name of water system**] routinely tests drinking water for lead at taps/outlets in our building(s) where water is consumed and lead levels are expected to be the highest based on the presence of lead in plumbing.

This notice is required because [**Insert name of water system**] found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some taps/outlets located within building(s) that were recently tested.

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.

**What is an Action Level?**

The lead action level is not a health standard; rather, it is a level at which, if exceeded, requires certain actions to be taken to reduce exposure to lead at drinking water taps. To determine whether the lead action level has been exceeded, sample results from taps in buildings tested during a sample period are compared to the action level of 15 parts per billion as established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). If 10 percent of the water samples have lead concentrations that are greater than the action level, then certain actions, such as providing public education, adjusting water treatment and/or replacing plumbing/fixtures, and replacing lead service lines (if a lead service line is present), must be taken.

**What Happened?**

Between [**Month/Year**] and [**Month/Year**], we collected [**insert # of samples**] samples from our building(s) and analyzed them for lead. The results of at least 10 percent of our samples exceeded the action level for lead.

[**Water System Name**] is focused on protecting the health of everyone who consumes our water; however, if lead is present in service lines, plumbing, and/or fixtures, it can dissolve or break off into water and end up at the faucet. This does not mean that every tap/outlet that receives drinking water from [**Water System Name**] has lead in the drinking water. It does mean that you should understand how to reduce your exposure to lead through water. Keep in mind that drinking water is not the only potential source of lead exposure, since lead can be found in air, soil, and paint. For more information on all sources of lead, visit [EPA’s website](https://www.epa.gov/lead).

**Health Effects of Lead**

*Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney, or nervous system problems.*

**Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water**

Below are some recommended actions that you may take if you are concerned about lead in your drinking water.

1. **Run your water to flush out lead.** The more time water remains still/stagnant in pipes and plumbing that contain lead, the more lead may be present in the water. If water has not been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or preparing food.
2. **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Lead from plumbing dissolves more easily into hot water.
3. **Look for alternative sources or filtering of water.** You may want to consider using bottled water or a pitcher filter. If using a pitcher 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](file:///\\mde-nas\home\skoh\Documents\LCR\Tier1PN_Lead_ALE\Templates\www.nsf.org) for information on performance standards for water filters.

NOTE: Boiling the water will not reduce lead levels.

**What is Being Done?**

In addition to this notification, we will post information on the lead samples that were collected at taps in our building(s) as part of routine monitoring and we will also be following up by distributing additional public education.

We are also performing the following:

* **Water Quality Monitoring** – we are planning to conduct additional lead and/or water quality monitoring of our water supply.
* **Lead Service Line Replacement** – if we determine that lead service lines are connected to our building(s), we are planning to remove them in accordance with EPA requirements.
* **Corrosion Control Treatment/Corrective Action** – we are evaluating which water treatment(s) would be most effective at reducing the corrosivity of the water in our building(s) and/or we are replacing plumbing containing lead in our building(s).

For more information, please contact [**name of water utility contact**] at [**phone number and/or email**] or [**mailing address**]. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk from lead in drinking water are available from EPA’s website <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.