PWS Name: _North Linn CSD__ PWSID#: _IA5722532__ Date: _10/20/2022_____

LEAD & COPPER CONSUMER NOTICE

ANALYTICAL RESULTS FOR LEAD & COPPER TAP WATER MONITORING

Our public water supply system is required to periodically collect tap water samples to determine the lead and copper levels in our system. This notice is provided to you with the analytical results of the tap water samples collected at our system.

Sample collection date: ____10/07/2022_____

Sample location: _HS Teachers Lounge____ Lead*: _<0.001____ Copper*: _0.40_____

Sample location: _MS Boys locker room____ Lead*: _<0.001____ Copper*: _0.21_____

Sample location: _MS Girls locker room____ Lead*: _0.002_____ Copper*: _0.20_____

Sample location: _HS Girls Locker Room____ Lead*: _0.004____ Copper*: _0.49_____

Sample location: _Elementary Kitchen_____ Lead*: _0.002_____ Copper*: _0.60_____

Sample location: _District Office_____ Lead*: _0.018_____ Copper*: _0.54_____

Sample location: _MS Teachers Lounge____ Lead*: __<0.001___ Copper*: _0.21_____

Sample location: _South Elem Bathroom____ Lead*: __0.002____ Copper*: __.49_____

*The results are reported in milligrams per liter (mg/L), or parts per million.

Definitions

Action Level (AL): The action level is a concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a public water supply system 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 contaminant level goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking 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 young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and building plumbing.

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 the water and using only cold water for drinking or cooking.

If you are concerned about lead in your water, steps you can take to minimize exposure are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

What are 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

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 my water system for more information?
Phone number at our public water supply system: 319-224-3291
E-mail address at our public water supply system: kepeyton@northlinncsd.org