

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: ___8/17/2023___

Sample location: ___MS Teachers Lounge___ Lead*: ___<0.001___ Copper*: ___0.36___

Sample location: ___EL Kitchen Sink___ Lead*: ___<0.001___ Copper*: ___0.34___

Sample location: ___HS Boys Locker Room___ Lead*: ___0.010___ Copper*: ___0.18___

Sample location: ___HS Teachers Lounge___ Lead*: ___<0.001___ Copper*: ___0.19___

Sample location: ___District Office Restroom___ Lead*: ___0.013___ Copper*: ___0.15___

Sample location: ___MS Boys Locker Room___ Lead*: ___0.002___ Copper*: ___0.33___

Sample location: ___MS Girls Locker Room___ Lead*: ___0.003___ Copper*: ___0.19___

Sample location: ___HS Girls Locker Room___ Lead*: ___0.005___ Copper*: ___0.21___

Sample location: ___South EL Bathroom Sink___ Lead*: ___0.004___ Copper*: ___0.6___

Sample location: ___HS Kitchen Tap___ Lead*: ___0.003___ Copper*: ___0.21___

*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 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 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