

# Certification of Delivery of Lead and Copper Rule Results to Customers

The attached sample letter was provided to customers who participated in the recent Lead and  
Copper Rule monitoring conducted from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.  
Public Water System Name \_\_\_\_\_ PWS ID No. \_\_\_\_\_.

## Consumer Notice of Lead Tap Water Monitoring Results

Summarized from 40CFR§ 141.80(g), §141.85(d), §141.90(f)

PWS must provide consumers who occupy homes or buildings that are part of the monitoring program with lead monitoring results (regardless of 90%tile results.)

- a. Notification must be provided within 30 days of when system gets results
- b. Notice must include: 1) health effects of lead, 2) steps consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water, 3) contact info for utility, 4) the MCLG and action level for lead and their definitions from §141.153(c).
- c. System must send a copy of the notification to the state and certify that they met the delivery requirement within 10 days following the month the notices were provided.

## MANDATORY METHODS (choose one)

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hand delivery         | date delivered: _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mail                  | date mailed: _____    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Direct Delivery | date delivered: _____ |

Certified by:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone No.: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Notification of Customers must occur within 30 days after the PWS receives results.  
Submission of Sample letter and this Certification of Delivery are due to SCEHD within  
10 days following the month the notices were sent.**

**PLEASE ATTACH SAMPLE LETTER TO THIS CERTIFICATION.**

# Consumer Notice of Lead Tap Water Results

Dear \_\_\_\_\_ [*Consumer's Name*],  
\_\_\_\_\_ [*Insert name of your water system*] appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. A lead level of \_\_\_\_\_ [*insert data from the laboratory analysis of the sample collected-make sure the value is in ppb*] was reported for the sample collected on \_\_\_\_\_ [*date*] at your location, \_\_\_\_\_ [*insert address of customer*].

## What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb (mg/L). This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes sampled (90th percentile value). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

## What Are The 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.

## What Are The Sources of Lead?

The primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated residential soil. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult.

## What Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

- 1. Run your water to flush out lead.** Run water for 15 – 30 seconds to flush lead from interior plumbing or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours.
- 2. Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water.
- 3. Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- 4. Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.** You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water 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](http://www.nsf.org) for information on performance standards for water filters.
- 5. Get your child's blood tested.** Contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead, if you are concerned about exposure.
- 6. Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.** Brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25% lead to be labeled as "lead free." Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions

## For More Information

Call us at \_\_\_\_\_ [*insert your water system's phone number*]. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead), call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.