

Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results in Drinking Water

Public Water Systems are required to test water for lead and copper from drinking water taps within their distribution systems AND to notify consumers/sampling participants of their lead and copper test results. Listed below are test results for samples collected at your residence this year.

Public Water Supply Name: <i>Birchwood water</i>			
County: <i>Washington</i>	PWSID: <i>86603022</i>		
Sample Address: <i>304 S Slocum St</i>		Sample Date: <i>6-5-2023</i>	
Sample Location: (i.e. kitchen tap, etc) <i>Kitchen</i>			

Thank you for participating in our drinking water lead and copper monitoring program. The results of the lead and copper sample collected at your location are in the table below.

Contaminant	Action Level (parts per billion or ppb)	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (ppb)	Your Result (ppb)
Lead	15	0	<i>< 1</i>
Copper	1300	1300	<i>813</i>

The regulation requires systems to collect tap samples from sites served by the system that are more likely to have plumbing materials containing lead. If more than 10% of tap water samples exceed the lead action level of 15 parts per billion or the copper action level of 1300 parts per billion, then water systems are required to take additional actions including:

- For lead action level exceedances, educating the public about lead in drinking water and actions consumers can take to reduce their exposure to lead.
- For systems with lead service lines, replacing the portions of lead service lines (lines that connect distribution mains to customers) under the water system's control.
- Taking further steps to optimize their corrosion control treatment.

Definition of Terms

µg/l: micrograms per liter. This is equivalent to one part-per-billion or *ppb*.

Action Level: The concentration of lead or copper which, if exceeded in greater than ten percent of the total number of samples collected by a public water system, triggers one or more of the actions specified above. The lead action level is not health-based. It was established based on the feasible lead level that public water systems could meet.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of lead or copper in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The MCLG for lead is 0 (zero) ppb, based on information from EPA and CDC that there is no identifiable level of lead that is without risk, and the MCLG for copper is 1300 ppb which is the same as the copper action level and water at or below this level is considered safe.

LEAD AND COPPER

CONSUMER NOTIFICATION AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

This is a reminder that public water systems required to collect lead and copper compliance samples must NOTIFY CONSUMERS OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS.

Regulations require that systems REPORT LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS TO THE OCCUPANTS AT EACH SAMPLING LOCATION, even if lead and/or copper was not detected or does not exceed action levels at their sample location.

1.) REPORTING LEAD & COPPER SAMPLE RESULTS TO YOUR CONSUMERS:

NR 809.546(4) Wis. Admin. Code: public water systems must **NOTIFY** consumers of lead and copper results at each location within their sampling pool within 30-days of receiving results from the laboratory.

A sample Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results Form can be found online at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/drinkingwater/owneroperator.html>. Forms are available according to system type (i.e. MC Consumer Notification Form and OTM/NN Notification Form).

You are not required to use the Department's form. If you create your own form, please be sure it contains the following information:

- Results of lead tap water monitoring at the location that was tested
- An explanation of the health effects of lead
- Steps consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water
- Contact information for the public water system
- The definitions of the maximum contaminant level goal and the action level for lead

2.) CERTIFYING TO THE DEPARTMENT THAT CONSUMERS WERE NOTIFIED OF LEAD & COPPER SAMPLE RESULTS

NR 809.55(6)(c) Wis. Admin. Code: public water systems must **CERTIFY** to the Department that lead and copper sample results were provided to consumers at locations within their sampling pool. A Certification of Consumer Notification Form can be found online at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/drinkingwater/owneroperator.html>.

The Certification of Consumer Notification Form must be submitted within 90-days of the end of applicable monitoring period. A sample copy of one of your Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results must be included with the Certification Form. **Email or Fax the forms to your District DNR office.** The office location may be found at the top of your 2016 Drinking Water Monitoring Schedule, or at: <http://dnr.wi.gov/Contact/SSbyRegion.html>.

CERTIFICATION OF CONSUMER NOTIFICATION OF LEAD/COPPER RESULTS FORM

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Return this form to your District DNR Office

1. PWS Information

Birchwood water dept.
PWS Name
Village of Birchwood 86603022
City/Town PWS ID

The public water system (PWS) named above hereby certifies that individual lead and copper tap results have been provided to the persons served by the public water system at the specific sampling site from which the sample was collected in compliance with ch. NR 809.547(4)(a).

COMPLIANCE MONITORING PERIOD:	<u>1-1-2023</u> Start Date	TO	<u>6-30-2023</u> End Date
NUMBER OF SITES SAMPLED: <u>10</u>	DATE PWS RECEIVED RESULTS FROM LAB:		<u>6-29-2023</u> Date

2. Consumer Delivery Methods – Based on Type of Public Water System

For Community Water Systems (choose a. or b.)

- a. My system notified consumers by U.S. Mail. _____
Date Completed
- b. My system notified consumers by hand/direct delivery. _____
Date Completed

For Non-Transient Non-Community Water Systems (choose a. or b.)

- a. My system posted within the facility in which the samples were collected and the results will remain posted until the next lead and copper results are reported. 7-11-2023
Date Completed
- b. My system notified consumers by hand/direct delivery. _____
Date Completed

3. Consumer Delivery Requirements

The water system named above certifies that all of the following information was provided as part of the Lead and Copper Rule monitoring and compliance requirements within **30-days of receiving the test results** from the laboratory:

- Individual lead tap results from lead and copper tap water monitoring.
- An explanation of the health effects of lead with steps that consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.
- Contact information for your water system.
- The action level for lead and the maximum contaminant level goal, and the definitions of these two terms from s. NR 809.833 (2).

4. PWS Certification Requirements

- Sent a copy of this completed Certification Form to the address, email, or fax above within 90-days following the end of the monitoring period specified in 1. above. (per NR 809.55(6)(c))
- Attached to this Certification Form an example of one completed Consumer Notification of Lead and Copper Results Form as presented to consumers.

Certified by: Tucker Fee
Tucker Fee Village Sewer/Water Supervisor
(Name, Title) (Date)

715-651-7003 Tucker@BirchwoodVillageWI.com
(PHONE) (E-mail address)

Explanation of the Health Effects of Lead and Copper

Lead causes serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water and other sources. Drinking water is just one way we consume lead. EPA estimates that less than 20% of lead exposure for the overall population is from drinking water. Infants who consume mostly mixed formula can receive 40 to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water. Other major sources include lead paint dust, soil and food, food and beverage containers, leaded gasoline and occupational exposure.

Too much lead can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and it interferes 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 lower levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, so it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level may, with short term exposure, experience nausea, cramps, diarrhea and/or vomiting with the more severe effects associated with higher levels of copper; and with long-term exposure may experience liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level.

How to Reduce or Eliminate your Exposure to Lead and Copper in Drinking Water

Lead and copper originate in plumbing materials and are released from lead service lines, pipes, valves and faucets by corrosion or friction. Wisconsin banned the use of lead service lines, lead solder in 1984. Prior to then, lead was widely used in pipes, pipe solder, packing, valves, meters, and as solid pipe. Brass is an alloy containing up to 15% lead, and most valves and faucets have brass bodies. Copper pipes installed prior to 1985 may have lead solder joints. Water quality affects how readily plumbing corrodes. Softened or highly treated water is more aggressive and tends to dissolve pipes and other plumbing materials. The following actions will help reduce your exposure to lead and copper in drinking water:

- *Check whether your home has a lead service line connecting to the water main.* Homes with lead service lines will have higher lead levels than the compliance results may indicate.
- *Flush the water lines before drinking any time the water has been motionless in the distribution system for four hours or more.* The amount of time you should flush your water depends on whether your home has a lead service line or not.
 - For homes without lead service lines, flushing the tap for one minute will reduce lead levels in the water.
 - For homes with lead service lines, the water lines should be thoroughly flushed to clear the water from the lead service line before water is used for drinking or cooking. This may take five minutes or longer depending on the length of the lead service line.
- *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 in hot water.
- *Do not boil water to remove lead.* Boiling water will not reduce lead levels and can increase the lead concentration in the water.
- *Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.* If you have a lead service line, you should consider using bottled water or purchasing 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 for information on performance standards for water filters.
- *Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.* New faucets, fittings, and valves, may contain up to 8 percent lead including those advertised or labeled as "lead-free" and may contribute lead to drinking water. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

If your home has a lead service line, you should consider taking an additional water sample after flushing for five minutes to determine if the flushing time is sufficient. Most labs charge about \$25 for a metals analysis.

For more information call _____ or visit the WDNR website to view or print a brochure about lead at <http://dnr.wi.gov/files/pdf/pubs/dg/dg0015.pdf> and about copper at <http://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/pubs/DG/DG0027.pdf>