LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS

Thank you for participating with _____ in the monitoring of tap water. Your test results at the tap are: lead _____ mg/L (ppm), and copper _____ mg/L (ppm). The MCLG, or maximum contaminant level goal for lead is zero mg/L. It 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. The action level for lead is 0.015 mg/L. It is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. 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 ones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development. The consumer can reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water by the following:

(I)   Run the cold water 15 to 30 seconds to flush out the water in the faucet body and home plumbing. This is the source of lead in almost all drinking water from a home tap.
(II) Drink and cook with cold water only, especially do not use hot water for preparing baby formula.
(III) Please note that boiling water does not reduce lead levels.

For more information call the water utility at _____.
_____ TN0000_____

Definitions

- *Below Detection Level (BDL)* - *laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a level that can be detected.*
- *Non-Detects (ND)* - *laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.*
- *Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)* – *explained as a relation to time and money as one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.*