

Lead and Copper Rule

Implementation Update

- Partial lead service line replacement ban is in effect.
- Many systems have:
 - Created lead advisory councils
 - Completed preliminary inventory activities
 - Completed sampling plans
 - Started sampling using the 1st/5th methodology
 - Started collecting WQP samples

Upcoming Implementation

- *January 1, 2021* – 20-year (avg 5%) LSLR begins
- *January 1, 2025* – Action Level lowered to 12 ppb
- *January 1, 2025* – Submit complete DSMI (resubmit every 5yrs)

Distribution System Materials Inventory (DSMI)

Distribution System Materials Inventory

- Every water supply is required to create a DSMI
 - Preliminary DSMIs were due January 1, 2020
 - Complete DSMIs are due January 1, 2025
- DSMIs are living documents that are updated continuously and reported to the department every 5 years
- DSMIs can help supplies identify lead service lines and possible sampling locations



Those with Lead Service Lines

- Within 30 days of determining a service line contains lead or is presumed to contain lead, the supply shall provide the owner and occupant of the premises with a written notification of the service line material content.
- Beginning 1/1/2021, water supplies with Lead Service Lines (LSLs), or galvanized that is or was connected to a lead service line, must replace them at an average of 5% per year, not to exceed 20 years.
- SLs must be replaced fully at the water supply's expense, regardless of ownership (public AND privately owned sides).

Those with Unknown Service Lines

- Supplies must work towards being able to defensively state that they reasonably know the composition of every service line in their distribution system.
 - This includes what is commonly called the public and the private sides.
 - Public means from the corporation fitting at the main to the curb stop.
 - Private means from the curb stop to the first shutoff valves or 18 inches into the building, whichever is shorter.
- So how do we get there?

Verification of Unknowns

- The bare minimum effort that must be completed to fully know the material of a service line through visual verification is to uncover the line in at least three locations:
 - The gooseneck;
 - The public side of the curb stop; and
 - The private side of the curb stop.

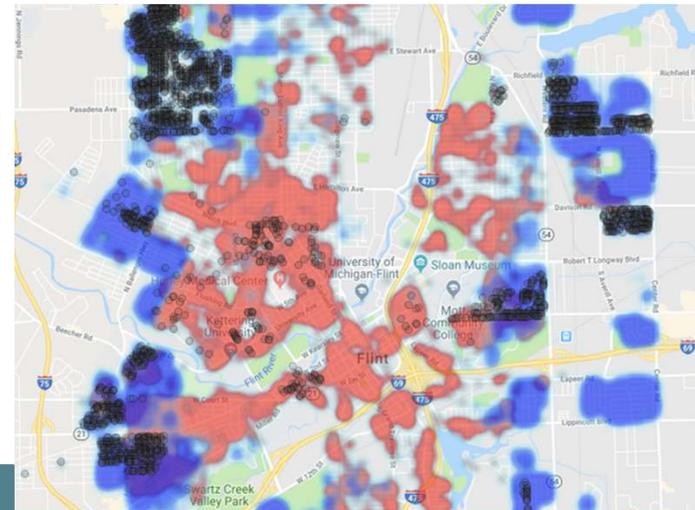
Everyday Verification Opportunities

- Staff often make entry into facilities for a variety of reasons.
- Make sure that when the opportunities present themselves you take full advantage of the moment.
- Example activities that get staff in the door at facilities:
 - Rental inspections.
 - Meter work or replacements.
 - Plumbing inspections.
 - Cross connection inspections.

Sampling Plans

Sampling Plan

- Identifies highest priority sites for sampling.
- Identifies enough sites for a supply to conduct standard monitoring.
- Provides alternate sampling locations
- Were due 1/1/2020.
- “Living document” – update and resubmit as necessary.



Using a Sampling Plan

- The sampling plan directs where compliance samples are collected:
 - Sites must be in the Sampling Plan.
 - Sites must be the same as previously sampled.
 - If a supply cannot gain entry to a site, an alternate site from the Sampling Plan may be used.

What is an Alternate Site?

- Alternate sites are additional sites on your Sampling Plan but are not part of your “same” sites that are routinely sampled.
- Alternate sites have already been vetted for sampling:
 - Service line material.
 - Internal building plumbing.
 - Tiering criteria.
 - Site validation method.

Using an Alternate Site

- Acceptable reasons to use an alternate location:
 - Homeowner refuses,
 - Vacant,
 - Change in tier criteria,
 - Installation of softener, filter or reverse osmosis device that cannot be bypassed, removed or avoided by using an alternate kitchen or bathroom tap.
- Document the use of an alternate site on the Lead and Copper Report form.

Updating a Sampling Plan

- Sampling plan updates shall:
 - Identify any site removed,
 - Explain why the site was removed,
 - Identify a new site and,
 - Describe how the site meets site selection criteria.
- Submit updated Sampling Plans to your local District Office email address.

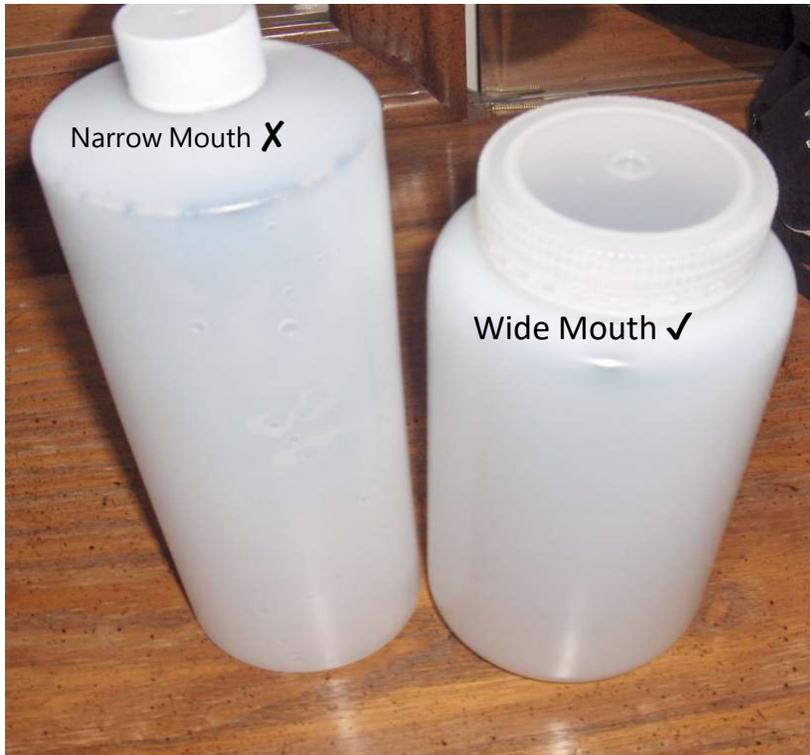
Lead and Copper Sampling

Pre-sampling Preparation

Pre-Sampling Preparation

- Contact customers about participation.
- Send surveys to ask about any plumbing changes.
- Determine whether alternate sites need to be used.

Pre-Sampling Preparation



- **Order the correct bottle kit**
 - 1L – CCUB
 - 1st/5th - CCUBK
- **Order bottles from the same lab** you intend to use for analysis
- **Do Not Use** any small/narrow mouth bottles you may have lying around....
- **Order bottles early**
- **Order extra bottles**

Pre-Sampling Preparation

- ALWAYS go to EGLE website for current reporting forms!

The screenshot shows the EGLE website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for EGLE, Contacts, Permits, Online Services, Programs, Locations, and MI.gov. Below this is the EGLE logo and the text "MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY". A search bar is located to the right of the logo. Below the search bar is a horizontal menu with tabs for ABOUT EGLE, AIR, LAND, WASTE, WATER, and SUSTAINABILITY. The "WATER" tab is selected. On the left side, there is a vertical navigation menu with links for WATER, Great Lakes, Drinking Water, Abandoned Water Wells, Community Water Supply, Contamination Investigation, Flint Water, Lead and Copper in Drinking Water, Noncommunity Water Supply, Source Water Assessment, Water Wellhead Protection, Water Well Construction, Lakes & Streams, Wetlands, MIWaters, Wastewater, Water Permits, and Water Management. The main content area displays the breadcrumb "EGLE / WATER / DRINKING WATER / COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY" and the title "Lead and Copper Rule". The text explains the purpose of the rule and lists general information, including Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act 399, Michigan Safe Drinking Water Rules - Supplying Water to the Public (PDF), and Types of Public Information Required Under Act 399 (PDF). It also lists 2018 Lead and Copper Rule Revisions with links to Summary (PDF), General Infographic (PDF), Detailed Infographic (PDF), and Strike-bold Version of 2018 Rule Changes (PDF). The page also includes sections for "Lead and Copper Tap Sampling", "Sample Site Selection", and "Lead and Copper Sampling Plan (Sampling Pool)".

www.Michigan.gov/lcr

Who Collects the Samples?

- Water supply is ultimately responsible for results.
- Rule allows customers to collect lead and copper tap samples ONLY after provided with proper instruction.
 - Operator must make sure sample collection was done properly before sending sample to the lab.
 - You don't have to accept the sample if you believe it was collected improperly.

Resident Sample Collection

- Provide the customer with sampling instructions.
- Review paperwork with homeowner.
- Provide a phone number for questions.
- Lots of resources available at www.Michigan.gov/lcr.
- When should you sample/have customers sample?
 - Sample early in the monitoring period!
If on reduced monitoring – June!
If on standard monitoring – January & July!

Sampling Instructions

www.Michigan.gov/LCR

DRINKING WATER LEAD AND COPPER SAMPLING INSTRUCTIONS for Sites **WITHOUT** Lead Service Lines

Dear Resident:

Thank you for helping to monitor for lead and copper in your drinking water. This sampling is required by the federal and state Safe Drinking Water Acts and is being accomplished with the cooperation of homeowners, residents, and water system customers.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS COMPLETELY BEFORE SAMPLING. THIS WILL ALLOW US TO OBTAIN AN ACCURATE MEASUREMENT OF THE LEAD AND COPPER IN YOUR DRINKING WATER. THIS SAMPLE SHOULD REPRESENT THE WATER AND THE FAUCET WHERE YOU TYPICALLY DRINK WATER.

1. Water must remain motionless in the pipes before sampling. Therefore, **DO NOT USE ANY WATER** in the house for at least six hours before sampling. The most convenient times to sample may be early morning, after school, or after returning from work.
2. Select an unfiltered/untreated faucet in the **KITCHEN** or **BATHROOM** that has been commonly used for drinking in the past few weeks.
 - **DO NOT** sample from a laundry sink, bathtub, or hose spigot as these samples do not represent water typically consumed.
 - **DO NOT** use a faucet that has a filter attached to it unless you bypass or remove the filter.
 - **DO NOT** use a faucet that is connected to a home water treatment device, like a water softener, iron filter, or reverse osmosis.
 - **DO NOT** remove or clean the aerator immediately before sampling.
3. Open the sample bottle and be careful not to touch the inside of the bottle or the cap. Place the open sample bottle below the faucet and then turn on the **COLD-WATER** tap. If you have a single handle faucet, turn it fully to the **COLD** side. Fill the sample bottle to the neck with the "first draw" of **COLD** water.
4. Tightly cap the sample bottle and place it in the sample kit provided. Review the sample kit label to ensure all information contained on the label is complete and correct.
5. Answer the questions on the back of this form and then sign the form.
6. Attach this form to the bottle inside the sample kit and arrange for pick-up according to the instructions provided by your water department.
7. Thank you again for your help. Your results will be sent to you within 30 days of receiving them from the laboratory. A summary of your water supply's lead and copper results will be provided in the annual water quality report that will be available by July 1 of next year. Contact your water supplier if you have questions.

If you have questions, call:

Water Supplier:

Manager or Water Operator:

Phone: _____

Or Contact:

Michigan Department of Environmental Quality

DEQ Contact:

Phone: _____

Sampling Instructions- QA/QC

www.Michigan.gov/LCR

TO BE COMPLETED BY RESIDENT/CUSTOMER

Which faucet did you use to fill the bottle?
 Kitchen Main bathroom Other (not an option for residential sites)
If you selected Other, please describe: _____

When was water in the house last used before sampling?
Date _____ Time _____ AM/PM

When did you fill the bottle?
Date _____ Time _____ AM/PM

Is there a faucet mounted filter?
 YES NO
If you selected Yes, was it bypassed?
 YES NO

Is this faucet connected to a home treatment device such as a water softener, filter, reverse osmosis unit, iron removal device **OR** any other kind of treatment?
 YES NO
If you selected Yes, please describe: _____

Have any plumbing repairs or replacements been done since the previous sampling event?
 YES NO
If you selected Yes, please describe: _____

I have read the Drinking Water Lead and Copper Sampling Instructions and have taken a tap sample in accordance with these directions.

Signature Date

Sample Collection Address

Infographic - Sites without lead service lines

www.Michigan.gov/LCR

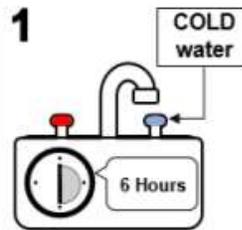
1ST DRAW LEAD/COPPER SAMPLING INSTRUCTIONS

For Compliance Sampling at Sites Without Lead Service Lines

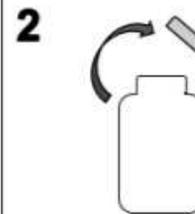
READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE OPENING YOUR SAMPLE BOTTLE.

Please note: These sampling instructions are generic; the procedure and included materials may vary depending on which certified laboratory your water supply is using.

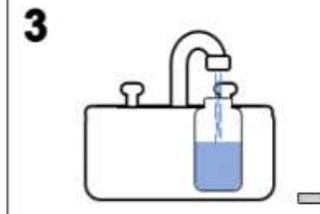
- The sample kit you will receive from your water supply may include various materials. Do not throw anything away unless otherwise instructed.
- Do not use any water in your house for at least six hours before you collect samples. The best time to sample may be first thing in the morning or after you return home from work.
- Only use a **cold-water** faucet in the **kitchen** or **bathroom** that is routinely used for drinking.
- If the faucet has a faucet-mounted filter, the device **must** be bypassed or removed before sampling.
- If your home has a water softener, iron removal filter, reverse osmosis system or other treatment device, contact your water supplier before sampling.



- ❖ Do not use any water in your house for at least 6 hours.
- ❖ Use the **COLD water** only at a **kitchen or bathroom** faucet for sample collection.



- ❖ Open the bottle and do not touch the inside of the bottle or cap.



- ❖ Place bottle under the faucet.
- ❖ Turn on the **COLD water**.
- ❖ Fill the bottle to the neck, turn off the water, and tightly place the cap back on the bottle.

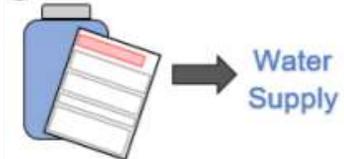
4

- ❖ Fill out all corresponding forms completely and accurately.
- ❖ If you have any questions about paperwork please contact your water supply.



5

- ❖ Attach the form(s) to the bottle and arrange pick-up according to instructions provided by your water department.



Videos – 1st Liter Sample Collection

www.Michigan.gov/LCR



Collecting Samples

Where Do You Collect Samples?

Kitchen Sink



Main Bathroom Sink



Treatment Devices

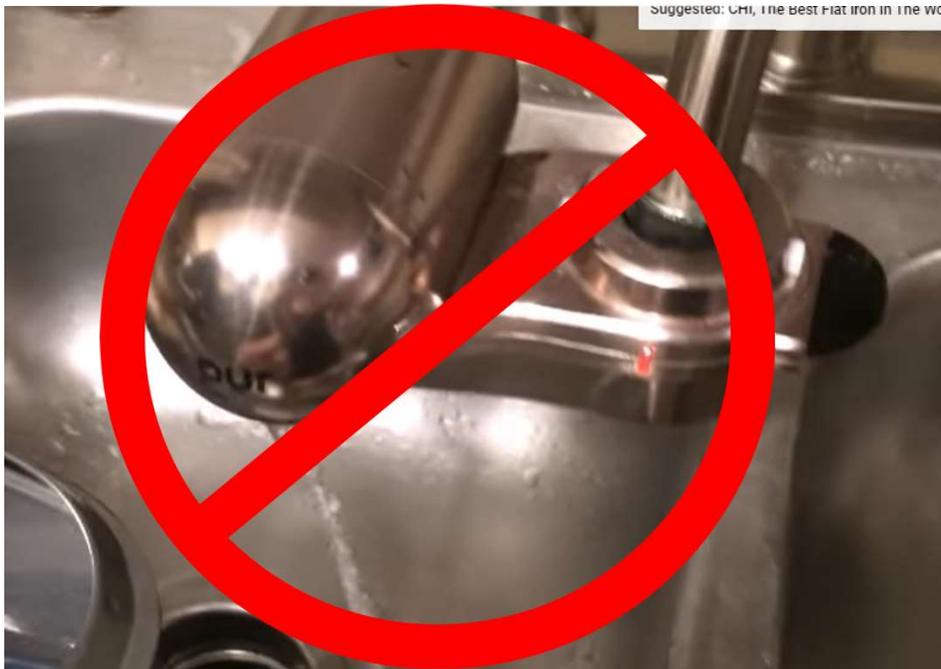


“Sampling sites **MAY NOT** include faucets that have point of use or point of entry treatment devices.”



Faucet Filters (Point of Use filter)

This filter is on and reducing lead.

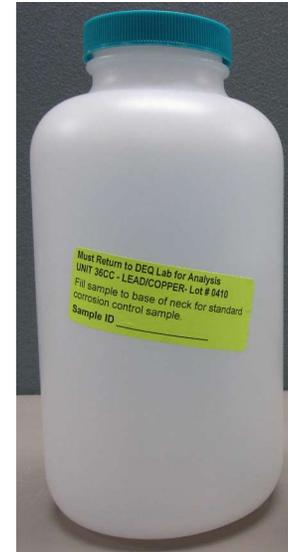


This filter in bypass mode and is not reducing lead.



Tap Sampling

- 1st liter sample protocol
 - 1-liter wide mouth bottle
 - Do not sample through POU or POE treatment devices
 - 1st draw
 - Water must remain motionless in plumbing system for at least 6 hours
 - Cold water kitchen or main bath sink tap
 - Do not remove aerators
 - Do not systematically flush before sampling
 - May allow resident to collect AFTER you give them instruction
 - You cannot challenge the accuracy of sample results



Post-sampling Review

Tap Sampling – Review QA/QC

- Review sampling sheets BEFORE sending samples to the lab.
- Results can only be invalidated for reasons specified in the Rules.
- If a supply allows residents to collect the samples, it cannot challenge the accuracy of the results for alleged sample collection error.

TO BE COMPLETED BY RESIDENT/CUSTOMER

Which faucet did you use to fill the bottles?

- Kitchen Main bathroom Other (not an option for residential sites)

If you selected Other, please describe: _____

When was water in the house last used before sampling?

Date _____ Time _____ AM/PM

When did you fill the bottles?

Date _____ Time _____ AM/PM

Is there a faucet mounted filter?

- YES NO

If you selected Yes, was it bypassed?

- YES NO

Is this faucet connected to a home treatment device such as a water softener, filter, reverse osmosis unit, iron removal device **OR** any other kind of treatment?

- YES NO

If you selected Yes, please describe: _____

Have any plumbing repairs or replacements been done since the previous sampling event?

- YES NO

If you selected Yes, please describe: _____

I have read the Drinking Water Lead and Copper Sampling Instructions and have taken the tap samples in accordance with these directions.

Signature

Date

Sample Collection Address

Tap Sampling – Hold Time

- Samples must be to the lab and preserved within 14 days.
- Do not wait too long for that last sample!



What's wrong with this sample?

What's wrong with this sample?



What's wrong with this sample?



- A) Not filled to the neck
(Insufficient Volume)
- B) Not a kitchen or bathroom
tap (Incorrect sample
location)
- C) Incorrect bottle
- D) No 6-hr stagnation
(Incorrect sampling
procedure)
- E) I don't know

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What's wrong with this sample?



- A) Not filled to the neck (Insufficient Volume)
- B) Not a kitchen or bathroom tap (Incorrect sample location)
- C) Incorrect bottle
- D) No 6-hr stagnation (Incorrect sampling procedure)
- E) I don't know

What's wrong with this sample?

Oh! I forgot! Let me get fill that up for you...

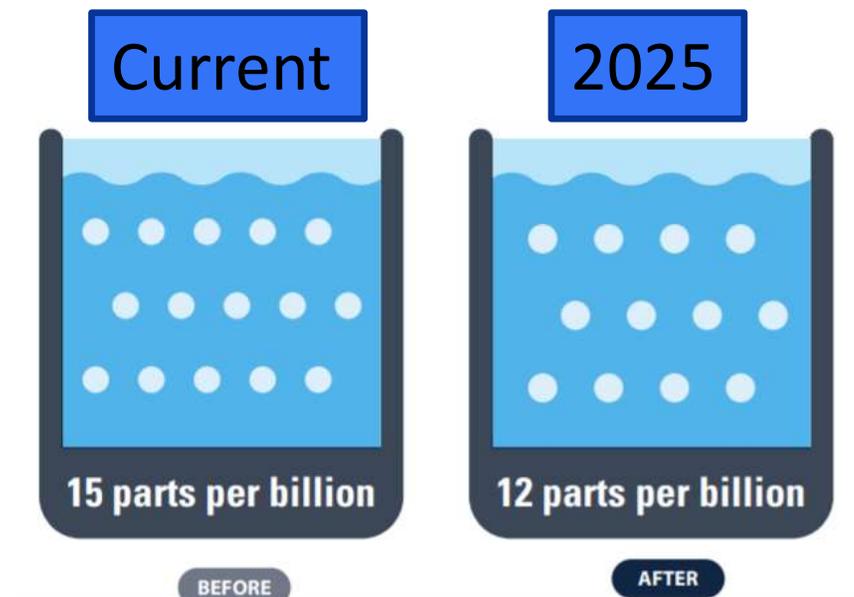


- A) Not filled to the neck (Insufficient Volume)
- B) Not a kitchen or bathroom tap (Incorrect sample location)
- C) Incorrect bottle
- D) No 6-hr stagnation (Incorrect sampling procedure)
- E) I don't know

Results

What Happens if a Result Exceeds an Action Level (AL)?

- Lead AL - 15 part per billion (ppb)
- Copper AL – 1.3 parts per million (ppm)
- EGLE notifies agencies of high results
 - EGLE Management
 - MDHHS EH Mailbox
 - Water System
 - EGLE District Office

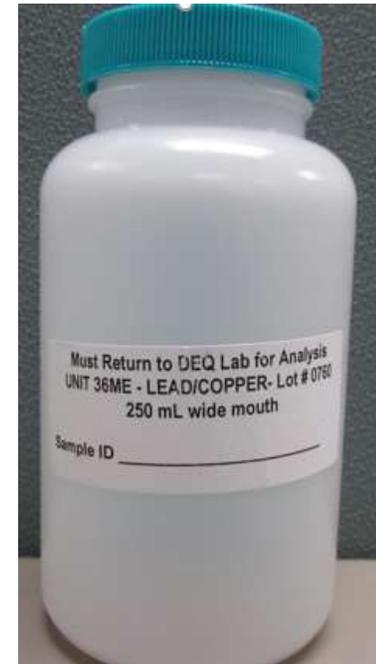


Individual High Results

- EGLE sends an email to the water system
 - Requiring a Water System to...
 - Consumer Notice within 30 days
 - Results and basic steps to reduce exposure
 - Recommending a Water System to...
 - Educate homeowner
 - Basic maintenance
 - Possible sources of lead and copper
 - Collect resample
 - Collect investigative samples

Water Supply Investigative Sampling

- Recommended investigative sampling
- To locate potential source of lead/copper
 - Fixture, connective plumbing, valves, building pipes
- Tailor testing depending on potential sources of lead
 - 1) Use smaller bottle sizes (250 mL, or 125 mL)
 - 2) 1st draw sample after 6 hrs. stagnation
 - 3) 1st/5th liter sampling for lead service lines
- Test all taps used for consumption
- Report all results to EGLE

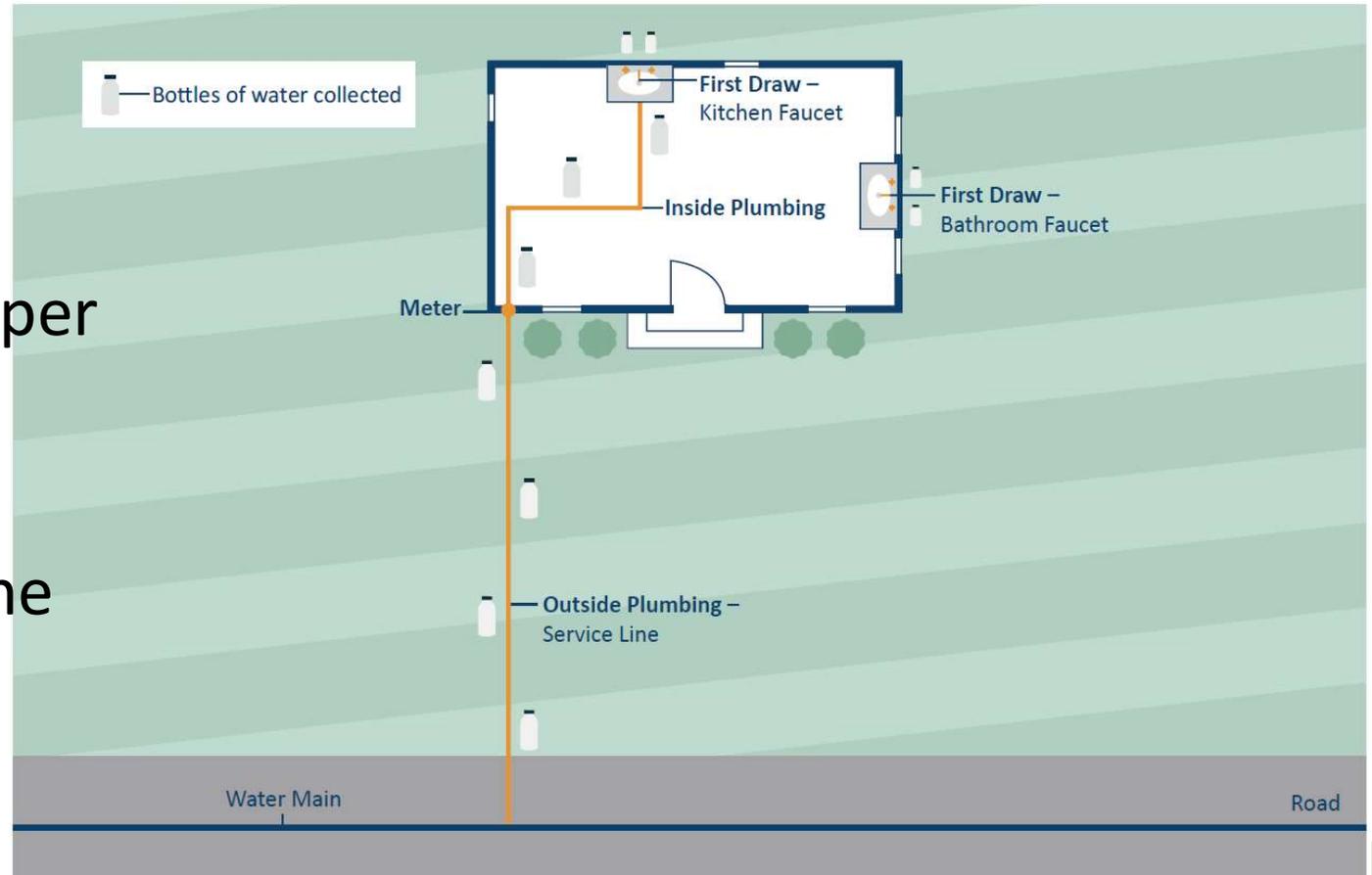


DHHS Investigative Sampling

- Follows up at homes with high results
- Collects sequential samples from kitchen
 - 125mL, 125mL, 1L, 1L, 1L....
- Collects samples from bathrooms
 - 125mL, 125mL

DHHS Investigative Sampling

- Identify sources of lead or copper
- Identify maximum flushing time

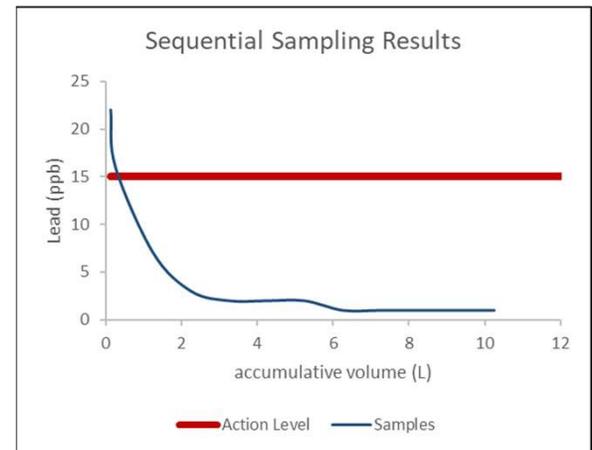


Sequential Sampling Water Test Results Example 1



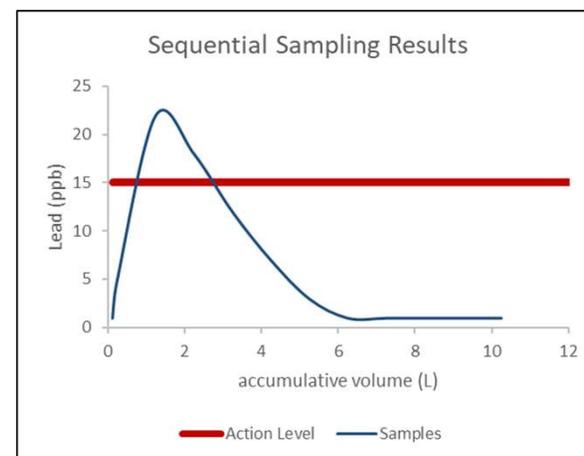
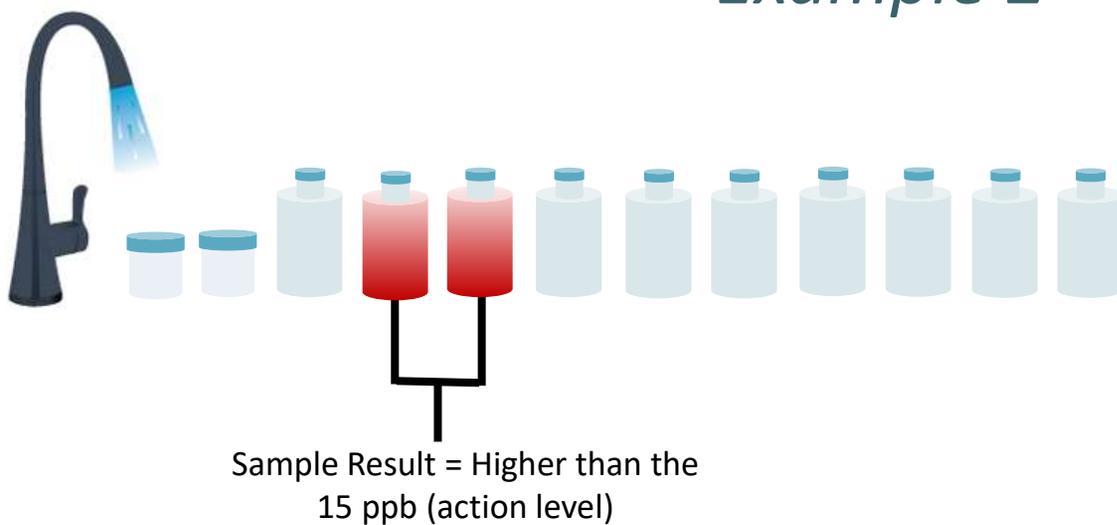
Sample Result = Higher than
the 15 ppb (action level)

Lead in Faucet



Sequential Sampling Water Test Results

Example 2



Lead in inside plumbing

What Happens if > 10% of Samples Exceed an Action Level (AL)?

- Extensive letter detailing the triggered requirements
 - Emailed to supply, operator and District
- Provides a chronological list of requirements
 - Not on monitoring schedule
- Each requirement has the potential to be a monitoring, reporting or treatment technique violation

Timetable of Upcoming Requirements		
Complete By	Requirement	Comments
Within three business days	Distribute a Public Advisory	Distribute a public advisory to inform all persons served by the water supply of the lead AL exceedance. Distribution of the notice must be in a form and manner designed to fit the specific situation and must be reasonably calculated to reach all persons served by the public water supply.
Right away	Deliver Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results to persons served at each site tested within 30 days of knowing the result.	Download Lead and Copper Report and Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results Certificate in Microsoft Word or PDF format from http://michigan.gov/deqleadcopper .
November 29, 2018	Perform PE activities including delivering PE materials to all consumers.	PE required activities are listed in enclosed template and checklist. Repeat every year until the lead AL is met in the most recent round of sampling.
November 30, 2018	Collect WQP samples.	Collect two sets of WQP samples from your entry point to the distribution system. Collect two sets of WQP samples at least 24 hours apart from ten locations in the distribution system. Repeat each lead and copper monitoring period until both ALs are met.
December 9, 2018	Send us certification of PE compliance along with a sample copy of the materials delivered.	Sample certification enclosed. Required within 10 days of PE distribution.
December 29, 2018	For the Jun-Sep 2018 monitoring, send us certification of consumer notice of lead and copper results compliance along with a sample copy of the notice delivered.	Download Lead and Copper Report and Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results Certificate in Microsoft Word or PDF format from http://michigan.gov/deqleadcopper .
Between January 1 and June 30, 2019	Collect 60 samples from the distribution system and have them analyzed for lead and copper.	Report the results to the DEQ and deliver the consumer notice of individual lead and copper results using the downloadable Lead and Copper Report and Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results Certificate. Report due July 10, 2019.
Between January 1 and June 30, 2019	Collect WQP samples.	Collect two sets of WQP samples from your entry point to the distribution system. Collect two sets of WQP samples at least 24 hours apart from ten locations in the distribution system. Repeat each lead and copper monitoring period until both ALs are met.
March 31, 2019	Collect one lead and copper sample from your entry point to the distribution system.	Repeat every third year until both ALs are met for the whole three-year period.
March 31, 2019	Submit a proposal for optimal corrosion control treatment or a corrosion control study.	Contact us for guidance on corrosion control options. Corrosion control study and treatment installation may cease if both ALs are met during two consecutive six-month monitoring periods.
July 1, 2019	Report the 2018 AL exceedance in the Consumer Confidence Report.	Specific lead health effects language must be included.
Between July 1 and December 31, 2019	Collect 60 samples from the distribution system and have them analyzed for lead and copper.	Report the results to the DEQ and deliver the consumer notice of individual lead and copper results using the downloadable Lead and Copper Report and Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results Certificate. Report due January 10, 2020.
Between July 1 and December 31, 2019	Collect WQP samples.	Collect two sets of WQP samples from your entry point to the distribution system. Collect two sets of WQP samples at least 24 hours apart from ten locations in the distribution system. Repeat each lead and copper monitoring period until both ALs are met.
September 28, 2019	For the Jan-June 2019 monitoring, send us certification of Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper results compliance along with a sample copy of the notice delivered.	Download Lead and Copper Report and Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results Certificate in Word or PDF format from http://michigan.gov/deqleadcopper .
March 31, 2020	For the July-Dec 2019 monitoring, send us certification of Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper results compliance along with a sample copy of the notice delivered.	Download Lead and Copper Report and Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results Certificate in Word or PDF format from http://michigan.gov/deqleadcopper .
March 31, 2022	Collect one lead and copper sample from your entry point to the distribution system.	Repeat every third year until both ALs are met for the whole three-year period.

Reporting

Lead and Copper Reporting

- Lead & Copper Report Form
 - Due to EGLE within 10 days after monitoring period
- Consumer Notice of Lead & Copper Results (CNLC or Consumer Notice)
 - Individual tap result to persons served at sample site
 - Delivery to customer within 30 days
- Certification of Consumer Notice
 - Due to EGLE within 3 months after monitoring period
- Lead & Copper Tap Monitoring Results
 - Due to EGLE within 10 days after monitoring period
- Consumer Confidence Report
 - Annual report the 90th% result to all customers

Lead and Copper Report Form

- Due to EGLE 10 days after the end of the monitoring period
 - January 10
 - July 10
 - October 10
- Makes sure the supply followed correct tiering criteria for site selection
 - Taken from sampling pool
- Updated in 2019
 - Always go to the website for the newest form
 - www.Michigan.gov/lcr
- Make sure you submit all reporting forms to your local EGLE district office

Form B – Supply without lead service lines

9. SAMPLE CRITERIA:

This form is for water supplies collecting ALL lead and copper samples from sites WITHOUT lead service lines. If samples are collected at sites with lead service lines, use Form A.		
Yes	No	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Are ALL samples from sites WITHOUT lead service lines? If no, STOP and use Form A to allow for reporting of 1 st and 5 th liter results.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Did you prioritize sample collection according to the <u>following</u> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tier 1 sites must be used unless insufficient Tier 1 sites available. • If insufficient Tier 1 sites available, then Tier 2 sites must be used. • If insufficient Tier 2 sites, then Tier 3 sites must be used. • If no Tier 1, 2, or 3 sites are available, sites must be representative of plumbing materials typically found throughout the water system.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Were the same sampling sites used as in the previous monitoring period? If no, explain (attach additional pages if needed): <input type="text"/>
Comments:		

For more information see *Instructions* item 11 "Tier and Sample Category" at the end of the document.

Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results

- Must be given to the residents of sites sampled within 30 days of the supply knowing the results
 - Form A and Form B
- Due to EGLE within 3 months following the end of the monitoring period
 - December 31st
 - March 31st
 - September 30th
- Provides information about lead and copper and ways to mitigate potential exposure

Form B – sites without lead service lines

LEAD AND COPPER REPORT AND CONSUMER NOTICE – FORM A
EQP5942a

EGLE

CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER
SITE WITHOUT A LEAD SERVICE LINE

☒

Water Supply Name: _____
 County: _____ WSSN: _____
 Sample Location: _____ Date Sampled: _____

Thank you for participating in the lead and copper monitoring of drinking water. The sample represents the water you are likely to drink when turning on the tap. The levels of lead and copper found at your location are in the table below.

Contaminant	Action Level	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Your Result
Lead (ppb)	15	0	_____
Copper (ppb)	1300	1300	_____

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.
ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.
ND: Not detected.

To reduce exposure to lead and copper in drinking water:

- **Run the water to flush out lead.** The more time water has been sitting in your home's pipes, the more lead it may contain. Therefore, if your water has not been used for several hours, run the water before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes. Additional flushing may be required for homes that have been vacant or have a longer service line.
 - If you do not have a lead service line, run the water for 30 seconds to two minutes, or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature.
 - If you do have a lead service line, run the water for three to five minutes to flush water from both the interior building plumbing and 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 and copper dissolve more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead and copper.** Boiling water will not reduce lead and copper levels.
- **Consider using a filter to reduce lead in drinking water.** Read the package to be sure the filter is NSF 53 certified to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010, or www.nsf.org for more information.
- **Consider purchasing bottled water.** The bottled water standard for lead is 5 ppb.
- **Identify older plumbing fixtures that likely contain lead.** Older faucets, fittings, and valves sold before 2014 may contain higher levels of lead, even if marked "lead-free." Faucets, fittings, and valves sold after January 2014 are required to meet a more restrictive "lead-free" definition but may still contain up to 0.25 percent lead.
- **Clean your aerator.** The aerator should be removed at least monthly to rinse out any debris; this debris could include particulate lead.
- **Get your child 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.

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LEAD AND COPPER REPORT AND CONSUMER NOTICE – FORM A
EQP5942a

EGLE

Lead can cause serious health and developmental problems. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and it 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. Although other sources of lead exposure exist, such as lead paint, and lead contaminated dust, your water supply is contacting you to reduce your risk of exposure to lead in drinking water. If you have questions about other sources of lead exposure, please contact your local health department.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount 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.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) estimates that 20 percent or more of human exposure to lead may come from drinking water. Infants who consume mostly mixed formula can receive 40 percent to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit the U.S. EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

For more information on copper, visit the United States Center for Disease Control website at www.atsdr.cdc.gov/index.html, or contact your health provider.

For more information regarding your water supply, contact us at: _____

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Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results Certification

Certification:

I hereby certify that the Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results (Consumer Notice) has been provided to persons served at each of the taps that were tested, including all the following information:

- Delivery was by mail, hand delivery, or another method approved by EGLE.
- Delivery was within 30 days of knowing the result.
- Consumer Notice includes required content:
 - The results of lead and copper tap monitoring for the site that was sampled.
 - An explanation of the health effects of lead and copper.
 - Steps consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.
 - Contact information for the public water supply.
 - The maximum contaminant level goal and the action level for lead and copper with the definitions explaining each.

Please *initial* each line verifying that each requirement was completed:

- _____ A Consumer Notice was sent to persons served at each of the taps that were tested.
- _____ Delivery was by mail, hand delivery, or another method approved by EGLE.
- _____ Each Consumer Notice was delivered to the resident within 30 days of knowing the results.
- _____ Each Consumer Notice included the required content as stated above.
- _____ A sample copy of a Consumer Notice sent to a resident is attached.

Signature

Title

Date

Reporting of Results

- Lead and Copper Results
 - Due EGLE within 10 days following the end of a monitoring period
 - Send to your local EGLE district office
 - If using EGLE lab, results are automatically sent to us*
 - *we experienced problems with this recently where we did not see some/all results
 - If using OTHER labs, you are required to send the results to us
 - The Lead and Copper Report form does not count as submittal of laboratory results

Lead and Copper / Consumer Confidence Report

CCR Lead and Copper Requirements

- Most recent 90th percentile in CCR units
- Standard lead language
- Number of detects above the Action Level (AL)
 - Additional language required for lead or copper results over ALs
- The range of individual compliance samples

Inorganic Contaminant Subject to AL	AL	MCLG	Your Water ⁴	Year Sampled	# of Samples Above AL	Range of individual Samples	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	15	0					Lead services lines, corrosion of household plumbing including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3					Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Standard Lead and Copper Required Language

- 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 home plumbing. [NAME OF UTILITY] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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 water for drinking or cooking. If you have a lead service line it is recommended that you run your water for at least 5 minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and the lead service line. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead>.*

Elevated Lead and Copper Results Required Language

- An elevated lead result (>15ppb) triggers additional language in the CCR:
 - *Infants and children who drink water containing lead could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.*
- An elevated copper result (>1300ppb) triggers additional language in the CCR:
 - *Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount 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.*

Questions?

