



MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY
Drinking Water and Environmental Health Division

**Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results
Requirements and Certification**

Each public water supply under the Secondary Treatment Program must deliver a Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results (Consumer Notice) to the consumers at each location sampled within 30 days of learning the sample results, as required under R 325.10410(5) of the administrative rules promulgated under the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended. Failure to deliver the Consumer Notice to each location on time will result in a reporting violation.

Instructions:

- A. Use the Consumer Notice template (page 3) or another form approved by EGLE.
- B. Complete one Consumer Notice for each common area of the building sampled. It is strongly recommended to also complete one Consumer Notice for each location that was sampled. **MAKE SURE UNITS ARE CORRECT BEFORE DISTRIBUTING TO CONSUMERS.**

Note: 1 mg/L = 1 ppm = 1,000 ppb Example: 0.002 mg/L = 0.002 ppm = 2 ppb

- C. Attach to the Consumer Notice the Lead and Copper Report (form EQP2247) that includes all sample results taken at the facility.
- D. Deliver and post each Consumer Notice to each common area and the corresponding sampled locations at each building.
- E. Water supplies have 90 days after the end of the monitoring period to submit to EGLE a copy of the Consumer Notice along with the certification below confirming that the Consumer Notices have been distributed as required under R 325.10710d(f)(3). Please **COMPLETE** all forms accurately to avoid resubmittal.

Certification:

I hereby certify that the Consumer Notice has been displayed with a summary of the results in common areas, including all the following information:

- Posted within 30 days of knowing the result(s)
- Consumer Notice includes required content:
 - The lead and copper results of each 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:*

_____ Each Consumer Notice was posted at common areas within 30 days of knowing the results.

_____ Each Consumer Notice included the required content as stated above.

(A sample copy of a Consumer Notice for your use is attached.)

Signature

Title

Date



MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY
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Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results in Drinking Water

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

As a consumer of this public water supply, you are notified of the results of the samples taken at this facility for lead and copper. The samples taken are representative of the water you are likely to drink when turning on a tap at this facility. The table below summarizes the levels of lead and copper found at this facility. Individual values of all sampled locations in this facility are included in the attached Lead and Copper laboratory report.

Contaminant	Action Level	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Facility 90th Percentile Result	Range
Lead (ppb)	12	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.

Facility 90th Percentile Result (ppb): Highest value of 90 percent of the sample results from the most recent completed monitoring period. This is the value used to determine if the drinking water exceeds or is below the action level for Lead and Copper.

Range (ppb): Minimum and maximum of the samples results from the most recent completed monitoring period.

ppb: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ND: Not detected.

To reduce exposure to lead and copper in drinking water:

- **Run your water before drinking.** The more time water has been sitting in pipes, the more lead it may contain. Therefore, if 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 drinking water locations that have been unused or have a longer pipeline.

- If you **do not** have a lead service line or premise piping containing lead, 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 at least five minutes to flush water from both the interior building plumbing and the lead service line.
- **Use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolves 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 1-800-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.** As part of routine maintenance, the aerator should be removed at least every six months to rinse out any debris that may 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.

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 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 [EPA.gov/Lead](https://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's website at [CDC.gov/HealthyWater/Drinking/Private/Wells/Disease/Copper.html](https://www.cdc.gov/HealthyWater/Drinking/Private/Wells/Disease/Copper.html), or contact your health provider.

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

People with disabilities may request this material in an alternate format by emailing EGLE-Accessibility@Michigan.gov or calling 800-662-9278.

EGLE does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, religion, age, national origin, color, marital status, disability, political beliefs, height, weight, genetic information, or sexual orientation in the administration of any of its programs or activities, and prohibits intimidation and retaliation, as required by applicable laws and regulations.

This form and its contents are subject to the Freedom of Information Act and may be released to the public.

Attach here the Lead and Copper Report (form EQP2247).

To obtain the form please visit:

[Lead and Copper Report for Secondary Water Supplies Treatment Supplies](#)