

**CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER  
SITE WITH A LEAD SERVICE LINE**

Water Supply Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Sample Site Address: \_\_\_\_\_ WSSN: \_\_\_\_\_

Sample Location: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Sampled: \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you for participating in the lead and copper monitoring of drinking water. The levels of lead and copper found at your location are in the table below. Your home is served by a lead service line. This means that the pipe that brings water to your home contains lead. The first liter sample represents the water you are likely to drink when turning on the tap, and the fifth liter sample likely represents the water in the service line.

Contaminant	Action Level	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	1st Liter Result	5th Liter Result
Lead (ppb)	15	0		
Copper (ppb)	1,300	1,300		

**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 your water before drinking.** 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 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 dissolve more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead and copper.** Boiling water will not reduce lead and copper levels.
- **Everyone can consider using a filter to reduce lead in drinking water.** The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) recommends every household use a certified lead filter to reduce lead from their drinking water, especially households with a child, pregnant person, an individual with high blood pressure, or people residing in houses built before 1987. MDHHS also recommends



System Tested and Certified by NSF International against NSF/ANSI Standard 53 for the reduction of Lead.

making baby formula or cooking with filtered water. Look for filters that are tested and certified to NSF/ANSI Standard 53 for lead reduction and NSF/ANSI Standard 42 for particulate reduction (Class I). Some filter options

include a pour-through pitcher or faucet-mount system. If the label does not specifically mention lead reduction, check the Performance Data Sheet included with the device. Be sure to maintain and replace the filter in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions to protect water quality.

- **Consider purchasing bottled water.** The Food and Drug Administration regulates 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. When purchasing new plumbing materials, it is important to look for materials that are certified to meet NSF Standard 61. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prepared a brochure that explains the various markings that can indicate that materials meet the new “lead free” definition: [How to Identify Lead Free Certification Markings](https://Nepis.EPA.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=P100LVYK.txt) (<https://Nepis.EPA.gov/Exe/ZyPDF.cgi?Dockey=P100LVYK.txt>).
- **Clean your aerator.** The aerator on the end of your faucet is a screen that will catch debris. This debris could include particulate lead. 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 healthcare provider.

The 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 [EPA](http://www.EPA.gov/Lead) website at [www.EPA.gov/Lead](http://www.EPA.gov/Lead), call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your healthcare provider.

For more information on copper, visit the [United States Center for Disease Control](http://www.ATSDR.CDC.gov/Index.html) website at [www.ATSDR.CDC.gov/Index.html](http://www.ATSDR.CDC.gov/Index.html), or contact your healthcare provider.

For more information regarding your water supply, contact us at: (      ) \_\_\_\_\_.

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