Copy of Report letter MI0600 Benton Harbor Water
Sent in Groups Results to Resident that
5/15/20 19 homes 62 total Sampled
9/23/20

6/26/20 20 letters
6/29/20 16 letters
6/30/20 7 letters

CITY OF BENTON HARBOR
PORT OF OPPORTUNITIES
City of Benton Harbor
200 East Wall Street
Benton Harbor, Michigan 49022

Benton Harbor Water Department Report of Lead and Copper Testing Results.

To: Name; [redacted] At: Address; [redacted] Your home's code; rpb1; Report Date: June 26, 2020

Thank you for participating in our 2nd group of 60 testing sites for Lead and Copper with Rev Pinkney Help. The samples you returned to us have been analyzed for Our new Corrosion Protection system by our laboratory operators. That was sample bottle #4. The first draw, bottle 1st and the 5th draw sample were sent to the EGLE (MDEQ) Laboratory in Lansing, MI. and the reports have returned back to us. The Action Level for Lead is 15 ppb ; the goal level for lead is 0; The Action Level for Copper is 1300 ppb

A 0 (zero) is considered a Non-Detect of either Lead or Copper.

1st Draw Lead Result ppb	1st Draw Copper Result ppb	5th Draw Lead Result ppb	5th Draw Copper Result ppb		Action Level for Lead is	15 ppb
1.1	9.4	0	2.5		Action Level for *Copper is*	1,300 ppb
In House	Testing	For Water	Quality	Parameters		
OPP Residual mg/L Target is *set at 1.5 mg/L*	Chloride results mg/L	Sulfate results mg/L	Chloride to Sulfate Ratio	A ratio < 1.0 is not corrosive and > 1.0 is *Corrosive.*		
2.76	29	40	0.73			

OPP is our corrosion treatment it stands for Orthopolyphosphate. It is specific for Lead material and has a recommended rate of 3.0 mg/L. Michigan Water Quality Experts consider OPP as an excellent Lead corrosion inhibitor.

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 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.

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.

To reduce exposure to lead and copper in drinking water:

- Run the water until it becomes cold, approximately 30 seconds to 2 minutes.
- Use cold water for 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.
- Look for alternative sources or treatment of water. If your lead result is above 15 ppb, you may want to consider purchasing bottled water or 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.
- Faucets, fittings, and valves purchased before 2014 may contain up to 8 percent lead. Faucets, fittings, and valves purchased after 2014 may contain up to 0.25 percent lead, including those advertised or labeled as "lead-free". These items may be contributing to the lead found in your drinking water.

Additional Information is available on the City Web Site at *bhcity.us.* You can also visit the Berrien County Health Department's web site at *www.bchdmi.org › Lead-Drinking-Water*

Any questions you can call or email Mike O'Malley, Water Spt. at (269) 363-0575 and momalley@cityofbentonharbormi.gov Mike is hard to reach, his email is readily available.

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

Water Supply Name: Benton Harbor Water

County: Berrien WSSN: 0600

Sample Location: Residential Homes 62 of Date Sampled: 4/28/20 - 6/9/20

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)	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 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 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 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.*

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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: BCDH # 410