Consumer Notice and Drinking Water Lead and Copper Sample Results

Attention: Consumer

HAYNOR SCHOOL – WSSN: 2003234

The above-listed facility is classified as a public water system; therefore, we are responsible for providing you with drinking water that meets state and federal standards. The **attached Drinking Water Lead and Copper Sample Results Table** provides information on the location, date, and water sample result(s) of lead and copper testing at:

HAYNOR SCHOOL

All lead and copper samples will be reviewed by your local health department to assess compliance with lead and copper regulations and determine the 90th percentile value.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 0.015 milligrams per liter (mg/L) and copper at 1.30 mg/L. Beginning January 1, 2025, the action level for lead will be 0.012 mg/L. This means water supply systems must ensure that water from taps used for human consumption does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sampling sites tested (90th percentile value). The action level is *the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water supply shall follow.* If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the facility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose a serious health risk, the U.S. EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG for copper is 1.30 mg/L. The MCLG 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.*

What Are the Health Effects of Lead and Copper?

Lead can cause serious health and development problems. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys and 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.

Steps to reduce exposure to lead and copper in drinking water:

1) Establish a flushing program – run water for 1-2 minutes until it becomes as cold as it will get.
2) Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.
3) Do not boil the water to remove lead and copper – boiling water will not reduce lead and copper levels.

Although the primary sources of lead exposure for most children are from deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 20 percent or more of human exposure to lead may come from drinking water. For information on reducing lead exposure and the health effects of lead, you may visit the U.S. EPA's Web site at https://www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD (5323), or contact your health care provider. For more information on copper, you may visit the U.S. Center for Disease Control's website at https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/index.html, or contact your health provider. If you have further questions, please contact your water supply representative at:

Dianne L. Dinehart — Printed Name

616 527-4532 — Telephone Number/Email

I certify this public water supply has provided the Lead and Copper Consumer Notice and Drinking Water Lead and Copper Sample Results through public posting within 30 days of knowing the result(s). This notice includes required content, as approved by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ).

Dianne L. Dinehart — Signature

Public Water Supply Operator — Title

6-30-2019 — Date of Public Posting

Lead and Copper Consumer Notice
Drinking Water Sample Results Table

(Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended)

The table below lists the most recent drinking water quality Lead and Copper sample results. Lead and Copper samples are collected where cold water is typically drawn for consumption, such as drinking fountains, kitchen and classroom sinks, and break room faucets. Each facility has an established sample siting plan to identify approved sample points, in addition to a predetermined monitoring frequency.

Water System Name : HAYNOR SCHOOL **WSSN : 2003234**

Sample Number	Sample Location		Sample Date	Analyte Code	Results * milligrams / liter	Comment
Samples related to Source #	001					
PNC06051967051	Drinking Fountain	DF in hallway	6/5/2019	Lead	0	
PNC06051967051	Drinking Fountain	DF in hallway	6/5/2019	Copper	0	

*** All Lead and Copper sample results will be reviewed by your local health department to assess compliance with Lead and Copper regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA). Results that are below the detection limit of the analytical method employed by the laboratory are listed as zero.**

For information on the health effects of Lead/Copper, and how to decrease your exposure, call the Safe Drinking Water Information Hotline at +1 (800)-426-4791, visit the U.S. EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, or contact your health care provider.

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