



**THIS NOTICE IS PROVIDED BY THE TEXAS
COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
(TCEQ)**

Public water systems (PWSs) periodically test residences and buildings for lead and copper to ensure drinking water public health. Your residence/building was sampled recently by your public water system and had a high lead result over the regulated action level as determined by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). **The lead action level is 0.015 milligrams per liter (mg/L).**

Name of PWS___Klondike ISD_____

PWS ID_____0580025_____

Your location address: ___2911 CRH W Drinking Fount Lamesa, TX_____

The sample collection date: ___06/30/2021_____

Your analytical lead result in mg/L: ___0.0248_____

Definitions

Action Level (AL): The action level is a concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a public water system must follow. The lead action level is 0.015 mg/L. *Maximum contaminant level goal (MCLG):* The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no expected health risk. MCLGs allow a margin of safety. The MCLG for lead is 0.

Regulations require public water systems to submit a lead consumer notice to residences after the sampling is complete advising residences of the results. The TCEQ does not show this was provided to this residence/building and is passing on the information to you at this time so you can resample or take precautionary steps to mitigate the lead.

Health Effects of Lead

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 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.

Sources of Lead

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. Drinking water is one possible source of lead exposure. The main sources of lead exposure are lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials. In addition, lead can be found in certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food, and cosmetics. Other sources include exposure in the work place and exposure from certain hobbies (lead

can be carried on clothing or shoes). Lead is found in some toys, some playground equipment, and some children's metal jewelry.

Steps You Can Take to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water

- 1. Run water to flush out lead.** The more time water has been sitting in your home's pipes, the more lead it may contain. 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. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes. To conserve water, remember to catch the flushed tap water for plants or some other household use (e.g. cleaning).
- 2. Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Don't use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
- 3. Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- 4. Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.** 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. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality. Contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or **NSF website** for information on performance standards for water filters. NSF - <http://info.nsf.org/Certified/DWTU/>
- 5. Get your child's blood 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.

Additional information on lead in drinking water can be found at the following websites:

- EPA Information about Lead in Drinking Water
<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>
- Test Your Home's Drinking Water
<https://www.epa.gov/lead/protect-your-family-exposures-lead#testdw>
- Centers for Disease Control Prevention Tips on Lead in Drinking Water
<https://www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead/tips/water.htm>
- Safe Drinking Water Hotline
<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/safe-drinking-water-hotline>
- Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry
<https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/phs/phs.asp?id=92&tid=22>

If you have further questions about lead sampling, please do not hesitate to contact your public water system or contact the TCEQ Lead and Copper Rule Program at 512-239-4691 to assist you.