



American Water
1115 South Illinois Street
Bellefonte, PA 16823-3102
Phone (618) 235-3600
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Workorder ID: 1958 S 3rd St PBCU 4

Workorder #: 706939

Merom IN5277005

Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results for Lead

Sample Location: 1958 S 3rd St

Date Collected: 08/16/2024

We would like to thank you for your participation in the lead and copper tap monitoring program. Below are the lead and copper results for the sample location listed above. Additional general information regarding lead in drinking water follows. For more information on steps you can take to help reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water and the health effects of lead, visit Indiana American Water website at www.amwater.com/inaw, US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) website at www.epa.gov/lead, or the CDC website at www.cdc.gov/nceh/lead; you can also call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD or your local health care provider. For more information about these results, please call us at 800-492-8373.

ONLY the statement checked below is applicable to your sample

☒ Lead was **NOT DETECTED** at this sample location.

☐ Lead was detected at _____ parts per billion (ppb) at this sample location. This result is **BELOW or AT** the lead action level of 15 parts per billion.

☐ Lead was detected at _____ parts per billion (ppb) at this sample location. This result is **ABOVE** the lead action level of 15 parts per billion. Please call us at the number above to discuss.

ONLY the statement checked below is applicable to your sample

☐ Copper was **NOT DETECTED** at this sample location.

☒ Copper was detected at 0.060 parts per million (ppm) at this sample location. This result is **BELOW or AT** the copper action level of 1.3 parts per million.

☐ Copper was detected at _____ parts per million (ppm) at this sample location. This result is **ABOVE** the copper action level of 1.3 parts per million. Please call us at the number above to discuss.

What does this Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action levels for lead at 15 ppb and copper at 1.3 ppm in drinking water. This means at least 90 percent of the homes sampled (90th percentile value) must be equal to or below this value. The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, especially pregnant women and young children, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) for lead. The MCLG for lead is zero. 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.

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We are still collecting samples and the 90th percentile lead and copper values will not be calculated until all samples have been collected. These results will be available in your annual water quality report available at www.amwater.com/inaw/water-quality/water-quality-reports and we will notify you if our system exceeds either action level.

What are the 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 (particularly if they drink formula prepared with water containing elevated levels of lead), 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.

What are the Sources of Lead?

The primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated residential soil through digestion and inhalation. Lead can be found in some toys, some playground equipment, some children's metal jewelry, and some traditional pottery. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from lead in drinking water. Lead is rarely found in source water but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free", may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 0.25 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free". However, prior to January 4, 2014, "lead free" allowed up to 8 percent lead content of the wetted surfaces of plumbing products including those labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified.

When water has been off and sitting in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for more than 6 hours, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon if the water has not been used all day, can contain higher levels of lead.

What Can I Do to Help Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

If detected, lead in drinking water may be due to conditions unique to your home, such as the presence of a lead service line, lead solder, brass faucets or fittings, or valves that may contain lead. We strongly urge you to take the steps below to help reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water.

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water from your kitchen tap or whatever tap you use for drinking and cooking for **at least 30 seconds to 2 minutes** and it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it. This will help flush water that may contain lead from the pipes. To conserve water, catch the running water and use it to water your plants.

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- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.** You may want to consider purchasing bottle water



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or a water filter especially pregnant women, breast-feeding women, young children, and formula-fed infants at homes where lead has been detected at levels greater than 15 ppb. If you are considering using a filter, 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.

- **Use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.

- **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.

Test your water for lead. Call us at the number below or contact your health care provider to find out where to get your water tested for lead.

- **Have 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.

- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.** New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. As of June 19, 1986, new or replaced water serviced lines and new household plumbing materials could not contain more than 8% lead. Lead content was further reduced on January 4, 2014, when plumbing materials must now be certified as "leadfree" to be used (weighted average of wetted surface cannot be more than 0.25% lead). Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

For More Information

Call us at 800-492-8373 or visit our website at www.amwater.com/inaw. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

Date of Distribution: _____

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