State Form 55275 (R2 / 10-19)
Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Quality – Drinking Water Branch – Compliance Section

NSTRUCTIONS: 1. Complete Consumer Notice of Lead Result and Certification form.

Water Supply Name: West Central Elementary

2. Distribute a Consumer Notice of Lead Results to occupants of each location sampled within thirty (30) days of knowing the sample result.

3. Submit a sample copy of the notice sent to consumers and a copy of the certification form to IDEM.

IDEM – Drinking Water Branch 100 N. Senate Avenue MC 66-34 Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251 Telephone: 317-234-7435 Fax: 317-234-7436 Email: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

County: Pulaski Public W	ater Supply Identification (PW	SID) Numbe	er: <u>1N2660879</u>		_
Sample Location: Cafe DF	Date Sampl	ed (month,	day, year): <u>06/</u>	05/24	
Thank you for participating in the lead and coppe location are in the table below.					ou
Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result	
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatmen or other requirements that a water system must	Lead (ppb)	15	0	<.50	

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.	Lead (ppb)	15	0	<.50
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter. ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	068_

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.

To reduce exposure to lead in drinking water:

- Run your water to flush out lead. Run the water until it becomes cold.
- 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 in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead 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.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead. New faucets, fittings, and valves, may contain up to 8 percent lead
 including those advertised as "lead-free" and may contribute lead to drinking water. Consumers should be aware of
 this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

Although the primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, le	ad-contaminated dust,
and lead-contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead r	may come from drinking
water.	

For more information,	contact us at 219-50	67-9161	

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit the U.S. 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.

State Form 55275 (R2 / 10-19)
Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Quality – Drinking Water Branch – Compliance Section

INSTRUCTIONS:

County: Pulaski

Water Supply Name: West Central Elementary

- 1. Complete Consumer Notice of Lead Result and Certification form.
- 2. Distribute a Consumer Notice of Lead Results to occupants of each location sampled within thirty (30) days of knowing the sample result.

3. Submit a sample copy of the notice sent to consumers and a copy of the certification form to IDEM.

Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN2660879

DEM – Drinking Water Branch
100 N. Senate Avenue
MC 66-34
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
Telephone: 317-234-7435
Fax: 317-234-7436
Email: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

Location: West DF	Date Sampl	ed (month, c	lay, year): <u>06/</u>	05/24
ou for participating in the lead and copper mo are in the table below.	nitoring of drinking wat	er. The lev	vels of lead ar	nd copper found
Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.	Lead (ppb)	15	0	<.50
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs		i		
allow for a margin of safety.	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.051
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter. ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.				

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.

To reduce exposure to lead in drinking water:

- Run your water to flush out lead. Run the water until it becomes cold.
- 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 in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead 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.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead. New faucets, fittings, and valves, may contain up to 8 percent lead
 including those advertised as "lead-free" and may contribute lead to drinking water. Consumers should be aware of
 this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

Although the primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust,	
and lead-contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from drinking	ıg
water.	

For more information, contact us a	t <u>219-567-9161</u>	<u></u>
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For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit the U.S. 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.

State Form 55275 (R2 / 10-19)
Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Quality -- Drinking Water Branch -- Compliance Section

INSTRUCTIONS:

- 1. Complete Consumer Notice of Lead Result and Certification form.
- Distribute a Consumer Notice of Lead Results to occupants of each location sampled within thirty (30) days of knowing the sample result.
- 3. Submit a sample copy of the notice sent to consumers and a copy of the certification form to IDEM.

IDEM – Drinking Water Branch 100 N. Senate Avenue MC 66-34 Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251 Telephone: 317-234-7435 Fax: 317-234-7436 Email: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

Water Supply Name: <u>West Central I</u>	Elementary			
County: Pulaski	Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN2660879			
Sample Location: Staff Sink	Date Sampled (month, day, year): 06/05/24			
Thank you for participating in the l location are in the table below.	ead and copper monitoring of drinking water. The levels of lead and copper found at your			

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.	Lead (ppb)	15	0	_<.50
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which				
there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	Conner (num)	4.2	4.3	000
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>.098</u>
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.				

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.

To reduce exposure to lead in drinking water:

- Run your water to flush out lead. Run the water until it becomes cold.
- 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 in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead 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.
- Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead. New faucets, fittings, and valves, may contain up to 8 percent lead
 including those advertised as "lead-free" and may contribute lead to drinking water. Consumers should be aware of
 this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

Althou	ugh the primary	sources of lead	l exposure for mos	t children are de	teriorating lead	l-based pair	nt, lead-contam	inated	dust,
and le	ead-contaminate	ed soil, the U.S.	EPA estimates that	at 10 to 20 perce	ent of human ex	kposure to le	ead may come	from d	rinking
water									

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit the U.S. 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.

State Form 55275 (R2 / 10-19) Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Water Quality - Drinking Water Branch - Compliance Section

- INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Complete Consumer Notice of Lead Result and Certification form.
 - 2. Distribute a Consumer Notice of Lead Results to occupants of each location sampled within thirty (30) days of knowing the sample result.
 - 3. Submit a sample copy of the notice sent to consumers and a copy of the certification form to IDEM.

IDEM - Drinking Water Branch 100 N. Senate Avenue MC 66-34 Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251 Telephone: 317-234-7435 Fax: 317-234-7436 Email: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

Water Supply Name: West Central Elem	entary
County: Pulaski	Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN2660879
Sample Location: <u>East DF</u>	Date Sampled (month, day, year): 06/05/24
Thank you for participating in the lead a location are in the table below.	and copper monitoring of drinking water. The levels of lead and copper found at your

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.	Lead (ppb)	15	0	<.50
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which				
there is no know or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	096_
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.				
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.				

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.

To reduce exposure to lead in drinking water:

- Run your water to flush out lead. Run the water until it becomes cold.
- 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 in hot water.
- Do not boil water to remove lead. Boiling water will not reduce lead 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.
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Although the primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated d	ust,
and lead-contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from drii	nking
water.	_

For more information, contact u	ıs at 219-567-9161	_

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit the U.S. 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.

State Form 55275 (R2 / 10-19)
Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Office of Water Quality – Drinking Water Branch – Compliance Section

INSTRUCTIONS:

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IDEM - Drinking Water Branc
100 N. Senate Avenue
MC 66-34
Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
Telephone: 317-234-7435
Fax: 317-234-7436
Email: dwbmgr@ldem.ln.gov

Water Supply Name: West Central Ele	ementary
County: Pulaski	Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: <u>IN2660879</u>
Sample Location: South West DF	Date Sampled (month, day, year): 06/05/24
Thank you for participating in the lealocation are in the table below.	ad and copper monitoring of drinking water. The levels of lead and copper found at your

Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
Lead (ppb)	15	0	<.50
		4.0	0774
Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>.074</u>
		Lead (ppb) 15	Lead (ppb) 15 0

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.

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and lead-contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from drinking
water.

For more information, contact us at 2	219-567-9161
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For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit the U.S. 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.

Certification Form for Consumer Notice of Lead Results

Each public water system (PWS) must deliver a consumer notice of lead results to occupants of each location sampled within thirty (30) days of knowing the sample result under 327 IAC 8-2-44 (d) of the Indiana Administrative Code.

Not later than three (3) months following the end of the monitoring period, each PWS must mail a sample copy of the consumer notice of lead results to IDEM along with certification that the notice has been distributed under 327 IAC 8-2-46 (f) (3). You must submit the following forms to IDEM.

Certification Form for Consumer Notice of Lead Results
 Sample copy of lead consumer notices sent to individual customers
 Copies of all lead consumer notices to customers with results greater than the lead Action Level of 15 ppb.

Submit this certification sheet along with a sample copy of the notice sent to consumers to IDEM at the following address:

Indiana Department of Environmental Management
Drinking Water Branch (66-34)
100 N. Senate Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Fax: 317-234-7436

E-mail: dwbmgr@idem.in.gov

I swear or affirm, under penalty of perjury as specified by IC 35-44.1-2-1 and other penalties specified by IC 13-30-10 that the public water supply has provided the consumer notice of lead results to persons served at each of the taps that was tested, either by mail or by another method approved by IDEM, within thirty (30) days of receiving the results from the laboratory. Attached is a sample of the notice I sent to consumers. It includes:

- The results of tap water monitoring for the tap that was tested.
- An explanation of the health effects of lead.
- Steps consumers can take to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water.
- Contact information for the public water supply.
- The maximum contaminant level goal and the action level for lead and the definition for these two terms.

Water Supply Name: West Central Elemental	ry
County: Pulaski	PWSID: _IN2660879
Signature: Cathy Nowe	
Printed Name: <u>Catty</u> L Rowe	
Title: Superintendent Telep	phone: 219-567-9161 Date (month, day, year): 06/25/2024