

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: Town of Grabill Water System
County: Allen PWSID: IN5202006
Signature: 
Printed Name: Ryan Walls
Title: Superintendent Telephone: 260-450-2410 Date (month, day, year): 6-24-24



CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD RESULT IN DRINKING WATER

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

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

- 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.

Water Supply Name: Town of Grabill Water System
 County: Allen Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN5202006
 Sample Location: 13428 First Street Date Sampled (month, day, year): 4-22-24

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.

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
<p>Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.</p> <p>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.</p>	Lead (ppb)	15	0	<u>2.26</u>
	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>0.0271</u>

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 water.

For more information, contact us at r.walls@cityofwoodburn.org

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.



CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD RESULT IN DRINKING WATER

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- INSTRUCTIONS:**
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 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.

Water Supply Name: Town of Grabill Water System
 County: Allen Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN5202006
 Sample Location: 13506 First Street Date Sampled (month, day, year): 4-9-24

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.

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
<p>Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.</p> <p>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.</p>	Lead (ppb)	15	0	<u>3.66</u>
	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>0.0206</u>

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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CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD RESULT IN DRINKING WATER

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Water Supply Name: Town of Grabill Water System

County: Allen Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN5202006

Sample Location: 13516 Second Street Date Sampled (month, day, year): 4-8-24

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.

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
<p>Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.</p> <p>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.</p>	Lead (ppb)	15	0	<u>1.12</u>
	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>0.0333</u>

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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Water Supply Name: Town of Grabill Water System

County: Allen Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN5202006

Sample Location: 13516 Third Street Date Sampled (month, day, year): 4-3-24

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.

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
<p><u>Action Level (AL):</u> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p><u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</u> 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.</p> <p><u>ppb:</u> parts per billion or micrograms per liter.</p> <p><u>ppm:</u> parts per million or milligrams per liter.</p>	Lead (ppb)	15	0	<u>0.39</u>
	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>0.0159</u>

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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Water Supply Name: Town of Grabill Water System

County: Allen Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN5202006

Sample Location: 13526 Wildwood Drive Date Sampled (month, day, year): 4-3-24

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.

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	<u>43.6</u>
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.	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>0.00612</u>

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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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Water Supply Name: Town of Grabill Water System

County: Allen Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN5202006

Sample Location: 13531 Illinois Street Date Sampled (month, day, year): 4-25-24

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.

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
<p>Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.</p> <p>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.</p>	Lead (ppb)	15	0	< 0.20
	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.00472

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.
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Water Supply Name: Town of Grabill Water System
County: Allen Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN5202006
Sample Location: 13536 Illinois Street Date Sampled (month, day, year): 4-9-24

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.

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	<u>0.35</u>
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.	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>0.223</u>

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Water Supply Name: Town of Grabill Water System

County: Allen Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN5202006

Sample Location: 13609 Wakefield Place Date Sampled (month, day, year): 4-3-24

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	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>0.0242</u>

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CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD RESULT IN DRINKING WATER

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

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

- 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.

Water Supply Name: Town of Grabill Water System

County: Allen Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN5202006

Sample Location: 13620 Fairview Drive Date Sampled (month, day, year): 4-19-24

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.

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
<p><u>Action Level (AL):</u> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p><u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</u> 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.</p> <p><u>ppb:</u> parts per billion or micrograms per liter.</p> <p><u>ppm:</u> parts per million or milligrams per liter.</p>	Lead (ppb)	15	0	<u>26.3</u>
	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>0.0219</u>

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 water.

For more information, contact us at r.walls@cityofwoodburn.org

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

Water Supply Name: Town of Grabill Water System
County: Allen Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN5202006
Sample Location: 13624 State Street Date Sampled (month, day, year): 4-11-24

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.

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. 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. ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.	Lead (ppb)	15	0	<u>14.2</u>
	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>0.0158</u>

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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Water Supply Name: Town of Grabill Water System

County: Allen Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN5202006

Sample Location: 13711 North Street Date Sampled (month, day, year): 4-4-24

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.

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
<u>Action Level (AL):</u> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.	Lead (ppb)	15	0	<u>0.22</u>
<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</u> 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.	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>0.00403</u>

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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Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
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Water Supply Name: Town of Grabill Water System

County: Allen Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN5202006

Sample Location: 13717 First Street Date Sampled (month, day, year): 4-19-24

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.

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
<u>Action Level (AL):</u> The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.	Lead (ppb)	15	0	<u>0.42</u>
<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</u> 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.	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>0.0249</u>

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.

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Water Supply Name: Town of Grabill Water System

County: Allen Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN5202006

Sample Location: 13724 State Street Date Sampled (month, day, year): 4-3-24

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.

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	<u>0.65</u>
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.	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>0.014</u>
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.
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Water Supply Name: Town of Grabill Water System

County: Allen

Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN5202006

Sample Location: 13834 State Street

Date Sampled (month, day, year): 4-3-24

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.

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
<p>Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.</p> <p>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.</p>	Lead (ppb)	15	0	<u>0.53</u>
	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>0.0132</u>

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.
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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 water.

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Water Supply Name: Town of Grabill Water System

County: Allen Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN5202006

Sample Location: 14021 Grabill Road Date Sampled (month, day, year): 4-11-24

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.

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	<u>76.3</u>
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.	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>0.0288</u>
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.				
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.				

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To reduce exposure to lead in drinking water:

- Run your water to flush out lead. Run the water until it becomes cold.
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Water Supply Name: Town of Grabill Water System

County: Allen

Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN5202006

Sample Location: 14030 Grabill Road

Date Sampled (month, day, year): 4-4-24

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.

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
<p>Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.</p> <p>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.</p>	Lead (ppb)	15	0	<u>0.56</u>
	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>0.036</u>

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Water Supply Name: Town of Grabill Water System

County: Allen Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN5202006

Sample Location: 14333 Grabill Road Date Sampled (month, day, year): 4-4-24

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.

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
<p>Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.</p> <p>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.</p>	Lead (ppb)	15	0	<u>17.0</u>
	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>0.0304</u>

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 water.

For more information, contact us at r.walls@cityofwoodburn.org

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.



CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD RESULT IN DRINKING WATER

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

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

- 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.

Water Supply Name: Town of Grabill Water System

County: Allen Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: INS202006

Sample Location: 13230 Indiana Street Date Sampled (month, day, year): 4-8-24

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.

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
<p>Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.</p> <p>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.</p>	Lead (ppb)	15	0	<u>1.72</u>
	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>0.0343</u>

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 water.

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CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD RESULT IN DRINKING WATER

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

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

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

Water Supply Name: Town of Grabill Water System

County: Allen Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN5202006

Sample Location: 13311 West Street Date Sampled (month, day, year): 4-3-24

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.

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	<u>0.21</u>
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. ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>0.0184</u>

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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CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD RESULT IN DRINKING WATER

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

IDEM – Drinking Water Branch
100 N. Senate Avenue
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Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251
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 3. Submit a sample copy of the notice sent to consumers and a copy of the certification form to IDEM.

Water Supply Name: Town of Grabill Water System

County: Allen Public Water Supply Identification (PWSID) Number: IN5202006

Sample Location: 13415 State Street Date Sampled (month, day, year): 4-4-24

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.

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
<p>Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.</p> <p>ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.</p>	Lead (ppb)	15	0	<u>1.28</u>
	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	<u>0.0421</u>

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.
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