IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

This Notice is being sent to you by the _____________, Water System ID# NJ_________.

___________ found elevated levels of Lead in drinking water in some buildings. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce Lead in your drinking water.

A Lead level of ___ parts per billion (ppb) or μg/L was reported at the 90th percentile for _______ samples collected on ___________. This Lead value is [select: greater than or less than] the United States Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) action level of 15 ppb or μg/L. The individual tap results for Lead from the ________ samples that were tested during ___________ is provided on the last page of this Notice.

What Does This Mean

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action level for Lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. This means utilities must ensure that water from the taps used for human consumption do not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90th percentile 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, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for Lead. The MCLG is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expressed risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Health effects of Lead

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much of it 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 lower IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of Lead more than health 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 and shoes). Wash your children’s hands and toys often as they can come into contact with dirt and dust containing Lead. 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 8 percent Lead to be labeled as “Lead free.” However, plumbing fixtures labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NFS) certified may only have up to 2 percent Lead. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.
EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of a person’s potential exposure to Lead may come from drinking water. Infants who consume mostly formula mixed with Lead-containing water can receive 40 to 60 percent of their exposure to Lead from drinking water.

Don’t forget about other sources of Lead such as Lead paint, Lead dust, and Lead in soil. Wash your children’s hands and toys often as they can come into contact with dirt and dust containing Lead.

**Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in drinking water**

When water stands in Lead pipes or plumbing systems containing Lead for several hours or more, the Lead may dissolve into your drinking water.

1. **Run your water to flush out Lead.** Run water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn’t been used for several hours. This flushes Lead-containing water from the pipes.

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 quickly into hot water. Do not 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. **Use alternate sources or treatment of water.** You may want to consider using bottled water for drinking and cooking or a water filter designed to remove Lead. 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](http://www.nsf.org) for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer’s standards to ensure water quality.

5. **Get your child 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 Lead exposure.

**What is Being Done**

If required, explain actions being taken by water system to address Lead (e.g., Our source water and distribution plumbing are being evaluated to determine appropriate corrective actions to control Lead levels in our drinking water. The monitoring frequency for Lead and Copper at __________ will be increased to every six-month until compliance is achieved.

**For More Information**

You can consult a variety of sources for additional information on reducing Lead exposure and the health effects of Lead.

1) Your health care provider (family doctor or pediatrician) can provide you with information about the health effects of Lead and can perform a blood test for Lead.

2) The NJ Department of Health and Senior Services at 609-633-2043 can provide you with information about the health effects of Lead.

3) The Morris County Office of Health Management at __________ can provide you with information about the health effects of Lead.

4) EPA’s website at [www.epa.gov/Lead](http://www.epa.gov/Lead) can provide you with information on the health effects of Lead and reducing Lead exposure.
5) The National Lead Information Center at 800-424-Lead or the Safe Drinking Water hotline at 800-426-4791 can provide you with information on reducing Lead exposure and the health effects of Lead.

This notice is being sent to you by ___________, Water System ID# NJ___________.

If you have any questions about how we are carrying out the requirements to reduce Lead in our drinking water please contact us at ________________________________

Date Notification was distributed ___________________________

___________________, Water System ID# NJ_____________

The individual tap results for Lead (indicate the result for each sample tested) include the following:

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<th>Location</th>
<th>Sample Date</th>
<th>Lead Result µg/L</th>
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Public Education Certification Form – Lead Action Level Exceedance
Requirements Pursuant to 40 CFR 141.85

**This form and a copy of your Public Education materials must be submitted to the State within 10 days of issuance. **

PWSID#: _______________________  Water System Name: ______________________________

Lead Result at the 90th Percentile: _____________________

Monitoring Period: ☐ January–June ☐ July–December ☐ June-September Year _____________

Population: __________________________

Please check all that apply and provide information as indicated below:

1. ☐ Developed written public education (brochure or pamphlet) containing the following required elements:
   - Language in paragraphs (a)(1)(i) through (ii) and (a)(1)(vi) of 40 CFR Part 141.85
   - Explanation of what lead is
   - Explanation of possible sources of lead and how it enters the drinking water
   - Explanation of other sources of lead (i.e. paint)
   - Steps consumers can take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water
   - Explanation of why there are elevated levels of lead in the system’s drinking water (if known) and what the system is doing to reduce lead levels in the homes and buildings in the area

2. ☐ Distributed the written public education within 60 days of the end of the monitoring period in which the lead ALE occurred by the following required method(s):
   - Posted informational posters in a public place or common area in each building of the system
   - Provided to each person served by the water system

   Date Distributed: _________________________

3. ☐ Attach a copy of ALL public education material to this certification form.

The public water system named above hereby certifies that public education has been provided to its consumers in accordance with all delivery, content, and format requirements specified in 40 CFR Part 141.85.

Owner/Operator: ____________________________________ __________________________________ __
(Signature)    (Print Name)    (Phone Number)

Date of Certification: _____________
Certification Form - Consumer Notice of Lead Tap Water Monitoring Results
Requirements Pursuant to 40 CFR 141.85(d)

**This form and a copy of the notification must be submitted to the State within 3 months following the end of the monitoring period**

PWSID#: __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ Water System Name: ________________________________

Monitoring Period: _____________________________

Date of Lead and Copper Sampling: _____/_____/_____

Number of Sites Sampled: _____________

Date Water System Received Results from Laboratory: _____/_____/_____

Please check all that apply and provide information as indicated below:
1. Provided all consumers occupying homes or buildings sampled as part of the water system's lead and copper sampling with notification including the following:
   - Individual lead result for the sampled location
   - Explanation of health effects of lead
   - Steps consumers can take to reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water
   - Contact information for the water system
   - The MCLG for lead
   - The action level for lead
   - Definition of MCLG and action level from 40 CFR Part 141.153(c) of the Consumer Confidence Rule

2. Was any lead sampling collected from a building with multiple units?  
   - Yes  
   - No
   If yes,  
   - The water system provided notification to each individual unit that was tested.

3. Distributed the notification by mail (community water systems) or posted (noncommunity water systems) within 30 days of when the water system learned of the results.

4. Attach a copy of the notification to this certification form.

The public water system named above hereby certifies that consumer notification of lead tap water monitoring results has been provided with all delivery, content, and format requirements specified in 40 CFR 141.85(d).

Owner/Operator: ____________________________________ __________________________________ 
   (Signature)    (Print Name)  (Phone Number)

Date of Certification: _____/_____/_____