

Consumer Notice of Lead Tap Water Results
Meadow Mountain Water Supply Co - PWSID: CO0207504
Contact us at 303-823-2318 for more information about this notice.

Esta es información importante. Si no la pueden leer, necesitan que alguien se la traduzca.

Dear Water Consumer,

Thank you for participating in the lead and copper tap monitoring program. This notice is to inform you of the lead tap monitoring result for the drinking water sample collected that was collected on 05/06/20 at your location, 207 N Skinner Rd, Allenspark, CO 80510.

ONLY the statement that is checked below is applicable to your sample location:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| ☐ | Lead was NOT DETECTED at this sample location. |
| ☒ | Lead was detected at 0.013 mg/L. This result is BELOW the lead action level of 0.015 mg/L (15 ppb). |
| ☐ | Lead was detected at << Lead Result >> mg/L. This result is ABOVE the lead action level of 0.015 mg/L (15 ppb). |

What Does This Mean?

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 0.015 mg/L or 15 parts per billion (ppb). The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. The Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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. The EPA-set MCLG for lead is zero.

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, 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 Can I Do To Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

1. **Run your water to flush out lead.** If it hasn't been used for several hours, run the cold water tap until the temperature is noticeably colder. 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. **Always use cold water for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula.** Never cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Never use water from the hot water tap to make formula.
3. **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
4. **You may consider investing in a home water treatment device or alternative water source.** When purchasing a water treatment device, make sure it is certified under Standard 53 by NSF International to remove lead. Contact NSF at 1-800-NSF-8010 or visit www.nsf.org. You may also visit the Water Quality Association's website at www.wqa.org.
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.