BAXTER MARION REGIONAL WA CONSUMER NOTICE

HEALTH EFFECTS OF LEAD

Lead is a common metal found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, and food, certain types of pottery porcelain, pewter, and water. Lead can pose a significant risk to your health if too much of it enters your body. Lead builds up in the body over many years and can cause damage to the brain, red blood cells and kidneys. **The greatest risk is to young children and pregnant women.** Amounts of lead that won't hurt adults can slow down normal mental and physical development of growing bodies. In addition, a child at play often comes into contact with sources of lead contamination-like dirt and dust-that rarely affect an adult. It is important to wash children's hands and toys often, and to try to make sure they only put food into their mouths.

LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of infants who drink baby formulas and concentrated juices that are mixed with water. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that drinking water can make up 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead. Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome plated brass faucets, and in some cases, pipes made of lead that connect your house to the water main (service lines). In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials to 8.0%. When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, 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 after returning from work or school, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

STEPS YOU CAN TAKE TO REDUCE EXPOSURE TO LEAD IN DRINKING WATER

(A) Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in a faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer water resides in your home's plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold water faucet until the water gets noticeably colder, usually about 15-30 seconds. If your house has a lead service line to the water main, you may have to flush the water for a longer time, perhaps one minute, before drinking. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of your home's plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your family's health. It usually uses less than one or two gallons of water. To conserve water, fill a couple of bottles for drinking water after flushing the tap, and whenever possible use the first flush water to wash the dishes or water the plants or other than consumptive purposes.
(B) Do not use to cook with, or drink water from the hot water tap. Hot water can dissolve more lead more quickly than cold water. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and heat it on the stove.
(C) The steps described above will reduce the lead concentrations in your drinking water. However, if you are still concerned you may wish to purchase bottled water for drinking and cooking.
(D) You can consult a variety of sources for additional information. Your family doctor or pediatrician can perform a blood test for lead and provide you with information about the health effects of lead.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL AND LEAD ACTION LEVEL DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. The Environmental Protection Agency has set the Maximum Contaminant Level Goal at zero. The MCLG allows for a margin of safety.

Action level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. The Environmental Protection Agency has set the lead action level at 0.015 milligrams per liter (mg/L), or 15 parts of lead per one billion parts of water. The action level is a 90^{th} percentile value calculated from 10 percent of the water system samples with the highest concentration of lead. In order for the action level to be triggered, it requires that 10 percent or more of the water samples exceed 0.015 mg/L of lead.

HELPFUL STATE, LOCAL AND ANALYTICAL AGENCIES

(A) BAXTER MARION REGIONAL WA at 870-431-0050 can provide you with information about your community's water supply, and a list of local laboratories that have been certified by EPA for testing water quality.
(B) The Arkansas Department of Health at 1-800-462-0599 or 1-501-661-2000 and your local County Health Unit can provide you with information about the health effects of lead.
(C) A few laboratories you can call to have your water tested for lead:

American Interplex Corporation	501-224-5060

Public Health Laboratory - Inorganic Chemistry Unit
201 South Monroe, Little Rock, AR 72205

FINAL REPORT OF SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Print Date: 6/24/2019

ENGR-SDWA Barcode No.

Sample Collected on: 06/05/2019 @ 06:16 by: Richard Sandvos

At 1178YL013 Baxter-Marion Regional Water Association

824 CR 142 Marion

Public/Community Distribution Compliance

PHL-SDWA Laboratory No. Y191580056

Sample Received on: 06/07/2019 @ 17:28 By: TDECK

From:

Turbidity Chlorine

temp: Fluoride: pH:

Lab Number: Y191580056 **Analytical Results** *Page 1 of 1*

REG. STATUS	STATUS	ANALYTE	FINAL	UNITS	METHOD	Analysis Date & Time:		Hld (days)	TAT (days)
Y19158005601	PBCU	Field Presrv. N/A				Lab Presrv. HNO3			
Primary		COPPER	157	ug/L	200.8	06/19/2019	19:00	14	17
Primary		LEAD	<1.0	ug/L	200.8	06/19/2019	19:00	14	17

Released By: Timothy Troup **Released Date:** 06/24/2019

Public Health Laboratory - Inorganic Chemistry Unit
201 South Monroe, Little Rock, AR 72205

FINAL REPORT OF SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Print Date: 6/24/2019

ENGR-SDWA Barcode No.

Sample Collected on: 06/05/2019 @ 08:45 by: Richard Sandvos

At 1178YL012 Baxter-Marion Regional Water Association

846 CR 142 Marion

Public/Community Distribution Compliance

PHL-SDWA Laboratory No. Y191580055

Sample Received on: 06/07/2019 @ 17:25 By: TDECK

From:

Turbidity Chlorine

temp: Fluoride: pH:

Lab Number: Y191580055 **Analytical Results**

REG. STATUS	STATUS	ANALYTE	FINAL	UNITS	METHOD	Analysis Date & Time:		Hld (days)	TAT (days)
Y19158005501	PBCU	Field Presrv. N/A				Lab Presrv. HNO3			
Primary		COPPER	118	ug/L	200.8	06/19/2019	19:00	14	17
Primary		LEAD	2.0	ug/L	200.8	06/19/2019	19:00	14	17

Released By: Timothy Troup **Released Date:** 06/24/2019

Public Health Laboratory - Inorganic Chemistry Unit
201 South Monroe, Little Rock, AR 72205

FINAL REPORT OF SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Print Date: 6/24/2019

ENGR-SDWA Barcode No.

Sample Collected on: 06/05/2019 @ 06:00 by: Richard Sandvos

At 1178YL010 Baxter-Marion Regional Water Association

1098 CR 142 Marion

Public/Community Distribution Compliance

PHL-SDWA Laboratory No. Y191580054

Sample Received on: 06/07/2019 @ 17:24 By: TDECK

From:

Turbidity Chlorine

temp: Fluoride: pH:

Lab Number: Y191580054 **Analytical Results** *Page 1 of 1*

REG. STATUS	STATUS	ANALYTE	FINAL	UNITS	METHOD	Analysis Date & Time:		Hld (days)	TAT (days)
Y19158005401	PBCU	Field Presrv. N/A				Lab Presrv. HNO3			
Primary		COPPER	108	ug/L	200.8	06/19/2019	19:00	14	17
Primary		LEAD	2.5	ug/L	200.8	06/19/2019	19:00	14	17

Released By: Timothy Troup **Released Date:** 06/24/2019

Public Health Laboratory - Inorganic Chemistry Unit
201 South Monroe, Little Rock, AR 72205

FINAL REPORT OF SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Print Date: 6/24/2019

ENGR-SDWA Barcode No.

Sample Collected on: 06/05/2019 @ 08:45 by: Richard Sandvos

At 1178YL004 Baxter-Marion Regional Water Association

134 CR 176 Marion

Public/Community Distribution Compliance

PHL-SDWA Laboratory No. Y191580052

Sample Received on: 06/07/2019 @ 17:21 By: TDECK

From:

Turbidity Chlorine

temp: Fluoride: pH:

Lab Number: Y191580052 **Analytical Results**

REG. STATUS	STATUS	ANALYTE	FINAL	UNITS	METHOD	Analysis Date & Time:		Hld (days)	TAT (days)
Y19158005201	PBCU	Field Presrv. N/A				Lab Presrv. HNO3			
Primary		COPPER	40.2	ug/L	200.8	06/19/2019	19:00	14	17
Primary		LEAD	<1.0	ug/L	200.8	06/19/2019	19:00	14	17

Released By: Timothy Troup **Released Date:** 06/24/2019

Public Health Laboratory - Inorganic Chemistry Unit
201 South Monroe, Little Rock, AR 72205

FINAL REPORT OF SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Print Date: 6/24/2019

ENGR-SDWA Barcode No.

Sample Collected on: 06/05/2019 @ 06:30 by: Richard Sandvos

At 1178YL008 Baxter-Marion Regional Water Association

1377 CR 142 Marion

Public/Community Distribution Compliance

PHL-SDWA Laboratory No. Y191580053

Sample Received on: 06/07/2019 @ 17:23 By: TDECK

From:

Turbidity Chlorine

temp: Fluoride: pH:

Lab Number: Y191580053 **Analytical Results**

REG. STATUS	STATUS	ANALYTE	FINAL	UNITS	METHOD	Analysis Date & Time:		Hld (days)	TAT (days)
Y19158005301	PBCU	Field Presrv. N/A				Lab Presrv. HNO3			
Primary		COPPER	128	ug/L	200.8	06/19/2019	19:00	14	17
Primary		LEAD	<1.0	ug/L	200.8	06/19/2019	19:00	14	17

Released By: Timothy Troup **Released Date:** 06/24/2019