



LEAD AND COPPER REPORT AND CONSUMER NOTICE FOR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY FORM A – SUPPLIES WITH LEAD SERVICE LINES

Issued under authority of the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399,
as amended (Act 399), MCL 325.1001 et seq., and the Administrative Rules.

Failure to submit this information is a violation of Act 399 and may subject the water supply to enforcement penalties.

Administrative Rule R 325.10710d requires water supplies to report lead and copper monitoring information within ten days after the end of the monitoring period. This form may be used to meet this requirement. Form instructions are available on pages 8 - 10. Submit the information to the appropriate Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) district office.

1. Supply Name: _____

2. County: _____ 3. WSSN: _____

4. Population: _____ 5. Monitoring Period: From: _____ To: _____

6. Minimum # of Samples Required: _____ 7. # of Samples Taken: _____

8. Name of Certified Laboratory: _____

9. SAMPLE CRITERIA:

This form is for water supplies collecting <u>some</u> or <u>all</u> lead and copper samples from sites WITH LEAD SERVICE LINES. All other supplies should use Form B.		
Yes	No	
<input type="checkbox"/>		Are some or all samples from sites WITH lead service lines? If no sites served by a lead service line, STOP and use Form B.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Did you prioritize sample collection according to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tier 1 sites must be used unless insufficient Tier 1 sites available. • If insufficient Tier 1 sites available, then Tier 2 sites must be used. • If insufficient Tier 2 sites, then Tier 3 sites must be used. • If no Tier 1, 2, or 3 sites are available, sites must be representative of plumbing materials typically found throughout the water system.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Were the same sampling sites used as in the previous monitoring period? If no, explain (attach additional pages if needed):
Comments:		

For more information see *Instructions* item 11 "Tier and Sample Category" at the end of the document.

10. SIGNATURE:

Name: _____ Signature: _____

Title: _____ Phone: _____ Date: _____

**CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS
REQUIREMENTS AND CERTIFICATION**

Each community water supply must deliver a Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results (Consumer Notice) to the occupants at each location sampled within 30 days of learning the sample results as required under R 325.10410(5) of the administrative rules promulgated under the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, as amended. Failure to deliver the Consumer Notice to each location on time will result in a reporting violation.

Instructions:

- A. Use the Consumer Notice Form A template for sites with lead service lines or Consumer Notice Form B template for sites without lead service lines. See the examples on Page 10 to document results from both sites with a lead service line and without a lead service line.
- B. Complete one Consumer Notice for each home or building that was sampled. **MAKE SURE UNITS ARE CORRECT BEFORE DISTRIBUTING TO CONSUMERS.**
 Note: 1 mg/L = 1 ppm = 1,000 ppb Example: 0.002 mg/L = 0.002 ppm = 2 ppb
- C. Mail or hand deliver each Consumer Notice to the corresponding home or building sampled.
- D. Water supplies have 90 days after the end of the monitoring period to submit a sample copy of the Consumer Notice along with a signed certification that notices have been distributed as required under R 325.10710d(f)(3) to the appropriate EGLE district office. When possible, EGLE encourages water supplies to send the sample Consumer Notice and certification (page 4 of this document) along with the Lead and Copper Report (pages 1 and 2 of this document), which is due within ten days after the end of the monitoring period. Please **COMPLETE** all forms accurately to avoid resubmittal.

Certification:

I hereby certify that the Consumer Notice of Lead and Copper Results (Consumer Notice) has been provided to persons served at each of the taps that were tested, including all the following information:

- Delivery was by mail, hand delivery, or another method approved by EGLE.
- Delivery was within 30 days of knowing the result.
- Consumer Notice includes required content:
 - The results of lead and copper tap monitoring for the site that was sampled.
 - An explanation of the health effects of lead and copper.
 - 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 copper with the definitions explaining each.

Please **initial** each line verifying that each requirement was completed:

- _____ A Consumer Notice was sent to persons served at each of the taps that were tested.
- _____ Delivery was by mail, hand delivery, or another method approved by EGLE.
- _____ Each Consumer Notice was delivered to the resident within 30 days of knowing the results.
- _____ Each Consumer Notice included the required content as stated above.
- _____ A sample copy of a Consumer Notice sent to a resident is attached.

Signature

Title

Date

CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER SITE WITH A LEAD SERVICE LINE

Water Supply Name: _____

County: _____ WSSN: _____

Sample Location: _____ Date Sampled: _____

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. Your home is served by a lead service line. This means that the pipe that brings water to your home contains lead. The first liter sample represents the water you are likely to drink when turning on the tap, and the fifth liter sample likely represents the water in the service line.

Contaminant	Action Level	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	1 st Liter Result	5 th Liter Result
Lead (ppb)	15	0		
Copper (ppb)	1300	1300		

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.

ND: Not detected.

To reduce exposure to lead and copper in drinking water:

- **Run your water before drinking.** The more time water has been sitting in your home’s pipes, the more lead it may contain. Therefore, if your water has not been used for several hours, run the water before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes. Additional flushing may be required for homes that have been vacant or have a longer service line.
 - If you **do not** have a lead service line, run the water for 30 seconds to two minutes, or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature.
 - If you **do** have a lead service line, run the water for at least five minutes to flush water from both the interior building plumbing and the lead service line.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead and copper.** Boiling water will not reduce lead and copper levels.
- **Consider using a filter to reduce lead in drinking water.** Read the package to be sure the filter is NSF 53 certified to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010, or www.nsf.org for more information.
- **Consider purchasing bottled water.** The bottled water standard for lead is 5 ppb.
- **Identify older plumbing fixtures that likely contain lead.** Older faucets, fittings, and valves sold before 2014 may contain higher levels of lead, even if marked “lead-free.” Faucets, fittings, and valves sold after January 2014 are required to meet a more restrictive “lead-free” definition but may still contain up to 0.25 percent lead.
- **Clean your aerator.** As part of routine maintenance, the aerator should be removed at least every six months to rinse out any debris that may include particulate lead.
- **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 exposure.

Lead can cause serious health and developmental problems. 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. Although other sources of lead exposure exist, such as lead paint, and lead contaminated dust, your water supply is contacting you to reduce your risk of exposure to lead in drinking water. If you have questions about other sources of lead exposure, please contact your local health department.

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson’s Disease should consult their personal doctor.

Although the primary sources of lead exposure for most children are from deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated soil, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) estimates that 20 percent or more of human exposure to lead may come from drinking water. Infants who consume mostly mixed formula can receive 40 percent to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit the U.S. EPA’s website at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

For more information on copper, visit the United States Center for Disease Control website at www.atsdr.cdc.gov/index.html, or contact your health provider.

For more information regarding your water supply, contact us at: _____.

CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER SITE WITHOUT A LEAD SERVICE LINE

Water Supply Name: _____
 County: _____ WSSN: _____
 Sample Location: _____ Date Sampled: _____

Thank you for participating in the lead and copper monitoring of drinking water. The sample represents the water you are likely to drink when turning on the tap. The levels of lead and copper found at your location are in the table below.

Contaminant	Action Level	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Your Result
Lead (ppb)	15	0	
Copper (ppb)	1300	1300	

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.
ND: Not detected.

To reduce exposure to lead and copper in drinking water:

- **Run the water to flush out lead.** The more time water has been sitting in your home’s pipes, the more lead it may contain. Therefore, if your water has not been used for several hours, run the water before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes. Additional flushing may be required for homes that have been vacant or have a longer service line.
 - If you **do not** have a lead service line, run the water for 30 seconds to two minutes, or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature.
 - If you **do** have a lead service line, run the water for three to five minutes to flush water from both the interior building plumbing and the lead service line.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolves more easily in hot water.
- **Do not boil water to remove lead and copper.** Boiling water will not reduce lead and copper levels.
- **Consider using a filter to reduce lead in drinking water.** Read the package to be sure the filter is NSF 53 certified to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010, or www.nsf.org for more information.
- **Consider purchasing bottled water.** The bottled water standard for lead is 5 ppb.
- **Identify older plumbing fixtures that likely contain lead.** Older faucets, fittings, and valves sold before 2014 may contain higher levels of lead, even if marked “lead-free.” Faucets, fittings, and valves sold after January 2014 are required to meet a more restrictive “lead-free” definition but may still contain up to 0.25 percent lead.
- **Clean your aerator.** The aerator should be removed at least monthly to rinse out any debris; this debris could include particulate lead.
- **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 exposure.

***Lead** can cause serious health and developmental problems. 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. Although other sources of lead exposure exist, such as lead paint, and lead contaminated dust, your water supply is contacting you to reduce your risk of exposure to lead in drinking water. If you have questions about other sources of lead exposure, please contact your local health department.*

***Copper** is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson’s Disease should consult their personal doctor.*

Although the primary sources of lead exposure for most children are from deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated soil, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) estimates that 20 percent or more of human exposure to lead may come from drinking water. Infants who consume mostly mixed formula can receive 40 percent to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit the U.S. EPA’s website at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

For more information on copper, visit the United States Center for Disease Control’s website at www.atsdr.cdc.gov/index.html, or contact your health provider.

For more information regarding your water supply, contact us at: _____.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE LEAD AND COPPER REPORT FORMS

➤ **If you are unsure if you should be using Form A or Form B, please refer to Step 13.**

1. SUPPLY NAME: Enter the name of the public water supply where sampling is being conducted.
2. COUNTY: Enter the name of the county in which the public water supply is located.
3. WSSN: Enter the 5-digit public water supply serial number (e.g., 01234 or 40999).
4. POPULATION: Enter the number of people served by the public water supply.
5. MONITORING PERIOD: Enter the beginning and end dates of the monitoring period during which the sampling took place (e.g., from 06/01/2018 to 09/30/2018).
6. MINIMUM # OF SAMPLES REQUIRED: This number is according to the rules based on population or set by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy for lead/copper tap sampling for this public water supply.
7. # OF SAMPLES TAKEN: Indicate the number of tap samples taken for lead and copper analysis during this monitoring period.
8. NAME OF CERTIFIED LABORATORY: Enter the name of the certified laboratory that performed the lead and copper analyses on samples taken during the monitoring period.
9. SAMPLE CRITERIA: Answer the questions accordingly and explain when necessary.
10. SIGNATURE: The authorized utility official enters their name, title, phone number, and then signs and dates.
11. LEAD SERVICE LINE TAP SAMPLING DATA: Enter the name of the public water supply and the WSSN.

Complete the remainder of the sheet as follows:

Sample Location: Enter the street address of the location where each lead and copper tap sample is taken.

Date: Enter the date the tap sample was collected.

Tier and Sample Category: Use the following numbers (Tiers) and letters (Categories) to designate the location criteria of the sample site:

Site	Sample Category	
Tier 1	A	Single family residence with a lead service line*.
	B	Single family residence with lead interior plumbing.
	C	Multiple family residence (MFR) with either a lead service line*, or lead plumbing. <u>Note</u> : Only serve as Tier 1 sites when MFR comprise at least 20 percent of the total service connections of the system.
Tier 2	D	Multi-family residences or other buildings with a lead service line*.
	E	Multi-family residences or other buildings with lead interior plumbing.
Tier 3	F	Single family residence with copper plumbing with lead solder installed before July 1988.
Other		If no Tier 1, 2, or 3 sites available, sample sites that use plumbing materials commonly found at other locations in the water supply.

*If lead service lines are present, report both the 1st and 5th liter sample results. See #13 (page 10) for examples of how to report sample results from a combination of sites with lead service lines and without lead service lines.

Service Line and Building Plumbing Materials: Designate the type of service line and building plumbing piping materials used at the location where the lead and copper tap sample was taken.

Abbrev.	Material
C	Copper
G	Galvanized
L*	Lead*
P	Plastic

*If lead service lines are present, report both 1st and 5th liter sample results.

Tap Type: Designate whether the sample was collected from a kitchen tap (K) or bathroom tap (B). “Other” can only be used at non-residential sites (i.e. commercial or industrial buildings), and if used, provide additional information explaining why the sample should be used for compliance.

First Liter Sample: First draw, 1L volume, collected in a wide-mouth 1L bottle after a minimum six-hour stagnation period from a cold-water kitchen or bathroom tap that has been used within the last few weeks.

Do not sample through a point-of-use or point-of-entry treatment device designed to remove inorganics.

Do not flush the water prior to stagnation.

Do not clean or remove the aerator prior to stagnation or during sampling.

Fifth Liter Sample: An additional three liters of water should be collected after the first liter samples has been collected. The fifth liter sample should also be 1L in volume, collected in a wide-mouth bottle from a cold-water kitchen or bathroom tap that has been used within the last few weeks.

Do not sample through a point-of-use or point-of-entry treatment device designed to remove inorganics.

Do not turn off the tap in between the first and fifth liter.

Do not allow any water to run down the drain during sampling.

Lead: Enter the concentration of lead in mg/L (milligrams per liter) or µg/L (micrograms per liter) as reported by the certified lab. Check the box at the top of column that indicates the units reported.

Copper: Enter the concentration of copper in mg/L or µg/L as reported by the certified lab. Check the box at the top of column that indicates the units reported.

Lab Sample #: Enter the sample number or specific identification given by the certified lab.

12. SEND ALL COMPLETED PAPERWORK TO THE CORRECT DISTRICT OFFICE:

District office locations and email addresses:

<p>Cadillac District Office 120 West Chapin Street Cadillac, Michigan 49601-2158 Fax: 231-775-4050 Email: EGGLE-DWMA-Cadillac@michigan.gov</p> <p>Grand Rapids District Office State Office Building, 5th Floor 350 Ottawa Avenue NW, Unit 10 Grand Rapids, Michigan 49503-2341 Fax: 616-356-0202 Email: EGGLE-DWMA-Grand-Rapids@michigan.gov</p> <p>Jackson District Office 301 East Louis Glick Highway Jackson, Michigan 49201-1556 Fax: 517-780-7855 Email: EGGLE-DWMA-Jackson@michigan.gov</p> <p>Kalamazoo District Office 7953 Adobe Road Kalamazoo, Michigan 49009-5025 Fax: 269-567-3555 Email: EGGLE-DWMA-Kalamazoo@michigan.gov</p>	<p>Lansing District Office Constitution Hall, 1st Floor, South 525 West Allegan, P.O. Box 30242 Lansing, Michigan 48909-7742 Fax: 517-241-3571 Email: EGGLE-DWMA-Lansing@michigan.gov</p> <p>Saginaw Bay District Office 401 Ketchum Street, Suite B Bay City, Michigan 48708 Fax: 989-891-9237 Email: EGGLE-DWMA-Saginaw-Bay@michigan.gov</p> <p>Southeast Michigan District Office 27700 Donald Court Warren, Michigan 48092-2793 Fax: 586-751-4690 Email: EGGLE-DWMA-SEMI@michigan.gov</p> <p>Upper Peninsula District Office 1504 West Washington Street Marquette, Michigan 49855 Fax: 906-228-4940 Email: EGGLE-DWMA-UP@michigan.gov</p>
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13. EXAMPLES FOR COMPLETING FORM:

Supply **only** sampling sites WITH lead service lines:

Sample Location	Sample Date	Tier ¹ (1,2,3,O)	Category (see below) ²	Tap Type (K,B) ³	Service Line (L*,C,G,P) ³	Building Plumbing (L,C,G,P) ³	1 st Liter sample			*5 th Liter sample		
							Lead <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mg/L <input type="checkbox"/> ug/L	Copper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mg/L <input type="checkbox"/> ug/L	Lab Sample Number	Lead <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mg/L <input type="checkbox"/> ug/L	Copper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mg/L <input type="checkbox"/> ug/L	Lab Sample Number
<i>123 First St</i>	<i>06/01/19</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>XY123</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>XY124</i>
<i>12345 Second St</i>	<i>06/01/19</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>XY125</i>	<i>0.016</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>XY126</i>

Supply sampling a **combination** of lead and non-lead service line sites:

Sample Location	Sample Date	Tier ¹ (1,2,3,O)	Category (see below) ²	Tap Type (K,B) ³	Service Line (L*,C,G,P) ³	Building Plumbing (L,C,G,P) ³	1 st Liter sample			*5 th Liter sample		
							Lead <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mg/L <input type="checkbox"/> ug/L	Copper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mg/L <input type="checkbox"/> ug/L	Lab Sample Number	Lead <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mg/L <input type="checkbox"/> ug/L	Copper <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mg/L <input type="checkbox"/> ug/L	Lab Sample Number
<i>123 First St</i>	<i>06/01/19</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>0.005</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>XY123</i>	<i>0.010</i>	<i>0.07</i>	<i>XY124</i>
<i>12345 Second St</i>	<i>06/01/19</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>XY125</i>	<i>0.016</i>	<i>0.05</i>	<i>XY126</i>
<i>987 Third St</i>	<i>06/01/19</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>XY127</i>	<i>*N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>65432 Fourth St</i>	<i>06/01/19</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>0.002</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>XY128</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>

*N/A = Not Applicable