

Consumer Notice of Lead Tap Water Results

<< Gilpin School >> - PWSID: <<CO0224210>>

Contact us at << 970-494-1610>> for more information about this notice.

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

Dear Water Consumer,

We are responsible for providing water at this location and ensuring that the drinking water we provide to you meets state and federal standards. This notice is to inform you of the lead tap monitoring results for the drinking water samples collected at the locations identified below:

Location (eg. Sink)	Date Collected	Result (mg/L)	Result ABOVE or BELOW 0.015 mg/L or 15 ppb Lead Action Level?
Maintenance Office	8/22/2024	0.001	BELOW
First Floor Boys RR	8/22/2024	BDL	BELOW
Kitchen Hand Sink	8/22/2024	0.002	BELOW
Second Floor Girls RR	8/22/2024	BDL	BELOW
Cabin RR 8	8/22/2024	BDL	BELOW

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.