

Dear Drinking Water Customer,

Springlake-Earth ISD is focused on protecting the health of every household in our community and is sending this notice in compliance with the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) most recent Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR). The District was required to submit an Initial Service Line Inventory (LSLI), listing the material classification for both the District owned and Customer owned portions of each service line, city-wide. At the time of submission, It was noted that either a portion of, or the entire service line that connects your home, building, or other structure to the water main is currently "Unknown". EPA has defined these service lines as "Lead Status Unknown".

Just because a line material is listed as "Lead Status Unknown" doesn't mean your line is unsafe. It simply means that records do not exist or the District is actively trying to locate records that indicate the original material of construction.

The District is currently proceeding with plans to further evaluate existing water infrastructure and will update the LSLI during this process. The material for both the District and Customer owned portion of each service line will be verified and compiled on the updated list. Following the second LSLI the District will reach out regarding the updated status and potential replacement options, should replacement be deemed necessary.

It is important to note, the District currently tests for lead and monitors the treatment of your water and takes samples regularly to ensure your water is safe for consumption. There is no lead in the water that leaves the District's water treatment facility.

The following supplemental information regarding lead is required by the EPA and is not meant to be allinclusive, nor does it necessarily apply to your GRR service line. For further information on lead, please visit epa.gov/lead.

## Health effects of lead

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or worsen existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these negative health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, and kidney, or nervous system problems.

Steps you can take to reduce lead in drinking water.

Below are recommended actions that you may take, separately or in combination, if you are concerned about lead in your drinking water. This list is not intended to be a complete list or to imply that all actions equally reduce lead in drinking water.

• Use your filter properly. Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, it should be certified to remove lead. Read any directions provided with the filter to learn how to properly install, maintain, and use your cartridge and when to replace it. Using the cartridge after it has expired can make it less effective at removing lead. Do not run hot water through the filter.

• Clean your aerator. Regularly remove and clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.

 $\cdot$  Use cold water. Do not use hot water from the tap for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula as lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.

• Run your water. The more time water has been sitting in pipes providing water to your home, the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on whether your home has a lead service line or not, as well as the length and diameter of the service line and the amount of plumbing in your home.