

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

Custer School Dist No 15 found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

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 and nursing 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.

Sources of Lead

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. Drinking water is one possible source of lead exposure. The main sources of lead exposure are lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials. In addition, lead can be found in certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food, and cosmetics. Other sources include exposure in the work place and exposure from certain hobbies (lead can be carried on clothing or shoes).

New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free." However, plumbing fixtures labeled National Sanitation Foundation (NSF) certified may only have up to 2 percent lead. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of a person's potential exposure to lead may come from drinking water. Infants who consume mostly formula mixed with lead-containing water can receive 40 to 60 percent of their exposure to lead

from drinking water. Don't forget about other sources of lead such as lead paint, lead dust, and lead in soil. Wash your children's hands and toys often as they can come into contact with dirt and dust containing lead.

Steps You Can Take To Reduce Exposure To Lead In Your Water

1. Run your water to flush out lead.



Run water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours. This flushes lead-containing water



from the pipes.

2. Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.

Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.



3. Do not boil water to remove lead.

Boiling water will not reduce lead.

4. Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.

You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality.



5. 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.

What Happened? What Is Being Done?

DEQ notified us via certified mail in a letter dated August 8, 2019, that a lead test exceeded the allowable amount. There were five areas tested. Only one area exceeded the allowable amount. It was a kitchen sink that is not used for cooking. It was used for staff coffee. Even that practice has been terminated. The drinking fountains tested were fine. We have not had a failed lead test come back before this. We are not sure if it was a bad test or if that fixture has developed a problem. We will continue to test and work with DEQ. Meanwhile, that fixture will not be used for human consumption.

For More Information

Call us at 406-856-4117.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead. Your healthcare provider can perform a blood test for lead and provide you with information about the health effects of lead.

State and local government agencies that can be contacted include:

Department of Environmental Quality at 406-444-4400 can provide you with information about your facility's water supply; and **Department of Public Health and Human Services** at 406-444-0695 or the Yellowstone County Health Department at 406-247-3200., who can provide you with information about the health effects of lead.

This notice is being sent to you by Public Water Supply Name:

Custer School Dist No 15

PWSID : MT0001748

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