# 2020 Water Quality Report for the City of Swartz Creek

This report covers the drinking water quality for The City of Swartz Creek for the 2020 calendar year. This information is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided to you in 2020. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and state standards.

Your water comes from the lower Lake Huron watershed. The State performed an assessment of our source water to determine the susceptibility or the relative potential of contamination. The susceptibility rating is on a seven-tiered scale from "very-low" to "very-high" based on geologic sensitivity, well construction, water chemistry and contamination sources. The susceptibility of our source is categorized as having a moderately low susceptibility to potential contaminant sources. The Lake Huron water treatment plant has historically provided satisfactory treatment of this source water to meet drinking water standards.

If you would like to know more about this report, please contact the City of Swartz Creek water department at 810.635.4464.

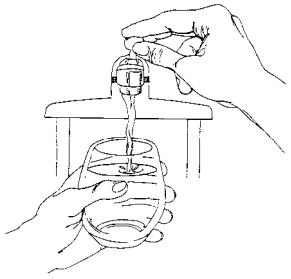
**Contaminants and their presence in water:** Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**Vulnerability of sub-populations:** Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune systems disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**Sources of drinking water:** The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. Our water comes from wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

**Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture and residential uses.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.



In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health.

# Water Quality Data

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the 2020 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2020. The State allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. All the data is representative of the water quality, but some are more than one year old.

## Terms and abbreviations used below:

| Symbol | Abbreviation | Definition/Explaination |
|---|---|---|
| **< , >** | Less than, Greater than | |
| **°C** | Celsius | A scale of temperature in which water freezes at 0° and boils at 100° under standard conditions. |
| **AL** | Action Level | The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| **HAA5** | Haloacetic | HAA5 is the totalof bromoacetic, chloroacetic, dibromaocetic,dichloroacetic and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total. |
| **LRAA** | Locational Running Annual Average | The average of analytical results for samples at a particular monitoring location during the previous four quarters. |
| **MCL** | Maximum Contaminant Level | The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasable using the best available treatment technology. |
| **MCLG** | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. |
| **MRLD** | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level | The highest level of disinfect allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for contriol of microbial contaminants. |
| **MRDLG** | Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal | The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRLDGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial. |
| **n/a** | not applicable | |
| **ND** | Not Detected | |
| **NTU** | Nephelometric Turbidity Units | Measures the cloudiness of water. |
| **pCI/L** | Picocuries Per Liter | A measure of radioactivity |
| **ppb** | Parts per Billion (one in one billion) | The ppb is equivalent to micrograms per liter. A microgram = 1/1000 milligram. |
| **ppm** | Parts per Million (one in one million) | The ppm is equivalent to milligrams per liter. A milligram = 1/1000 gram. |
| **RAA** | Running Annual Average | The avergae of analytical results for all samples during the previous twelve months. |
| **TT** | Treatment Technique | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| **TTHM** | Total Trihalomethanes | Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromoochloromethane and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total. |

# 2020 Regulated Detected Contaminant Tables

| Inorganic Chemicals – Monitoring at the Plant Finished Water Tap | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Regulated Contaminant** | **Test Date** | **Unit** | **Health Goal MCLG** | **Allowed Level MCL** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Detection** | **Violation yes/no** | **Major Sources in Drinking Water** |
| **Fluoride** | Daily | ppm | **4** | **4** | 0.87 | 0.12 – 0.87 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive, which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| **Arsenic** | 4-22-20 | ppb | **10** | **10** | 0.46 | n/a | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchard; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| **Barium** | 4-22-20 | ppm | **2** | **2** | 0.013 | n/a | No | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from petroleum and metal refineries' discharge from mines. |

| Disinfection By-Products – Monitoring in Distribution System, Stage 2 Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Regulated Contaminant** | **Test Date** | **Unit** | **Health Goal MCLG** | **Allowed Level MCL** | **Highest LRAA** | **Range of Detection** | **Violation yes/no** | **Major Sources in Drinking Water** |
| **Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)** | 2020 | ppb | n/a | 80 | 47 | 28-110 | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| **Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)** | 2020 | ppb | n/a | 60 | 25 | 14-32 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Disinfectant Residuals – Monitoring in Distribution System by Treatment Plant** | | | | | | | | |
| **Regulated Contaminant** | **Test Date** | **Unit** | **Health Goal MRDLG** | **Allowed Level MRDL** | **Highest RAA** | **Quarterly Range of Detection** | **Violation yes/no** | **Major Sources in Drinking Water** |
| **Total Chlorine Residual** | Jan-Dec 2020 | ppm | 4 | 4 | 0.42 | 0.1-0.5 | No | Water additive used to control microbes |

| 2020 Turbidity – Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Highest Single Measurement Cannot exceed 1 NTU** | **Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)** | **Violation yes/no** | **Major Sources in Drinking Water** |
| 0.10 NTU | 100 % | No | Soil Runoff |
| Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. | | | |

| 2020 Microbiological Contaminants – Monthly Monitoring in Distribution System | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Regulated Contaminant** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Highest Number Detected** | **Violation yes/no** | **Major Sources in Drinking Water** |
| **Total Coliform Bacteria** | 0 | >1 Positive monthly sample, or Presence of Coliform bacteria > 5% of monthly samples | *0* | No | Naturally present in the environment |
| ***E. coli* Bacteria** | 0 | A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or E.coli positive. | *0* | No | Human waste and animal fecal waste. |

| 2020 Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customer Tap | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Regulated Contaminant** | **Test Date** | **Unit** | **Health Goal MCLG** | **Action Level AL** | **Range of Values** | **90th Percentile Value*** | **Number of Samples over AL** | **Violation yes/no** | **Major Sources in Drinking Water** |
| **Lead (Jan-June)** | 2020 | ppb | 0 | 15 | <0.001 to 0.027 | 2 | 1 | No | Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| **Lead (July-Dec)** | 2020 | ppb | 0 | 15 | <0.001 to 0.0011 | 0 | 0 | No | Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| **Copper (Jan-June)** | 2020 | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.0091 to 0.069 | 0.1 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. |
| **Copper (July-Dec)** | 2020 | ppm | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.044 to 0.040 | 0 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. |
| | *The 90th percentile value means 90 percent of the homes tested have lead and copper levels below the given 90th percentile value. If the 90th percentile value is above the AL additional requirements must be met. | | | | | | | | |

| Regulated Contaminant | Treatment Technique | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|
| **Total Organic Carbon (ppm)** | The Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements. The TOC was measured each month and because the level was low, there is no TOC removal requirement | Erosion of natural deposits |

| Radionuclides 2019 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Regulated contaminant** | **Test date** | **Unit** | **Health Goal MCLG** | **Allowed Level** | **Level detected** | **Violation Yes/no** | **Major Sources in Drinking water** |
| **Combined Radium 226 and 228** | 2/13/19 | pCi/L | 0 | **5** | **1.0 ± 0.50** | no | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Gross Alpha** | 2/13/19 | pCi/L | 0 | **15** | **2.0 ± 1.0** | no | Erosion of natural deposits |

## 2020 Unregulated Detected Contaminant

| Contaminant | MCLG | MCL | Level Detected | Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sodium (ppm)** | n/a | n/a | **9.0** | Erosion of natural deposits |

**Additional Sampling results;**

Every 5 years the United States Environmental Protections Agency (USEPA) establishes 30 unregulated contaminants for additional sampling. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the USEPA has not established drinking water standards. As required by the USEPA, Genesee County Drain Commissioner Division of Water & Waste (GCDC-WWS) Services began testing for several unregulated contaminants in 2013 and will continue additional sampling in 2019 and 2020. The purpose of unregulated contaminants monitoring is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Before USEPA regulates a contaminant, it considers adverse health effects, the occurrence of the contaminant in drinking water, and whether the regulation would reduce health risk. The following tables list the unregulated contaminants detected during the **2019** calendar year.

| **Unregulated Contaminants– Monitored at the Primary Source** (AM1: metals, pesticides, alcohols, SVOCs) – tested for in 2019 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminant** | **Units** | **Results** | **Source** |
| Bromide | ppm | ND - 23.2 | Naturally present is fossil fuel, coal, and shale. |
| Total Organic Carbon | ppm | 2 - 2.4 | Erosion of natural deposits. |

| **Unregulated Contaminants– Monitored at the Treatment Plant and Entry Point into the System** – tested for in 2019 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminant** | **Units** | **Range** | **Source** |
| Manganese, total | ug/l | 2.1 – 10.6 | Naturally present in the environment. |

| **Unregulated Contaminants– Monitored in the Distribution System** – tested for in 2019 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Contaminant** | **Units** | **Range** | **Source** |
| Dichloroacetic acid (DCAA) | ug/l | 1.2 -13.2 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Trichloroacetic acid (TCAA) | ug/l | 1.6 – 16.5 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromo chloroacetic acid (BCAA) | ug/l | 0.3 – 3.9 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromo dichloroacetic acid (BDCAA) | ug/l | ND – 3.1 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Dibromo acetic acid (DBAA) | ug/l | ND – 0.8 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| ChloroDiBromoAcetic acid | ug/l | ND – 0.6 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| HAA5 Group | ug/l | 2.8 – 22.6 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| HAA6Br Group | ug/l | 0.6 – 8.1 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| HAA9 Group | ug/l | 3.7 – 29.9 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

**Tested for but not Detected Unregulated Contaminants:**
Germanium, Chlorpyrifos, Dimethipin, Ethoprop, alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane, Oxyfluorfen, Total Permethrin, Profenophos, Tebuconazole, Tribufos, butylated hydroxy anisole, o-toluidine, Quinoline, 1-butanol, 2-methoxyethanol, 2-propen-1-ol, MonoChloroacetic acid, MonoBromoAcetic acid, TriBromoAcetic acid, PFAS/PFOS

During the **2020** calendar year, the Unregulated Contaminants that were sampled for, were not detected.

**Tested for but not Detected Unregulated Contaminants:**
Anatoxin-a, Cylindrospermospsin, Total Microcystins, PFAS/PFOS

**Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS):**
Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), area group of chemicals that are resistant to heat, water and oil. PFAS have been classified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) as an emerging contaminant on the national landscape. For decades, they have been used in many industrial applications and consumer products such as carpeting, waterproof clothing, upholstery, food paper wrappings, fire-fighting foams and metal plating. They are still used today. PFAS have been found at low levels both in the environment and blood samples from the general US population.

These chemicals are persistent, which means they do not break down in the environment. They also accumulate, meaning the amount builds up over time in the blood and organs. Although our understanding of these emerging contaminants is constantly evolving, elevated levels of PFAS have the potential to cause increased cholesterol, changes in the body's hormones and immune system, decreased fertility, and increased risk of certain cancers. Links to these health effects in humans are supported by epidemiologic studies and by laboratory studies in animal model.

**Are there health advisory levels?**
The US EPA has not established enforceable drinking water standards, called maximum contaminant levels, for these chemicals. However, the US EPA has set a lifetime health advisory (LHA) level in drinking water for two PFAS: perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS). The PFOA and PFOS LHA is the level or amount, *below which no harm is expected from these chemicals*. The LHA level is 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and 70 ppt for PFOS. If both POFA and PFOS are present, the LHA is 70 ppt for the combined concentration.

The amount of PFOA and PFOS combined in the sample collected from our raw water intake was ND (Non-Detectable), for these two chemicals. There are other PFAS compounds that currently do not have LHA level. For information on PFOA, PFOS, and other PFAS, including possible health outcomes, you may visit these websites: https://www.epa.gov/pfas; https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/pfas/; or http://www.michigan.gov/pfasresponse.
If any resident has additional questions regarding this issue, the State of Michigan Environmental Assistance Center can be contacted at 800-662-9278. Representatives may be reached to assist with your questions Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM.

**Information about lead:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Swartz Creek is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you have a lead service line, galvanized service line previously connected to lead, or unknown but likely lead service line it is recommended that you run your water for at least 5 minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and the lead service line. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Infants and children who drink water containing lead could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

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.

**Monitoring and Reporting to the Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) Requirements:** The State of Michigan and the U.S. EPA require us to test our water on a regular basis to ensure its safety. We met all the monitoring and reporting requirements for 2020.

We will update this report annually and will keep you informed of any problems that may occur throughout the year, as they happen. Copies are available at the Paul D. Bueche Municipal Building, 8083 Civic Drive, Swartz Creek, MI 48473. This report will not be sent to you.

**Opportunities for Public Participation:** We invite public participation in decisions that affect drinking water quality. City Council meetings are the second and fourth Mondays of each month. For more information about your water, or the contents of this report, contact Andrew J. Harris, P.E. at (810) 635-4464 or visit www.cityofswartzcreek.org. For more information about safe drinking water, visit the U.S. EPA at http://www.epa.gov/safewater.

# IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

## Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the City of Swartz Creek

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During November 1 to November 30, 2020, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for total coliform bacteria and, therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.*

**What should I do?**

There is nothing you need to do at this time. This is not an emergency. You do not need to boil water or use an alternative source of water at this time. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for, how often we are supposed to sample for this contaminant, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date we collected follow-up samples.

| Contaminant | Required sampling frequency | Number of samples taken | When all samples should have been taken | Dates additional samples were taken |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Coliform Bacteria | 6 samples per month | 5 | November 1, 2020 to November 30, 2020 | December 7, 2020 and December 14, 2020 |

**What happened? What is being done?**

We inadvertently missed taking a sample within this required sampling period. We are making every effort to ensure this does not happen again. We returned to compliance on December 14, 2020, after collecting all six required routine samples for December 2020.

For more information, please contact Andrew J. Harris, P.E. at (810) 635-4464.

*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

This notice is being sent to you by the City of Swartz Creek.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY
LANSING

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

LIESL EICHLER CLARK
DIRECTOR

February 1, 2022

Mr. Adam Zettel, City Manager
City of Swartz Creek
8083 Civic Drive
Swartz Creek, Michigan 48473-1498

WSSN: 06505
County: Genesee
Supply: Swartz Creek, City of

Dear Mr. Zettel:

SUBJECT: Lead and Copper Monitoring of Drinking Water Taps

The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) received your results of lead and copper tap monitoring conducted between **July 1 and December 31, 2021**. The calculated 90th percentile values are listed below. Please retain this information for your records.

| Action Levels | 90th Percentile Value | # of Sites Above Action Level | Range of Individual Results |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lead 15 parts per billion (ppb) | 0 ppb | 0 | 0 ppb-1 ppb |
| Copper 1.3 parts per million (ppm) | 0.0 ppm | 0 | 0.0 ppm-0.0 ppm |

If the 90th percentile value for either lead or copper is greater than 0, it must be reported on your 2021 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), due to our office, your customers, and the local health department by **July 1, 2022**. If you are a water supply who samples two six-month rounds during one calendar year, you must report both 90th percentile values on your CCR. The following statement must also be included in the CCR, regardless of the lead and copper levels:

> *If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [NAME OF UTILITY] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you have a lead service line it is recommended that you run your water for at least 5 minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and the lead service line. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY
DRINKING WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

# LEAD AND COPPER REPORT AND CONSUMER NOTICE FOR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY

## Form B – Supplies WITHOUT 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 6 – 7. Submit the information to the appropriate Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) district office.

1. Supply Name: City of Swartz Creek
2. County: Genesee 3. WSSN: **6505**
4. Population: 5500 5. Monitoring Period: From: July 1 To: December 31
6. Minimum # of Samples Required: 40 7. # of Samples Taken: 42
8. Name of Certified Laboratory: Paragon Laboratories

9. SAMPLE CRITERIA:

**This form is for water supplies collecting ALL lead and copper samples from sites WITHOUT lead service lines. If samples are collected at sites with lead service lines, use Form A.**

| Yes | No | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| X | ☐ | Are ALL samples from sites WITHOUT lead service lines?<br><br>If no, STOP and use Form A to allow for reporting of 1st and 5th liter results. | For more information see *Instructions* item 11 "Tier and Sample Category" at the end of the document. |
| X | ☐ | Did you prioritize sample collection according to the following:<br>• Tier 1 sites must be used unless insufficient Tier 1 sites available.<br>• If insufficient Tier 1 sites available, then Tier 2 sites must be used.<br>• If insufficient Tier 2 sites, then Tier 3 sites must be used.<br>• If no Tier 1, 2, or 3 sites are available, sites must be representative of plumbing materials typically found throughout the water system. | |
| X | ☐ | Were the same sampling sites used as in the previous monitoring period?<br>**If no, explain** (attach additional pages if needed): Many residents were no longer interested in participating in the lead and copper sampling program forcing us to use other addresses. | |
| Comments. Some residents didn't allow access to confirm plumbing material and is noted below as NA=No Access. | | | |

10. SIGNATURE:

Name: Robert Bincsik Signature: Robert Bincsik

Title: Director of Public Services Phone : 810-635-4464 Date: 11/22/2021

Water Supply Name: City of Swartz Creek WSSN: 6505

| Sample Location | Sample Date | Tier (1,2,3,OT)[1] | Category (see below)[2] | Service Line (C,G,P)[3] | Building Plumbing (L,CLS, C,G,P,NA)[3] | Tap Type (K,B)[4] | Lead mg/L | Copper mg/L | Lab Sample Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7470 Country Meadow | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS,P | K | <0.0010 | 0.022 | 320001 |
| 5334 Don Shenk | 10/15/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.012 | 320002 |
| 5361 Greenleaf | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.016 | 320003 |
| 6498 Bristol | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.0074 | 320004 |
| 5211 Seymour | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.0067 | 320005 |
| 8063 Crapo | 10/17/2021 | 3 | F | C | NA | K | <0.0010 | 0.0043 | 320006 |
| 5116 Morrish | 10/13/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.0036 | 320007 |
| 9286 Eaton | 10/15/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.017 | 320008 |
| 9214 Chesterfield | 10/15/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.018 | 320009 |
| 3483 Elms | 10/15/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.010 | 320010 |
| 7058 Abbey | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.019 | 320011 |
| 5027 Brady | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.0063 | 320012 |
| 7475 Country Meadow | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.013 | 320013 |
| 4061 Elms | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.0011 | 320014 |
| 4464 Colony | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.0022 | 290002 |
| 7365 Bristol | 10/15/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.0081 | 320015 |
| 4025 Elms | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.0038 | 320016 |
| 4071 Elms | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | NA | K | 0.0014 | 0.0054 | 320017 |

| [1] Tier | [2]Category | Description | [1] Tier | [2]Category | Description | [3] Material | [4] Tap Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tier 1 | A* | Single Family w/ lead service line | Tier 2 | D* | Multi Family or building w/ lead service line | L = Lead<br>CLS = Copper with lead solder (building plumbing only)<br>C = Copper<br>G = Galvanized<br>P = Plastic<br>NA= No Access | K = Kitchen Sink<br>B = Bathroom Sink<br>O = Other (not an option for residential sites) |
| | B | Single Family w/ interior lead plumbing | | E | Multi Family or building w/ interior lead plumbing | | |
| | C* | Multi Family Residence (MFR) w/ a lead service line*, if MFRs comprise at least 20% of total service connections. | Tier 3 | F | Single Family w/ copper plumbing with lead solder installed before July 1988 | | |
| | * Use Report Form A (**not this form**) if any samples collected were from sites with lead service lines to allow reporting of 1st and 5th liter results. | | Other | OT | If no Tier 1, 2, 3 sites, use sites representative of plumbing commonly found throughout the supply. | | |

11. TAP SAMPLING DATA

Use additional sheets as needed. Sheet ___2__ of ___3__.

Water Supply Name: City of Swartz Creek WSSN: 6505

| Sample Location | Sample Date | Tier (1,2,3,OT)[1] | Category (see below)[2] | Service Line (C,G,P)[3] | Building Plumbing (L,CLS, C,G,P,NA)[3] | Tap Type (K,B)[4] | Lead mg/L | Copper mg/L | Lab Sample Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9265 Chesterfield | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.017 | 320018 |
| 5024 Brady | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.032 | 320019 |
| 4482 Springbrook | 10/15/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | 0.0012 | 0.032 | 320020 |
| 7477 Country Meadow | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.029 | 320040 |
| 5037 Second | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS,P | K | <0.0010 | 0.0041 | 320021 |
| 7464 Country Meadow | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.029 | 320022 |
| 7466 Country Meadow | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.015 | 320023 |
| 9254 Chesterfield | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.015 | 320024 |
| 4487 Virginia | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.014 | 320025 |
| 4480 Springbrook | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.015 | 320026 |
| 8056 Maple | 10/13/2021 | 3 | F | C | NA | K | <0.0010 | 0.027 | 320027 |
| 4479 Virginia | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.014 | 320028 |
| 8101 Ingalls | 10/19/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.017 | 320029 |
| 4486 Springbrook | 10/19/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.025 | 320030 |
| 8373 Miller | 10/15/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.0054 | 320031 |
| 5160 Worchester | 10/19/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.026 | 320032 |
| 8298 Miller | 10/15/2021 | 3 | F | C | NA | K | <0.0010 | 0.018 | 320033 |
| 5264 Don Shenk | 10/18/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.019 | 320034 |

| [1] Tier | [2]Category | Description | [1] Tier | [2]Category | Description | [3] Material | [4] Tap Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tier 1 | A* | Single Family w/ lead service line | Tier 2 | D* | Multi Family or building w/ lead service line | L = Lead<br>CLS = Copper with lead solder (building plumbing only)<br>C = Copper<br>G = Galvanized<br>P = Plastic<br>NA= No Access | K = Kitchen Sink<br>B = Bathroom Sink<br>O = Other (not an option for residential sites) |
| | B | Single Family w/ interior lead plumbing | | E | Multi Family or building w/ interior lead plumbing | | |
| | C* | Multi Family Residence (MFR) w/ a lead service line*, if MFRs comprise at least 20% of total service connections. | Tier 3 | F | Single Family w/ copper plumbing with lead solder installed before July 1988 | | |
| | * Use Report Form A (**not this form**) if any samples collected were from sites with lead service lines to allow reporting of 1st and 5th liter results. | | Other | OT | If no Tier 1, 2, 3 sites, use sites representative of plumbing commonly found throughout the supply. | | |

11. TAP SAMPLING DATA

Use additional sheets as needed. Sheet __3___ of ___3__.

Water Supply Name: City of Swartz Creek WSSN: 6505

| Sample Location | Sample Date | Tier (1,2,3,OT)[1] | Category (see below)[2] | Service Line (C,G,P)[3] | Building Plumbing (L,CLS, C,G,P,NA)[3] | Tap Type (K,B)[4] | Lead mg/L | Copper mg/L | Lab Sample Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8051 Ingalls | 10/13/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | B | <0.0010 | 0.012 | 320035 |
| 9251 Hill | 10/26/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS,P | K | <0.0010 | 0.024 | 290001 |
| 5079 School | 10/18/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.0021 | 320036 |
| 4481 Virginia | 10/19/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | K | <0.0010 | 0.017 | 320037 |
| 4463 Colony | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | NA | K | <0.0010 | 0.011 | 320038 |
| 4470 Colony | 10/14/2021 | 3 | F | C | CLS | B | <0.0010 | 0.014 | 320039 |
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| [1] Tier | [2]Category | Description | [1] Tier | [2]Category | Description | [3] Material | [4] Tap Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tier 1 | A* | Single Family w/ lead service line | Tier 2 | D* | Multi Family or building w/ lead service line | L = Lead<br>CLS = Copper with lead solder (building plumbing only)<br>C = Copper<br>G = Galvanized<br>P = Plastic<br>NA= No Access | K = Kitchen Sink<br>B = Bathroom Sink<br>O = Other (not an option for residential sites) |
| | B | Single Family w/ interior lead plumbing | | E | Multi Family or building w/ interior lead plumbing | | |
| | C* | Multi Family Residence (MFR) w/ a lead service line*, if MFRs comprise at least 20% of total service connections. | Tier 3 | F | Single Family w/ copper plumbing with lead solder installed before July 1988 | | |
| | * Use Report Form A (**not this form**) if any samples collected were from sites with lead service lines to allow reporting of 1st and 5th liter results. | | Other | OT | If no Tier 1, 2, 3 sites, use sites representative of plumbing commonly found throughout the supply. | | |

# 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 Act 399. Failure to deliver the Consumer Notice to each location on time will result in a reporting violation.

**Instructions**:

A. Use the Consumer Notice template (next page) or another form approved by EGLE.

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 the below certification verifying that the Consumer 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 notice and certification 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.

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**Certification:**

I hereby certify that the 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.
  - The 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.

| | Director of Public Service | 11/22/2021 |
|---|---|---|
| Signature | Title | Date |

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 7470 Country Meadow | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 22 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 5334 Don Shenk | Date Sampled: | **10/15/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 12 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 5361 Greenleaf | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 6498 Bristol | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 5211 Seymour | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 8063 Crapo | Date Sampled: | **10/17/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 4.3 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 5116 Morrish | Date Sampled: | **10/13/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 3.6 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 9286 Eaton | Date Sampled: | **10/15/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 17 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 9214 Chesterfield | Date Sampled: | **10/15/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 18 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 3483 Elms | Date Sampled: | **10/15/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 10 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 7058 Abbey | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 19 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 5027 Brady | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 6.3 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 7475 Country Meadow | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 13 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 4061 Elms | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1.1 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 7365 Bristol | Date Sampled: | **10/15/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 8.1 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

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|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 4025 Elms | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 3.8 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

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|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 4071 Elms | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | 1.4 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 5.4 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

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|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 9265 Chesterfield | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1.7 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 5024 Brady | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 32 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 4482 Springbrook | Date Sampled: | **10/15/2021** |

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 | 1.2 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 32 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 5037 Second | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 4.1 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 7464 Country Meadow | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 29 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 7466 Country Meadow | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 15 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 9254 Chesterfield | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 15 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 4487 Virginia | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 14 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 4480 Springbrook | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 15 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 8056 Maple | Date Sampled: | **10/13/2021** |

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 | >1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 27 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 4479 Virginia | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 14 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 8101 Ingalls | Date Sampled: | **10/13/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 17 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 4486 Springbrook | Date Sampled: | **10/19/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 25 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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.

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For more information on copper, visit the United State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 8373 Miller | Date Sampled: | **10/15/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 5.4 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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.

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For more information on copper, visit the United State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 5160 Worchester | Date Sampled: | **10/19/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 26 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 8298 Miller | Date Sampled: | **10/15/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 18 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 5264 Don Shenk | Date Sampled: | **10/18/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 19 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 8051 Ingalls | Date Sampled: | **10/13/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 12 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 5079 School | Date Sampled: | **10/18/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 2.1 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

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|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 4481 Virginia | Date Sampled: | **10/19/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 17 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 4463 Colony | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 11 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 4470 Colony | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 14 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 7477 Country Meadow | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 29 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 9251 Hill | Date Sampled: | **10/26/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 24 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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 810-635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **6505** |
| Sample Location: | 4464 Colony | Date Sampled: | **10/14/2021** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 2.2 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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 810-635-4464

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY
LANSING

GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

LIESL EICHLER CLARK
DIRECTOR

August 6, 2021

Mr. Adam Zettel, City Manager
City of Swartz Creek
8083 Civic Drive
Swartz Creek, Michigan 48473-1498

WSSN: 06505
County: Genesee
Supply: Swartz Creek, City of

Dear Mr. Zettel:

SUBJECT: Lead and Copper Monitoring of Drinking Water Taps

The Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) received your results of lead and copper tap monitoring conducted between **January 1 and June 30, 2021**. The calculated 90th percentile values are listed below. Please retain this information for your records.

| Action Levels | 90th Percentile Value | # of Sites Above Action Level | Range of Individual Results |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lead 15 parts per billion (ppb) | 0 ppb | 0 | 0 ppb-3 ppb |
| Copper 1.3 parts per million (ppm) | 0.0 ppm | 0 | 0.0 ppm-0.1 ppm |

If the 90th percentile value for either lead or copper is greater than 0, it must be reported on your 2021 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), due to our office, your customers, and the local health department by **July 1, 2022**. If you are a water supply who samples two six-month rounds during one calendar year, you must report both 90th percentile values on your CCR. The following statement must also be included in the CCR, regardless of the lead and copper levels:

> *If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. [NAME OF UTILITY] is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you have a lead service line it is recommended that you run your water for at least 5 minutes to flush water from both your home plumbing and the lead service line. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

If you have questions, please contact me at 517-388-1816; DeelyA@Michigan.gov; or Lead and Copper Unit, Community Water Supply Section, Drinking Water and Environmental Health Division, EGLE, P.O. Box 30817, Lansing, Michigan 48909-8311.

Sincerely,

Aislinn Deely, Environmental Quality Analyst
Lead and Copper Unit
Community Water Supply Section
Drinking Water and Environmental Health Division

cc: Mr. Rob Bincsik, City of Swartz Creek

TER AND ENVIRONME NTAL HEALTH DIVISION-CWSS
PARTMENT OF ENVIR( )NMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY
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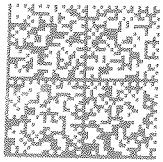

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ROB BINCSIK
CITY OF SWARTZ CREEK
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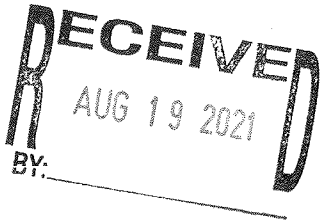
SWARTZ CREEK, MI 48473



MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY
DRINKING WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

# SAMPLING PLAN – LEAD AND COPPER

*Issued under authority of the Michigan Safe Drinking Water Act, 1976 PA 399, and Administrative Rules, as amended. Administrative Rule R 325.10710a requires a water supply to monitor for lead and copper according to a pool of targeted sampling sites in accordance with designated site selection criteria. Complete and submit this form to EGLE.*

**Water Supply Information**

| | |
|---|---|
| City of Swartz Creek | 06505 |
| Supply Name | WSSN |
| 8083 Civic Drive | Genesee |
| Address | County |
| Swartz Creek, Mi 48473 | 5,535 |
| City, State, Zip | Population Served |

**Contacts – Water Supply**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Robert Bincsik DPS Director | rbincsik@cityofswartzcreek.org | 810-635-4464 |
| Name and Title | E-mail | Telephone |
| Adam Zettel City Manager | azettel@cityofswartzcreek.org | 810-635-4464 |
| Name and Title | E-mail | Telephone |
| Rebecca Bosas DPS Worker | rbosas@cityofswartzcreek.org | 810-635-4464 |
| Name and Title | E-mail | Telephone |

**Contacts – EGLE and Other**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Tyler Postma<br>Lead and Copper Rule Analyst<br>517-388-1833<br>PostmaT@Michigan.gov | Ms. Aislinn Deely<br>Lead and Copper Rule Analyst<br>517-388-1816<br>DeelyA@Michigan.gov | Ms. Heather Jackson<br>Lead and Copper Rule Analyst<br>517-242-3997<br>JacksonH@Michigan.gov |

**EGLE Lead and Copper Contacts**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tyler Postma | postmat@michigan.gov | 517-388-1833 |
| EGLE Drinking Water District Analyst Name | E-mail | Telephone |
| Aislinn Deely | deelya@michigan.gov | 517-388-1816 |
| EGLE Drinking Water District Engineer Name | E-mail | Telephone |
| Pollution Emergency Alerting System Information (PEAS) | | 800-292-4706 |
| Call PEAS number if unable to contact EGLE staff | | Telephone |
| | | |
| Local Official | E-mail | Telephone |
| | | |
| Local Official | E-mail | Telephone |
| Genesee County | info@gchd.us | 810-257-3612 |
| Health Department | E-mail | Telephone |

**Public Advisory, Education, and Notification**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Facebook, website, print news, television | | |
| Means of Distributing Information to the Public | | |
| Swartz Creek View | shulber@mihomepaper.com | 810-664-0811 |
| Newspaper Name and City | E-mail | Telephone |
| ABC 12 News | abc12news@abc12.com | 810-233-3130 |
| Radio/Television Name and Address or City | E-mail | Telephone |

**Date Cover Sheet Updated**

5/23/2022

# MICHIGAN COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY LEAD AND COPPER TAP SAMPLING PLAN

**>>> REVIEW INSTRUCTIONS ON PAGES 4 AND 5 BEFORE COMPLETING FORM BELOW <<<**

**WSSN:** 06505 **Supply Name:** City of Swartz Creek **Page** 1 **of** 2

**Standard Number of Sites Required:** 40 **Reduced Number of Sites Required:** 20

| Site No. | Address | Tier Level | Category | Structure Type | Service Line Material | Interior Plumbing Material | Site Validation Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ~~*00*~~ | ~~*Ex: 0000 Any Street – Any Town, MI*~~ | ~~*1*~~ | ~~*A*~~ | ~~*SFR*~~ | ~~*L*~~ | ~~*C*~~ | ~~*Visual*~~ |
| 01 | 5334 Don Shenk | 3 | f | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 02 | 5361 Greenleaf | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 03 | 6498 Bristol | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 04 | 5211 Seymour | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 05 | 8063 Crapo | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 06 | 5116 Morrish | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 07 | 9286 Eton | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 08 | 9214 Chesterfield | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 09 | 3486 Elms | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 10 | 5027 Brady | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 11 | 7475 Country Meadow | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 12 | 4061 Elms | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 13 | 4464 Colony | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 14 | 7365 Bristol | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 15 | 4025 Elms | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 16 | 9265 Chesterfield | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 17 | 5024 Brady | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 18 | 4482 Springbrook | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 19 | 7477 Country Meadow | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 20 | 7464 Country Meadow | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |

**Use next page to record additional sampling sites.**

**Plan Completed By**

Robert Bincsik
Name

Signature

Director of Public and Community Services
Title

5/24/2022
Date

## MICHIGAN COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY LEAD AND COPPER TAP SAMPLING PLAN (cont.)

**WSSN:** 06505 **Supply Name:** City of Swartz Creek **Page** 2 **of** 2

| Site No. | Address | Tier Level | Category | Structure Type | Service Line Material | Interior Plumbing Material | Site Validation Method |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ~~00~~ | ~~Ex: 0000 Any Street – Any Town, MI~~ | ~~1~~ | ~~A~~ | ~~SFR~~ | ~~L~~ | ~~C~~ | ~~Visual~~ |
| 21 | 7466 Country Meadow | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 22 | 9254 Chesterfield | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 23 | 4480 Springbrook | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 24 | 8056 Maple | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS,G | Records/Visual |
| 25 | 4479 Virginia | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 26 | 8101 Ingalls | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 27 | 4486 Springbrook | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 28 | 8373 Miller | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 29 | 5160 Worchester | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 30 | 5264 Don Shenk | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 31 | 9251 Hill | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS,P | Records/Visual |
| 32 | 4481 Virginia | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 33 | 4463 Colony | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 34 | 4470 Colony | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 35 | 9220 Young | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 36 | 5187 Seymour | 3 | F | SFR | C,P | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 37 | 9294 Eton | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 38 | 9152 Chesterfield | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 39 | 5291 Worchester | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 40 | 5299 Worchester | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 41 | 7468 Miller | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| 42 | 5354 Winshall | 3 | F | SFR | C | CLS | Records/Visual |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |

Use additional pages for water supplies requiring more sampling sites.

# Michigan Lead and Copper Rule
# Lead and Copper Tap Sample Site Selection Criteria

Community water supplies must identify a pool of lead and copper sampling sites containing **AT LEAST** the number of sites necessary to conduct **STANDARD** monitoring (see instructions for number of required sites). It is highly recommended that the sampling pool contain more sites than required in case routine sites are unavailable at time of sampling. The sampling pool must target high risk sites using the criteria below.

- **Samples must be collected from Tier 1 sites, unless …**
- insufficient Tier 1 sampling sites are available, then **Tier 2** sites must be used, unless …
- insufficient Tier 1 and Tier 2 sampling sites are available, then **Tier 3** sites must be used.
- If no Tier 1, 2, or 3 sites are available, sampling sites must be representative of plumbing materials typically found throughout the water system.

| |
|---|
| **TIER 1 SITES - Single family residences with either:**<br>o Lead service lines (LSL)*****<br>o Interior lead plumbing<br><br>Multiple family residences (MFR) with LSLs* may be used as Tier 1 sites when MFR comprise at least 20 percent of the total service connections. |
| **TIER 2 SITES – Other buildings or multiple family residences with either:**<br>o LSL*****<br>o Interior lead plumbing |
| **TIER 3 SITES - Single family residences with:**<br>o Copper plumbing with lead solder (CLS) installed before July 1988 |
| **OTHER SITES**<br>o Sites representative of plumbing materials commonly found throughout the water supply. |
| *** Priority should be placed on sites with full LSLs, followed by partial LSLs, followed by lead goosenecks or pigtails.** |

**Also Note**:

- Each round of sampling should be conducted at the **SAME** sampling sites unless …
  - a site no longer meets tiering criteria (for example, a site is no longer Tier 1 after having the lead service line replaced); or
  - a site is unavailable (for example, a site has no water service, resident refuses to participate, etc.)
- **DO NOT** sample from outside hose spigots or utility sinks.
  - For residential sites, samples **MUST BE** collected from kitchen or bathroom taps typically used for consumption. For non-residential sites, samples **MUST BE** collected from taps typically used for consumption.
- Samples **MAY NOT** be taken from taps that have point of use or point of entry treatment devices designed to remove inorganic contaminants, such as an iron removal filter, reverse osmosis system, or water softener.

# Lead and Copper Sampling Pool Form Instructions

**Water Supply Name, WSSN, and County:** Enter your water supply information.

**Standard Number of Sites Required:** Enter the standard number of sites you are required to sample based on your population.

**Reduced Number of Sites Required:** Enter the number of sites you would be required to sample if EGLE reduces your monitoring.

| People Served | Standard Sites | Reduced Sites |
|---|---|---|
| More than 100,000 | 100 | 50 |
| 10,001 to 100,000 | 60 | 30 |
| 3,301 to 10,000 | 40 | 20 |
| 501 to 3,300 | 20 | 10 |
| 101 to 500 | 10 | 5 |
| Fewer than 101 | 5 | 5 |

**Address:** Enter the street number or other unique identifier (such as lot or unit number) of the sampling site and include the city if the water utility services multiple cities.

**Tier, Category, and Structure Type:** Enter the appropriate codes from the table below in the Tier, Category, and Structure Type columns to identify the selection criteria for each site.

| Tier | Category | Structure Type | Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tier 1 | A | SFR | Single Family Residence (SFR) with lead service line |
| | B | SFR | SFR with interior lead plumbing |
| | C | MFR | Multi-family Residence (MFR) if MFRs comprise at least 20 percent of total service connections |
| Tier 2 | D | MFR or BLDG | MFR or other building (BLDG) with lead service line |
| | E | MFR or BLDG | MFR or other BLDG with interior lead plumbing |
| Tier 3 | F | SFR | SFR with copper plumbing with lead solder installed before 1988 |
| Other | OT | SFR, MFR, or BLDG | If no Tier 1, 2, 3 sites, use sites representative of plumbing commonly found throughout the supply |

**Service Line and Interior Plumbing Material:** Enter the appropriate codes from the table below in the Service Line Material and Interior Plumbing Material columns.

| Service Line Material | | |
|---|---|---|
| L | = | Lead |
| C | = | Copper |
| G | = | Galvanized |
| P | = | Plastic |

| Interior Plumbing Material | | |
|---|---|---|
| L | = | Lead |
| CLS | = | Copper with lead solder installed before July 1988 |
| C | = | Copper installed after July 1988 |
| G | = | Galvanized |
| P | = | Plastic |

**Site Validation Method:** Enter method used to verify site information (permit records, visual inspection, etc.).

**NOTE:** It is **highly recommended** that the plan contains more sites than are required for standard monitoring. For example, if the standard number of required sampling sites is ten, list five or more additional, appropriately tiered sites that may be used as an alternate if an original site is unavailable.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY
DRINKING WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

# LEAD AND COPPER REPORT AND CONSUMER NOTICE FOR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY

## Form B – Supplies WITHOUT 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 6 – 7. Submit the information to the appropriate Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (EGLE) district office.

1. Supply Name: City of Swartz Creek
2. County: Genesee 3. WSSN: **06505**
4. Population: 5,535 5. Monitoring Period: From: January 1 To: June 30
6. Minimum # of Samples Required: 40 7. # of Samples Taken: 42
8. Name of Certified Laboratory: Paragon Laboratories

9. SAMPLE CRITERIA:

**This form is for water supplies collecting ALL lead and copper samples from sites WITHOUT lead service lines. If samples are collected at sites with lead service lines, use Form A.**

| Yes | No | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| X | ☐ | Are ALL samples from sites WITHOUT lead service lines?<br><br>If no, STOP and use Form A to allow for reporting of 1st and 5th liter results. | For more information see *Instructions* item 11 "Tier and Sample Category" at the end of the document. |
| X | ☐ | Did you prioritize sample collection according to the following:<br>• Tier 1 sites must be used unless insufficient Tier 1 sites available.<br>• If insufficient Tier 1 sites available, then Tier 2 sites must be used.<br>• If insufficient Tier 2 sites, then Tier 3 sites must be used.<br>• If no Tier 1, 2, or 3 sites are available, sites must be representative of plumbing materials typically found throughout the water system. | |
| X | ☐ | Were the same sampling sites used as in the previous monitoring period?<br>**If no, explain** (attach additional pages if needed): Many residents were no longer interested in participating in the lead and copper sampling program forcing us to use other addresses. | |
| Comments. Some residents didn't allow access to confirm plumbing material and is noted below as NA=No Access. | | | |

10. SIGNATURE:

Name: Robert Bincsik Signature: Robert Bincsik

Title: Director of Public Services Phone : 810-635-4464 Date: 6/24/2022

Water Supply Name: City of Swartz Creek WSSN: 06505

| Sample Location | Sample Date | Tier (1,2,3,OT)[1] | Category (see below)[2] | Service Line (C,G,P)[3] | Building Plumbing (L,CLS, C,G,P,NA)[3] | Tap Type (K,B)[4] | Lead mg/L | Copper mg/L | Lab Sample Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5334 Don Shenk | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.017 | 70015 |
| 5361 Greenleaf | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.025 | 70007 |
| 6498 Bristol | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.0071 | 70012 |
| 5211 Seymour | 5/25/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.0079 | 70013 |
| 8063 Crapo | 6/8/2022 | 3 | F | C | NA | K | <0.0010 | 0.0081 | 90001 |
| 5116 Morrish | 6/6/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.0037 | 90007 |
| 9286 Eton | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.016 | 70020 |
| 9214 Chesterfield | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.022 | 70015 |
| 3483 Elms | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.011 | 70008 |
| 5027 Brady | 5/27/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.026 | 70030 |
| 7475 Country Meadow | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.0088 | 70029 |
| 4061 Elms | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.0015 | 70003 |
| 4464 Colony | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.0098 | 70011 |
| 7365 Bristol | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.0033 | 70017 |
| 4025 Elms | 6/8/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.0027 | 90002 |

| [1] Tier | [2]Category | Description | [1] Tier | [2]Category | Description | [3] Material | [4] Tap Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tier 1 | A* | Single Family w/ lead service line | Tier 2 | D* | Multi Family or building w/ lead service line | L = Lead<br>CLS = Copper with lead solder (building plumbing only)<br>C = Copper<br>G = Galvanized<br>P = Plastic<br>NA= No Access | K = Kitchen Sink<br>B = Bathroom Sink<br>O = Other (not an option for residential sites) |
| | B | Single Family w/ interior lead plumbing | | E | Multi Family or building w/ interior lead plumbing | | |
| | C* | Multi Family Residence (MFR) w/ a lead service line*, if MFRs comprise at least 20% of total service connections. | Tier 3 | F | Single Family w/ copper plumbing with lead solder installed before July 1988 | | |
| | * Use Report Form A (**not this form**) if any samples collected were from sites with lead service lines to allow reporting of 1st and 5th liter results. | | Other | OT | If no Tier 1, 2, 3 sites, use sites representative of plumbing commonly found throughout the supply. | | |

11. TAP SAMPLING DATA

Use additional sheets as needed. Sheet ___2__ of ___3__.

Water Supply Name: City of Swartz Creek WSSN: 06505

| Sample Location | Sample Date | Tier (1,2,3,OT)[1] | Category (see below)[2] | Service Line (C,G,P)[3] | Building Plumbing (L,CLS, C,G,P,NA)[3] | Tap Type (K,B)[4] | Lead mg/L | Copper mg/L | Lab Sample Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9265 Chesterfield | 6/8/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.023 | 90008 |
| 5024 Brady | 5/27/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.011 | 70002 |
| 4482 Springbrook | 6/7/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | 0.0040 | 0.11 | 90005 |
| 7477 Country Meadow | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.032 | 70022 |
| 7464 Country Meadow | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.031 | 70025 |
| 7466 Country Meadow | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.017 | 70024 |
| 9254 Chesterfield | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | 0.0042 | 0.059 | 70001 |
| 4480 Springbrook | 5/25/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.016 | 70014 |
| 8056 Maple | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | C | NA | K | <0.0010 | 0.011 | 70027 |
| 4479 Virginia | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.018 | 70028 |
| 8101 Ingalls | 6/8/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.028 | 90006 |
| 4486 Springbrook | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.0095 | 70009 |
| 8373 Miller | 5/22/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.012 | 70004 |
| 5160 Worchester | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.015 | 70005 |
| 5264 Don Shenk | 5/25/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.021 | 70022 |

| [1] Tier | [2]Category | Description | [1] Tier | [2]Category | Description | [3] Material | [4] Tap Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tier 1 | A* | Single Family w/ lead service line | Tier 2 | D* | Multi Family or building w/ lead service line | L = Lead<br>CLS = Copper with lead solder (building plumbing only)<br>C = Copper<br>G = Galvanized<br>P = Plastic<br>NA= No Access | K = Kitchen Sink<br>B = Bathroom Sink<br>O = Other (not an option for residential sites) |
| | B | Single Family w/ interior lead plumbing | | E | Multi Family or building w/ interior lead plumbing | | |
| | C* | Multi Family Residence (MFR) w/ a lead service line*, if MFRs comprise at least 20% of total service connections. | Tier 3 | F | Single Family w/ copper plumbing with lead solder installed before July 1988 | | |
| | * Use Report Form A (**not this form**) if any samples collected were from sites with lead service lines to allow reporting of 1st and 5th liter results. | | Other | OT | If no Tier 1, 2, 3 sites, use sites representative of plumbing commonly found throughout the supply. | | |

11. TAP SAMPLING DATA

Use additional sheets as needed. Sheet __3___ of ___3__.

Water Supply Name: City of Swartz Creek WSSN: 06505

| Sample Location | Sample Date | Tier (1,2,3,OT)[1] | Category (see below)[2] | Service Line (C,G,P)[3] | Building Plumbing (L,CLS, C,G,P,NA)[3] | Tap Type (K,B)[4] | Lead mg/L | Copper mg/L | Lab Sample Number |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9251 Hill | 5/25/2022 | 3 | F | C | C,P | K | <0.0010 | 0.037 | 70010 |
| 4481 Virginia | 6/8/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.018 | 90009 |
| 4463 Colony | 5/26/2021 | 3 | F | C | NA | K | <0.0010 | 0.015 | 70018 |
| 4470 Colony | 5/25/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | B | <0.0010 | 0.018 | 70032 |
| 9220 Young | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | C | NA | B | <0.0010 | 0.035 | 70006 |
| 5187 Seymour | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | TBD | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.0034 | 70019 |
| 9294 Eton | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.032 | 70021 |
| 9152 Chesterfield | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | TBD | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.024 | 70026 |
| 5291 Worchester | 5/25/2022 | 3 | F | TBD | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.013 | 70031 |
| 5299 Worchester | 5/26/2022 | 3 | F | TBD | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.027 | 70033 |
| 7468 Miller | 6/8/2022 | 3 | F | C | C | K | <0.0010 | 0.0012 | 90003 |
| 5354 Winshall | 6/8/2022 | 3 | F | TBD | NA | K | <0.0010 | 0.023 | 90004 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| [1] Tier | [2]Category | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Tier 1 | A* | Single Family w/ lead service line |
| | B | Single Family w/ interior lead plumbing |
| | C* | Multi Family Residence (MFR) w/ a lead service line*, if MFRs comprise at least 20% of total service connections. |
| | * Use Report Form A (**not this form**) if any samples collected were from sites with lead service lines to allow reporting of 1st and 5th liter results. | |

| [1] Tier | [2]Category | Description |
|---|---|---|
| Tier 2 | D* | Multi Family or building w/ lead service line |
| | E | Multi Family or building w/ interior lead plumbing |
| Tier 3 | F | Single Family w/ copper plumbing with lead solder installed before July 1988 |
| Other | OT | If no Tier 1, 2, 3 sites, use sites representative of plumbing commonly found throughout the supply. |

| [3] Material |
|---|
| L = Lead<br>CLS = Copper with lead solder (building plumbing only)<br>C = Copper<br>G = Galvanized<br>P = Plastic<br>NA= No Access |

| [4] Tap Type |
|---|
| K = Kitchen Sink<br>B = Bathroom Sink<br>O = Other (not an option for residential sites) |

# 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 Act 399. Failure to deliver the Consumer Notice to each location on time will result in a reporting violation.

**Instructions**:

A. Use the Consumer Notice template (next page) or another form approved by EGLE.

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 the below certification verifying that the Consumer 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 notice and certification 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.

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**Certification:**

I hereby certify that the 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.
  - The 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:*

RB A Consumer Notice was sent to persons served at each of the taps that were tested.

RB Delivery was by mail, hand delivery, or another method approved by EGLE.

RB Each Consumer Notice was delivered to the resident within 30 days of knowing the results.

RB Each Consumer Notice included the required content as stated above.

RB A sample copy of a Consumer Notice sent to a resident is attached.

| Signature | Title | Date |
|---|---|---|
| Robert Binnish | Director of Public Service | 6/24/2022 |

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY
DRINKING WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

# LEAD AND COPPER REPORT AND CONSUMER NOTICE FOR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY
## Form B – Supplies WITHOUT 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.*

## CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 5334 Don Shenk | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 17 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-NSF-8010, or www.nsf.org for more information.
- **Consider purchasing bottled water**. The bottled water standard for lead is 5 ppb.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY
DRINKING WATER AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

# LEAD AND COPPER REPORT AND CONSUMER NOTICE FOR COMMUNITY WATER SUPPLY

## Form B – Supplies WITHOUT 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*.

- **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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 5361 Greenleaf | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 25 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 6498 Bristol | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 7.1 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 5211 Seymour | Date Sampled: | **5/25/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 7.9 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 8063 Crapo | Date Sampled: | **6/8/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 8.1 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 5116 Morrish | Date Sampled: | **6/6/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 3.7 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 9286 Eaton | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 16 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 9214 Chesterfield | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 22 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 3483 Elms | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 11 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 5027 Brady | Date Sampled: | **5/27/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 26 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 7475 Country Meadow | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 8.8 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 4061 Elms | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1.5 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 4464 Colony | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 9.8 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 7365 Bristol | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 3.3 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 4025 Elms | Date Sampled: | **6/8/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 2.7 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 9265 Chesterfield | Date Sampled: | **6/8/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 23 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 5024 Brady | Date Sampled: | **5/27/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 11 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 4482 Springbrook | Date Sampled: | **6/7/2022** |

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 | 4 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 110 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 7477 Country Meadow | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 32 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 7464 Country Meadow | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 31 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 7466 Country Meadow | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 17 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 9254 Chesterfield | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | 4.2 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 59 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 4480 Springbrook | Date Sampled: | **5/25/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 16 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 8056 Maple | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | >1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 11 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 4479 Virginia | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 18 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 8101 Ingalls | Date Sampled: | **6/8/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 28 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 4486 Springbrook | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 9.5 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 8373 Miller | Date Sampled: | **5/22/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 12 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 5160 Worchester | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 15 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 5264 Don Shenk | Date Sampled: | **5/25/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 21 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 9251 Hill | Date Sampled: | **5/25/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 37 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 4481 Virginia | Date Sampled: | **6/8/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 18 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 4463 Colony | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 15 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 4470 Colony | Date Sampled: | **5/25/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 18 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 9220 Young | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 35 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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: 810 635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 5187 Seymour | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 3.4 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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 810-635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 9294 Eaton | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 32 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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 810-635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 9152 Chesterfield | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 24 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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 810-635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 5291 Worchester | Date Sampled: | **5/25/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 13 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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 810-635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 5299 Worchester | Date Sampled: | **5/26/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 27 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA’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 State 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 810-635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 7468 Miller | Date Sampled: | **6/8/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1.2 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA’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 State 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 810-635-4464

# CONSUMER NOTICE OF LEAD AND COPPER RESULTS IN DRINKING WATER

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Water Supply Name: | City of Swartz Creek | | |
| County: | Genesee | WSSN: | **06505** |
| Sample Location: | 5354 Winshall | Date Sampled: | **6/8/2022** |

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 | <1 ppb |
| Copper (ppb) | 1,300 | 1,300 | 23 ppb |

**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 drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula**. Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead and copper dissolve 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 1-800-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.*

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 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 USEPA'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 State 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 810-635-4464