



Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

Dear Trinity Community,

Trinity Episcopal Church is a public water system, because we are responsible for providing you with water at this location and ensuring that the drinking water we provide to you meets state and federal standards. The following table provides information on the tap location, date, and water sample result.

Drinking Water Sample for Lead			
Location	Date	Result (ppb)	
Office Sink - 701	July 11, 2019	Copper, mg/1	0.021
		Lead, mg/1	< 0.0020
Bathroom Sink by Office - 702	July 11, 2019	Copper, mg/1	0.022
		Lead, mg/1	< 0.0020
Reed Chapel Library Sink – 703	July 11, 2019	Copper, mg/1	0.025
		Lead, mg/1	< 0.0020
Ladies Room Middle Sink – 704	July 11, 2019	Copper, mg/1	0.033
		Lead, mg/1	< 0.0020
Kitchen Sink Under Window - 705	July 11, 2019	Copper, mg/1	0.081
		Lead, mg/1	< 0.0020

The 90th percentile value for our water system is below the lead action level of 15 parts per billion.

What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. This means utilities must ensure the water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes samples (90th percentile value). The action level is *the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow*. If water from the tap exceeds this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Because lead may pose serious health risks, the EPA set a Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) of zero for lead. The MCLG is *the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health*. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

What Are The Health Effects of Lead?

Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters the body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that can 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 received lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

What Are The Sources of Lead?

The primary sources of lead exposure in most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated residential soil. Exposure to lead is a significant health concern, especially for young children and infants whose growing bodies tend to absorb more lead than the average adult. Although your home's drinking water lead levels were below the action level, if you are concerned about lead exposure, parents should ask their health care providers about testing children for high levels of lead in the blood.

- ***Run your water to flush out lead.*** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds [or insert a different flushing time if your system has representative data indicating a different flushing time would better reduce lead exposure in your community and if the State approves the wording] or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes lead-containing water from the pipes.
- ***Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.*** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula
- ***Do not boil water to remove lead.*** Boiling water will not reduce lead.

What can I Do To Reduced Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

For More Information

Call Trinity Church at 215-794-7921. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effect of lead, visit EPA's website at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.