

## Consumer Notice of Lead in Tap Water Results

Cedar Key Water and Sewer District is a public water system responsible for providing water and ensuring that the drinking water we provide meets state and federal standards. The following table provides information on the tap location, date, and water sample lead result.

Location	Sample Collection Date (mm/dd/yy)	Result (ppb)
12830 Jernigan Avenue	07/30/24	<1
16926 Sturgis Circle	07/30/24	<1
16851 Susan Street	07/30/24	<1
12410 Gulf Boulevard	07/30/24	<1
12660 Hodgson Avenue	07/30/24	<1
12405 Live Oak Street	07/30/24	<1
834 5 <sup>th</sup> Street	07/30/24	<1
16931 SW 133 <sup>rd</sup> Street	04/30/24	<1
12310 East Point Road	07/30/24	<1
1117 Palmetto Drive	07/30/24	<1

The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value for our water system is below the lead action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb).

### What Does This Mean?

Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. This means utilities must ensure that water from the taps used for human consumption does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the sites sampled (90<sup>th</sup> 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 does exceed 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 your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones, and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.

## What Are the Sources of Lead?

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

Brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free", may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently establishes the definition for "lead-free" as the weighted average of 0.25% lead calculated across the wetted surfaces of a pipe, pipe fitting, plumbing fitting, and fixture and 0.2% lead for solder and flux. NSF International certifies plumbing products; consumers may wish to visit their website at [www.nsf.org](http://www.nsf.org) or call 800-NSF-MARK for information when choosing plumbing.

[Insert utility specific information describing your community's source water - e.g. 'The source of water from XX Reservoir does not contain lead' or "Community X does not have any lead in its source water or water mains in the street"]. When water is in contact for several hours with pipes [or service lines] or plumbing that contains lead, the lead may enter the drinking water. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have plumbing containing lead. New homes may also have lead; even "lead-free" plumbing may contain some lead.

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

Lead is not only found in drinking water; other sources of lead include paint, dust, and soil. Wash your children's hands and toys often, as they can come into contact with dirt and dust containing lead.

## What Can I Do to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water?

- 1. Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used in 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 or facility and if the Department 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.

2. **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
3. **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
4. **Test your water for lead.** If you think you may have elevated lead levels in your home drinking water, have it tested. Call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791 for more information.
5. **Get your child's blood tested.** If you are concerned about exposure to lead in your home, contact your local health department or health care provider to find out how you can get your child tested.

### For More Information

Call us at 352-543-5285 or visit our website at [ckwater.org](http://ckwater.org). For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the United States Environmental Protection Agency's website at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead), visit the Florida Department of Environmental Protection's lead in drinking water website at <https://floridadep.gov/water/source-drinking-water/content/monitoring-lead-and-copper-florida-drinking-water>, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.



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**Cedar Key Water and Sewer District**

**Public Water System ID: 2380178**

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