

## **PUBLIC EDUCATION NOTICE:**

### **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER**

*Flandreau Indian School found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in a building. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and children 6 years and younger. Please read this notice closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.*

#### **Health Effects of Lead**

*Lead can cause serious health problems if too much enters your body from drinking water or other sources. It can cause damage to the brain and kidneys, and can interfere with the production of red blood cells that carry oxygen to all parts of your body. The greatest risk of lead exposure is to infants, young children, and pregnant women. Scientists have linked the effects of lead on the brain with lowered IQ in children. Adults with kidney problems and high blood pressure can be affected by low levels of lead more than healthy adults. Lead is stored in the bones and it can be released later in life. During pregnancy, the child receives lead from the mother's bones, which may affect brain development.*

#### **Sources of Lead**

Lead is a common metal found in the environment. Drinking water is one possible source of lead exposure. The main sources of lead exposure are lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials. In addition, lead can be found in certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food, and cosmetics. Other sources include exposure in the work place and exposure from certain hobbies (lead can be carried on clothing or shoes). 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 allows pipes, fittings, and fixtures with up to .25 percent weighted average of lead to be identified as "lead-free."

The Flandreau Indian School purchases its water from the City of Flandreau and they purchase the water from the Big Sioux Water. When water is in contact with pipes and service lines or plumbing that contains lead for several hours, the lead may enter drinking water. Homes built before 1988 are more likely to have lead pipes or lead solder.

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

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

#### **Steps You Can Take to Reduce Your Exposure to Lead In Your Water**

1. **Run your water to flush out lead.** Run water for 15-30 seconds to flush lead from interior plumbing [Run water for 5 minutes if you have a lead service line or any lead pipes in your home plumbing] or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking, if it hasn't been used for several hours.
2. **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Do not use water from the hot water tap to make baby formula.
3. **Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
4. **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.** You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or [www.nsf.org](http://www.nsf.org) for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality.

5. Test your water for lead. Call us at 605-997-3432 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. All the testing that we do on our water system is available in the Facilities Office.
6. Get your child's blood 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.
7. Identify and replace plumbing fixtures containing lead. Brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. The law previously allowed end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8 percent lead to be labeled as "lead free." As of January 4, 2014, end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, fittings and valves, must meet the new "lead-free" definition of having no more than 0.25 percent lead on a weighted average. Visit the website at <http://www.nsf.org/newsroom/identifying-lead-free-certification-marks-on-plumbing-products-1> to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures and how to identify lead-free certification marks on new fixtures.

### **What Happened? What is Being Done?**

The Flandreau Indian School recently exceeded the action level for lead. During our monitoring period of June 1 to September 30, 2016 our system's 90<sup>th</sup> percentile calculated at 0.016mg/L which exceeds the 0.15mg/L lead action level. Our system's 90<sup>th</sup> percentile copper level was calculated at 0.1 mg/L which is below the 1.3 mg/L copper action level. The major source of lead in drinking water is corrosion of household plumbing, such as lead pipes, copper pipes, with lead solder, faucets, and valves. Exceedance of the lead and/or copper action level is not a violation, but it does require that we more water testing and distribute public information for lead only.

All of the water mains on campus were replaced with PVC lines back in 2011. The water faucet was replaced where we got the high lead level action.

### **For More Information**

*Call us at 605-997-3432 or visit our website at [www.flandreauindianeducation.com](http://www.flandreauindianeducation.com). For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's website at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead) or contact your health care provider.*

As required the Flandreau Indian School (Water System ID 4690465) will distribute this information throughout campus and put it up on the Environmental and Flandreau Indian School web sites