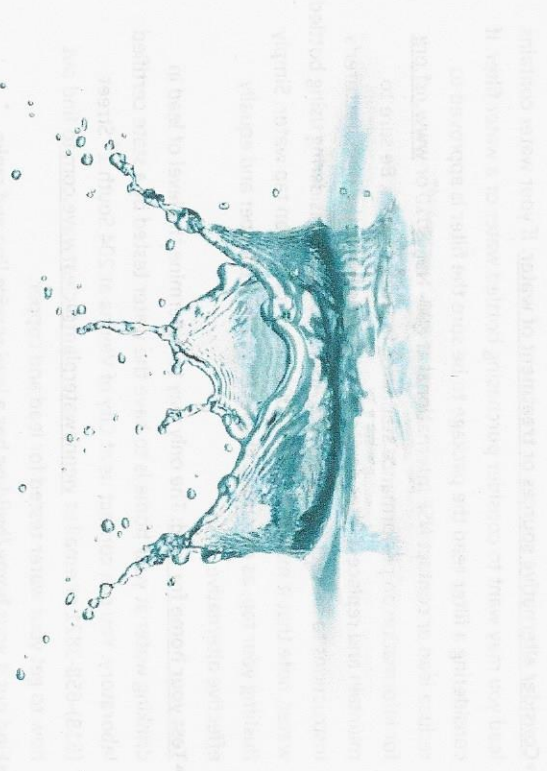


IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

City of Vienna found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings. 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.

- ✓ Lead can get into tap water through lead service lines, lead solder used in plumbing, and some brass fixtures. City of Vienna is concerned about lead in your drinking water. We have a testing program for lead. Although most homes have very low levels of lead in their drinking water, some homes may still have lead levels above the EPA and State Action Level of 15 parts per billion (ppb).
- ✓ To monitor lead levels, City of Vienna tests tap water in homes that are most likely to have lead. These homes are usually older homes that may have lead service lines or lead solder, and they must be tested after water has been sitting overnight. The EPA rule requires that 90% of these worst case samples must have lead levels below the Action Level of 15 ppb.
- ✓ City of Vienna is in the process of evaluating the need for corrosion control treatment and expects to complete this study by 5/25/2021



ABOUT LEAD IN YOUR DRINKING WATER



[Recipient Name]
[Address]
[City, Zip Code]

City of Vienna
Water plant
PO Box 1442
Vienna, IL. 62995

Please share this information on LEAD 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.

Additional Information on Lead content in plumbing materials— Prior to 2014, plumbing materials like faucets that contained up to 8% of lead were deemed “lead free”. In 2011, Congress has enacted a legislation prohibiting the use and introduction into commerce, among other plumbing materials, of any faucets that contain more than a weighted average of 0.25% lead based on wetted surfaces of pipes, fittings and fixtures, like faucets. The link below will help you identify the marks on products that are certified as “lead free” by a third-party certification body:

[Brochure: How to Identify Lead Free Certification Marks for Drinking Water System & Plumbing Products](#)

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Call us at (618)658-3821 or viennawaterplant@clearwave.com or visit our website at cityofvienna.net to find out what else we are doing about lead, such as home testing kits or a lead service line replacement program.

For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit:

- EPA’s website at <http://www2.epa.gov/lead>, of call the EPA lead hotline at 1-800-424- 5323
- ILEPA’s website at <https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/drinking-water/Pages/default.aspx>
- Department of Public Health’s website at <https://dph.illinois.gov/illinoislead>

Why am I receiving this brochure?

Important Information about Lead in Your Drinking Water

The City of Vienna found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings during the June-September 2020 monitoring period. Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Please read this information closely to see what you can do to reduce lead in your drinking water.

US EPA and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (ILEPA) require public water systems that exceed the lead action level to provide this notification to consumers. Lead is a health concern and is commonly found in the environment; most commonly in lead based paint. Lead can also be found in water, though at much lower levels.

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

The primary sources of lead exposure for 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. **Infants that drink formula prepared with lead-contaminated water are at a greater risk because of the large volume of water they drink relative to their body size.** Lead is rarely found in source water, but enters tap water through corrosion of plumbing materials. Homes built before 1986 are more likely to have lead pipes, fixtures and solder.

Local distribution pipes that carry the water to your community are made mostly of iron and steel and PVC and A-C piping and therefore do not add lead to water.

However, lead can get into tap water through lead piping, lead solder used in plumbing, and some brass faucets and fixtures. You cannot see, taste, or smell lead in the water. Even though the use of lead solder was banned in the U.S. in 1986, it still might be present in older homes.

The corrosion or wearing away of these lead-based materials can add lead to tap water, particularly if water sits for a long time in the pipes before use. Therefore, water that has been sitting in household pipes for several hours, such as in the morning, or after returning from work or school, is more likely to contain lead. If high levels of lead are found in drinking water, water may typically contribute up to 20 percent of a person's exposure to lead. However, infants who consume mostly formula, mixed with lead-containing water, can receive up to 60 percent of their exposure from water.

Steps You Can Take to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water

If the level of lead found in your drinking water is above 15 ppb (parts-per-billion) or if you are concerned about the lead levels at your location, there are several things you can do: Listed below are steps that you can take to reduce your exposure to lead and copper in drinking water:

- **Run your water to flush out lead - Fresh water is better than stale: Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water from your kitchen tap or whatever tap you use for drinking and cooking for **at least 3 minutes** and it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. This will help flush lead-containing water from the pipes. In order to conserve water, you can fill multiple containers after flushing for drinking, cooking, and preparing baby formula
- **Bottled drinking water should be used by pregnant women, breast-feeding women, young children, and formula-fed infants at homes where lead has been detected at levels greater than 15 ppb.**

- **Use cold water for drinking, 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 your water to remove lead or copper. Boiling water will not reduce lead.** Excessive boiling of water makes the lead and copper more concentrated - the lead and copper remains when the water evaporates.

- **Consider alternative sources or treatment of water.** If your water contains lead you may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. If considering a filter read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800- NSF-8010 or www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters. Be sure to maintain and replace a filter device in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions to protect water quality. Also, if you are considering using bottled water, note that it may cost up to 1,000 times more than tap water. Simply flushing your tap, as described above, is usually a cheaper and equally effective alternative.

- **Test your home for lead:** The only way to determine the level of lead in drinking water at your home is to have the water tested by a state certified laboratory. You can contact us at City of Vienna at 204 South 1st Street (618)-658-3821 or email at viennawaterplant@cleanwave.com to find out how to get your water tested for lead and copper.

- **Find out if your home/building has a lead service line and make arrangements to remove it...** For more information see The Water Treatment plant operators for the City of Vienna at 204 South 1st Street (618)-658-3821 for a list of all lead service line in the community.

- **Identify and replace plumbing fixtures containing lead or lead solder.** 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." of January 4, 2014, end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, fittings and valves, meet the new "lead-free" definition of having no more than 0.25 percent lead weighted average. If you are concerned about lead in tap water, you should consider buying a low-lead or no-lead fixture.

- **Contact your health care provider or your local health department to find out if your child needs to be tested for lead.** A blood lead level test is the only to know if your child is being exposed to lead. For more information on Illinois childhood lead testing program, contact the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) at <https://dph.illinois.gov/illinoislead>

What Happened? What is Being Done? The city of Vienna had 2 out of the 10 lead and copper samples for the sampling period June-sept. 2020 that exceeded the action level of 15 parts per billion of lead concentration. The City of Vienna will be testing the finished water and the distribution water to optimize the corrosion control of drinking water. For More Information Call the Water Treatment Operators at (618)658-3821 For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead or contact your health care provider.