

# Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

City of Webster appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. This notice is to inform you of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for the drinking water sample collected at the location identified below:

**Address:** 477 NW 7th Street

| Contaminant | Sample Collection Date | Your Results          | EPA Action Level (AL) <sup>†</sup> | EPA Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) <sup>††</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lead        | 2/10/2021              | <b>Undetected</b> ppm | 0.015 ppm                          | 0 ppm   |
| Copper      | 2/10/2021              | <b>0.0062</b> ppm     | 1.3 ppm                            | 1.3 ppm   |

<sup>†</sup>The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <sup>††</sup>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 Health Effects of Copper?**

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 (a genetic enzymatic disorder) should consult their personal doctor.

## **What Are The Sources of Lead and Copper?**

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. 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.

## **Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water:**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.**

**Contact Information:** You may contact us at 352-793-2073. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead); call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; or contact your health care provider.

# Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

City of Webster appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. This notice is to inform you of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for the drinking water sample collected at the location identified below:

**Address:** 97 Northwest 3rd Ave

| Contaminant | Sample Collection Date | Your Results          | EPA Action Level (AL) <sup>†</sup> | EPA Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) <sup>††</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lead        | 2/11/2021              | <b>Undetected</b> ppm | 0.015 ppm                          | 0 ppm   |
| Copper      | 2/11/2021              | <b>0.0065</b> ppm     | 1.3 ppm                            | 1.3 ppm   |

<sup>†</sup>The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <sup>††</sup>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 Health Effects of Copper?**

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 (a genetic enzymatic disorder) should consult their personal doctor.

## **What Are The Sources of Lead and Copper?**

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. 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.

## **Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water:**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.**

**Contact Information:** You may contact us at 352-793-2073. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead); call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; or contact your health care provider.

# Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

City of Webster appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. This notice is to inform you of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for the drinking water sample collected at the location identified below:

**Address:** PO Box 158 NW 3rd Street

| Contaminant | Sample Collection Date | Your Results   | EPA Action Level (AL) <sup>†</sup> | EPA Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) <sup>††</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lead        | 2/12/2021              | Undetected ppm | 0.015 ppm                          | 0 ppm   |
| Copper      | 2/12/2021              | 0.0065 ppm     | 1.3 ppm                            | 1.3 ppm   |

<sup>†</sup>The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <sup>††</sup>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 Health Effects of Copper?**

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 (a genetic enzymatic disorder) should consult their personal doctor.

## **What Are The Sources of Lead and Copper?**

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. 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.

## **Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water:**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.**

**Contact Information:** You may contact us at 352-793-2073. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead); call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; or contact your health care provider.

# Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

City of Webster appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. This notice is to inform you of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for the drinking water sample collected at the location identified below:

**Address:** 848 NW 3rd Street

| Contaminant | Sample Collection Date | Your Results          | EPA Action Level (AL) <sup>†</sup> | EPA Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) <sup>††</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lead        | 2/10/2021              | <b>Undetected</b> ppm | 0.015 ppm                          | 0 ppm   |
| Copper      | 2/10/2021              | <b>0.011</b> ppm      | 1.3 ppm                            | 1.3 ppm   |

<sup>†</sup>The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <sup>††</sup>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 Health Effects of Copper?**

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 (a genetic enzymatic disorder) should consult their personal doctor.

## **What Are The Sources of Lead and Copper?**

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. 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.

## **Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water:**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.**

**Contact Information:** You may contact us at 352-793-2073. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead); call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; or contact your health care provider.

# Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

City of Webster appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. This notice is to inform you of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for the drinking water sample collected at the location identified below:

**Address:** 650 NW 3rd Street

| Contaminant | Sample Collection Date | Your Results      | EPA Action Level (AL) <sup>†</sup> | EPA Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) <sup>††</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lead        | 2/10/2021              | <b>0.0036 ppm</b> | 0.015 ppm                          | 0 ppm   |
| Copper      | 2/10/2021              | <b>0.014 ppm</b>  | 1.3 ppm                            | 1.3 ppm   |

<sup>†</sup>The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <sup>††</sup>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 Health Effects of Copper?**

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 (a genetic enzymatic disorder) should consult their personal doctor.

## **What Are The Sources of Lead and Copper?**

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. 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.

## **Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water:**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.**

**Contact Information:** You may contact us at 352-793-2073. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead); call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; or contact your health care provider.

# Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

City of Webster appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. This notice is to inform you of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for the drinking water sample collected at the location identified below:

**Address:** 410 NW 7TH Ave

| Contaminant | Sample Collection Date | Your Results          | EPA Action Level (AL) <sup>†</sup> | EPA Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) <sup>††</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lead        | 2/10/2021              | <b>Undetected</b> ppm | 0.015 ppm                          | 0 ppm   |
| Copper      | 2/10/2021              | <b>0.015</b> ppm      | 1.3 ppm                            | 1.3 ppm   |

<sup>†</sup>The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <sup>††</sup>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 Health Effects of Copper?**

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 (a genetic enzymatic disorder) should consult their personal doctor.

## **What Are The Sources of Lead and Copper?**

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. 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.

## **Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water:**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.**

**Contact Information:** You may contact us at 352-793-2073. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead); call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; or contact your health care provider.

# Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

City of Webster appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. This notice is to inform you of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for the drinking water sample collected at the location identified below:

**Address:** 624 NW 3rd Street

| Contaminant | Sample Collection Date | Your Results      | EPA Action Level (AL) <sup>†</sup> | EPA Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) <sup>††</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lead        | 2/9/2021               | <b>0.0014 ppm</b> | 0.015 ppm                          | 0 ppm   |
| Copper      | 2/9/2021               | <b>0.015 ppm</b>  | 1.3 ppm                            | 1.3 ppm   |

<sup>†</sup>The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <sup>††</sup>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 Health Effects of Copper?**

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 (a genetic enzymatic disorder) should consult their personal doctor.

## **What Are The Sources of Lead and Copper?**

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. 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.

## **Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water:**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.**

**Contact Information:** You may contact us at 352-793-2073. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead); call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; or contact your health care provider.

# Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

City of Webster appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. This notice is to inform you of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for the drinking water sample collected at the location identified below:

**Address:** 28 SE 4th Street

| Contaminant | Sample Collection Date | Your Results     | EPA Action Level (AL) <sup>†</sup> | EPA Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) <sup>††</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lead        | 2/11/2021              | <b>0.005</b> ppm | 0.015 ppm                          | 0 ppm   |
| Copper      | 2/11/2021              | <b>0.016</b> ppm | 1.3 ppm                            | 1.3 ppm   |

<sup>†</sup>The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <sup>††</sup>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 Health Effects of Copper?**

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 (a genetic enzymatic disorder) should consult their personal doctor.

## **What Are The Sources of Lead and Copper?**

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. 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.

## **Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water:**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.**

**Contact Information:** You may contact us at 352-793-2073. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead); call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; or contact your health care provider.



# Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

City of Webster appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. This notice is to inform you of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for the drinking water sample collected at the location identified below:

**Address:** 773 Nw 10th Ave

| Contaminant | Sample Collection Date | Your Results          | EPA Action Level (AL) <sup>†</sup> | EPA Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) <sup>††</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lead        | 2/10/2021              | <b>Undetected</b> ppm | 0.015 ppm                          | 0 ppm   |
| Copper      | 2/10/2021              | <b>0.059</b> ppm      | 1.3 ppm                            | 1.3 ppm   |

<sup>†</sup>The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <sup>††</sup>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 Health Effects of Copper?**

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 (a genetic enzymatic disorder) should consult their personal doctor.

## **What Are The Sources of Lead and Copper?**

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. 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.

## **Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water:**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.**

**Contact Information:** You may contact us at 352-793-2073. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead); call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; or contact your health care provider.

# Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

City of Webster appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. This notice is to inform you of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for the drinking water sample collected at the location identified below:

**Address:** 468 SE 3rd Ave

| Contaminant | Sample Collection Date | Your Results   | EPA Action Level (AL) <sup>†</sup> | EPA Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) <sup>††</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lead        | 2/10/2021              | Undetected ppm | 0.015 ppm                          | 0 ppm   |
| Copper      | 2/10/2021              | Undetected ppm | 1.3 ppm                            | 1.3 ppm   |

<sup>†</sup>The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <sup>††</sup>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 Health Effects of Copper?**

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 (a genetic enzymatic disorder) should consult their personal doctor.

## **What Are The Sources of Lead and Copper?**

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. 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.

## **Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water:**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.**

**Contact Information:** You may contact us at 352-793-2073. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead); call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; or contact your health care provider.

# Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

City of Webster appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. This notice is to inform you of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for the drinking water sample collected at the location identified below:

**Address:** 712 NW 4th Street

| Contaminant | Sample Collection Date | Your Results   | EPA Action Level (AL) <sup>†</sup> | EPA Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) <sup>††</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lead        | 2/11/2021              | Undetected ppm | 0.015 ppm                          | 0 ppm   |
| Copper      | 2/11/2021              | Undetected ppm | 1.3 ppm                            | 1.3 ppm   |

<sup>†</sup>The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <sup>††</sup>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 Health Effects of Copper?**

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 (a genetic enzymatic disorder) should consult their personal doctor.

## **What Are The Sources of Lead and Copper?**

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. 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.

## **Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water:**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.**

**Contact Information:** You may contact us at 352-793-2073. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead); call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; or contact your health care provider.

# Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

City of Webster appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. This notice is to inform you of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for the drinking water sample collected at the location identified below:

**Address:** 577 NW 3rd Street

| Contaminant | Sample Collection Date | Your Results   | EPA Action Level (AL) <sup>†</sup> | EPA Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) <sup>††</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lead        | 2/11/2021              | Undetected ppm | 0.015 ppm                          | 0 ppm   |
| Copper      | 2/11/2021              | Undetected ppm | 1.3 ppm                            | 1.3 ppm   |

<sup>†</sup>The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <sup>††</sup>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 Health Effects of Copper?**

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 (a genetic enzymatic disorder) should consult their personal doctor.

## **What Are The Sources of Lead and Copper?**

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. 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.

## **Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water:**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.**

**Contact Information:** You may contact us at 352-793-2073. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead); call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; or contact your health care provider.

# Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

City of Webster appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. This notice is to inform you of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for the drinking water sample collected at the location identified below:

**Address:** 773-B NW 4th Street

| Contaminant | Sample Collection Date | Your Results   | EPA Action Level (AL) <sup>†</sup> | EPA Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) <sup>††</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lead        | 2/11/2021              | Undetected ppm | 0.015 ppm                          | 0 ppm   |
| Copper      | 2/11/2021              | Undetected ppm | 1.3 ppm                            | 1.3 ppm   |

<sup>†</sup>The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <sup>††</sup>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 Health Effects of Copper?**

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 (a genetic enzymatic disorder) should consult their personal doctor.

## **What Are The Sources of Lead and Copper?**

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. 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.

## **Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water:**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.**

**Contact Information:** You may contact us at 352-793-2073. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead); call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; or contact your health care provider.

# Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

City of Webster appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. This notice is to inform you of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for the drinking water sample collected at the location identified below:

**Address:** 302 NE 4th Street

| Contaminant | Sample Collection Date | Your Results   | EPA Action Level (AL) <sup>†</sup> | EPA Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) <sup>††</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lead        | 2/11/2021              | Undetected ppm | 0.015 ppm                          | 0 ppm   |
| Copper      | 2/11/2021              | Undetected ppm | 1.3 ppm                            | 1.3 ppm   |

<sup>†</sup>The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <sup>††</sup>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 Health Effects of Copper?**

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 (a genetic enzymatic disorder) should consult their personal doctor.

## **What Are The Sources of Lead and Copper?**

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. 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.

## **Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water:**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.**

**Contact Information:** You may contact us at 352-793-2073. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead); call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; or contact your health care provider.

# Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

City of Webster appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. This notice is to inform you of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for the drinking water sample collected at the location identified below:

**Address:** 229 SE 2nd Street

| Contaminant | Sample Collection Date | Your Results   | EPA Action Level (AL) <sup>†</sup> | EPA Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) <sup>††</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lead        | 2/10/2021              | Undetected ppm | 0.015 ppm                          | 0 ppm   |
| Copper      | 2/10/2021              | Undetected ppm | 1.3 ppm                            | 1.3 ppm   |

<sup>†</sup>The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <sup>††</sup>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 Health Effects of Copper?**

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 (a genetic enzymatic disorder) should consult their personal doctor.

## **What Are The Sources of Lead and Copper?**

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. 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.

## **Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water:**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.**

**Contact Information:** You may contact us at 352-793-2073. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead); call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; or contact your health care provider.

# Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

City of Webster appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. This notice is to inform you of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for the drinking water sample collected at the location identified below:

**Address:** PO Box 279 SE 1st Ave

| Contaminant | Sample Collection Date | Your Results   | EPA Action Level (AL) <sup>†</sup> | EPA Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) <sup>††</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lead        | 2/10/2021              | Undetected ppm | 0.015 ppm                          | 0 ppm   |
| Copper      | 2/10/2021              | Undetected ppm | 1.3 ppm                            | 1.3 ppm   |

<sup>†</sup>The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <sup>††</sup>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 Health Effects of Copper?**

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 (a genetic enzymatic disorder) should consult their personal doctor.

## **What Are The Sources of Lead and Copper?**

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. 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.

## **Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water:**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.**

**Contact Information:** You may contact us at 352-793-2073. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead); call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; or contact your health care provider.



# Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

City of Webster appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. This notice is to inform you of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for the drinking water sample collected at the location identified below:

**Address:** 1010 E Central Ave Apt # 2

| Contaminant | Sample Collection Date | Your Results   | EPA Action Level (AL) <sup>†</sup> | EPA Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) <sup>††</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lead        | 2/10/2021              | Undetected ppm | 0.015 ppm                          | 0 ppm   |
| Copper      | 2/10/2021              | Undetected ppm | 1.3 ppm                            | 1.3 ppm   |

<sup>†</sup>The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <sup>††</sup>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 Health Effects of Copper?**

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 (a genetic enzymatic disorder) should consult their personal doctor.

## **What Are The Sources of Lead and Copper?**

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. 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.

## **Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water:**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.**

**Contact Information:** You may contact us at 352-793-2073. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead); call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; or contact your health care provider.

# Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

City of Webster appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. This notice is to inform you of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for the drinking water sample collected at the location identified below:

**Address:** 855 NW 4th Street

| Contaminant | Sample Collection Date | Your Results   | EPA Action Level (AL) <sup>†</sup> | EPA Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) <sup>††</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lead        | 2/9/2021               | Undetected ppm | 0.015 ppm                          | 0 ppm   |
| Copper      | 2/9/2021               | Undetected ppm | 1.3 ppm                            | 1.3 ppm   |

<sup>†</sup>The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <sup>††</sup>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 Health Effects of Copper?**

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 (a genetic enzymatic disorder) should consult their personal doctor.

## **What Are The Sources of Lead and Copper?**

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. 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.

## **Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water:**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.**

**Contact Information:** You may contact us at 352-793-2073. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead); call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; or contact your health care provider.

# Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

City of Webster appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. This notice is to inform you of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for the drinking water sample collected at the location identified below:

**Address:** 349 S Market Blvd

| Contaminant | Sample Collection Date | Your Results   | EPA Action Level (AL) <sup>†</sup> | EPA Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) <sup>††</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lead        | 2/12/2021              | Undetected ppm | 0.015 ppm                          | 0 ppm   |
| Copper      | 2/12/2021              | Undetected ppm | 1.3 ppm                            | 1.3 ppm   |

<sup>†</sup>The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <sup>††</sup>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 Health Effects of Copper?**

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 (a genetic enzymatic disorder) should consult their personal doctor.

## **What Are The Sources of Lead and Copper?**

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. 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.

## **Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water:**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.**

**Contact Information:** You may contact us at 352-793-2073. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead); call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; or contact your health care provider.

# Consumer Notice of Tap Water Results

City of Webster appreciates your participation in the lead tap monitoring program. This notice is to inform you of the lead and copper tap monitoring results for the drinking water sample collected at the location identified below:

**Address:** 284 NE 1st Ave

| Contaminant | Sample Collection Date | Your Results   | EPA Action Level (AL) <sup>†</sup> | EPA Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) <sup>††</sup> |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Lead        | 2/9/2021               | Undetected ppm | 0.015 ppm                          | 0 ppm   |
| Copper      | 2/9/2021               | Undetected ppm | 1.3 ppm                            | 1.3 ppm   |

<sup>†</sup>The action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. <sup>††</sup>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 Health Effects of Copper?**

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 (a genetic enzymatic disorder) should consult their personal doctor.

## **What Are The Sources of Lead and Copper?**

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. 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.

## **Steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead in your drinking water:**

- **Run your water to flush out lead.** If water hasn't been used for several hours, run water for 15 to 30 seconds or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking.
- **Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.**
- **Do not boil water to remove lead.**
- **Look for alternative sources or treatment of water**
- **Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.**

**Contact Information:** You may contact us at 352-793-2073. For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home/building and the health effects of lead, visit the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Web site at [www.epa.gov/lead](http://www.epa.gov/lead); call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD; call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791; or contact your health care provider.