

Lead and Copper Participant Results Distribution

Sample	Site ID	Copper	Lead
01	032	0.0467	0.00656
02	015	0.0289	0.0147
03	001	0.00747	ND
04	004	0.0278	ND
05	017	ND	ND
06	031	0.0252	ND
07	026	0.0219	ND
08	016	0.0285	0.00101
09	007	0.0059	ND
10	011	0.0346	ND
11	018	0.0172	ND
12	019	0.00344	ND
13	006	0.00278	ND
14	013	ND	ND
15	010	0.063	0.00264
16	033	0.00393	ND
17	009	0.0102	ND
18	035	0.00643	ND
19	040	0.00239	ND
20	030	ND	ND

ND = Not detected at the Reporting Limit

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, call the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791, contact your health care provider, or reach out to the State of Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation by mailing:

Lead and Copper in Drinking Water

Tennessee Tower, 11th Floor
312 Rosa L Parks Ave
Nashville TN 37243

Contaminant Level requiring follow-up action:

Lead 0.015 mg/L Copper 1.3 mg/L

The MCLG, or maximum contaminant level goal for lead is zero mg/L. This 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. The action level for lead is 0.015 mg/L and the action level for copper is 1.3 mg/L. An action level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Consumers can reduce their exposure to lead in drinking water by the following:

- (I) Run your water to flush out lead. If the water has not been used for several hours, run water for 15-30 seconds, or until it becomes cold, or until it reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing removes water containing lead from the plumbing lines.
- (II) Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap. Lead dissolves more easily into heated water. Boiling water does not reduce lead. Use cold flushed water for cooking and preparing baby formula.
- (III) Look for alternative sources or treatment of water if you are concerned about contaminants. You may want to consider purchasing a water filter or bottled water. Read the packaging to ensure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-2010 or www.nsf.org for more information on performance standards for water filters.
- (IV) Get your child tested. Visit the Tennessee Department of Health to learn more about children and lead, or contact your healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead if you concerned about lead exposure. <http://www.tn.gov/health/article/lead>
- (V) Identify your plumbing fixtures containing lead. New brass faucets, fittings, and valves, even those advertised as "Lead-Free" may contribute lead to drinking water. Tennessee law currently restricts the sale of plumbing fixtures not considered "lead-free."