

## Lead and Copper Participant Results Distribution

Sample	Site ID	Copper	Lead
01	032	0.112	ND
02	041	0.0657	ND
03	040	0.00622	ND
04	006	0.00592	ND
05	033	0.00418	ND
06	019	0.0104	ND
07	018	0.0388	ND
08	031	0.0446	ND
09	005	0.105	ND
10	009	0.0295	ND
11	016	0.0447	ND
12	007	0.0148	ND
13	004	0.114	ND
14	002	0.00441	ND
15	025	0.0262	ND
16	011	0.0677	0.00255
17	013	0.00673	ND
18	001	0.00831	ND
19	003	0.0175	ND
20	017	0.00213	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](http://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, 11<sup>th</sup> 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](http://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."