

Important Information about Lead in Your Drinking Water:

Corn PWA found elevated levels of lead in drinking water in some homes/buildings. 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.

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, which may affect brain development.

Lead is a common metal found in the environment, and the main sources of lead exposure are lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust or soil, and some plumbing materials. In addition, lead can be found in certain types of pottery, pewter, brass fixtures, food, and cosmetics. Other sources include exposure in the workplace and exposure for certain hobbies (lead can be carried on clothing or shoes). Brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as “lead-free” can still contain up to 8.0% lead and may contribute to lead levels in drinking water. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of a person’s potential exposure to lead may come from drinking water. Infants who consume mostly formula mixed with lead-containing water can receive 40 to 60 percent of their exposure to lead from drinking water.

- 1.Run your water to flush out lead.** Run water for 15-30 seconds to flush lead from interior plumbing or until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature before using it for drinking or cooking if it has not been used for several hours.
- 2.Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.** Lead dissolves more easily into hot water.
- 3.Do not boil water to remove lead.** Boiling water will not reduce lead.
- 4.Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.** You may want to consider purchasing bottled water or a water filter. Read the package to be sure the filter is approved to reduce lead or contact NSF International at 800-NSF-8010 or www.nsf.org for information on performance standards for water filters.
- 5.Test your water for lead.** Call us at 580-343-2255 to find out how to get your water tested for lead. State Environmental Laboratory Services can analyze a water sample from your home for a fee.
- 6.Get your child’s blood tested.** If lead levels persist, contact your local health department or healthcare provider to find out how you can get your child tested for lead, if you are concerned about exposure.
- 7.Identify and replace plumbing fixtures containing lead.** Brass faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as “lead-free,” may contribute lead to drinking water. The law currently allows end-use brass fixtures, such as faucets, with up to 8% lead to be labeled as “lead free.” Visit the NSF website at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures.

What happened? What is being done?

The exceedance was discovered due to lead and copper samples collected during the Fall of 2022. We are currently working with DEQ to resolve the issue and to monitor your exposure to lead.

For More Information: Call us at 580-343-2255. 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.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Your 2023 Consumer Confidence Report is ready and available at:

<http://sdwis.deq.state.ok.us/DWW/CCReports/OK2007501.pdf>

A CCR is an annual water quality report that provides detailed information about the quality of your drinking water during the past year.