

Consumer Notice of Lead Result in Drinking Water

Water Supply Name: Carroll Consolidated School Corp.

County: Carroll Public Water Supply ID: 2680002

Sample Location: Boiler Rm Sink Lead Date Sampled: 8/24/11
Kit South Sink Copper

Thank you for participating in the lead and copper monitoring of drinking water. The levels of lead and copper found at your location are in the table below.

Key to Table	Contaminant	AL	MCLG	Your Result
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.	Lead (ppb)	15	0	0.001
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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. ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter. ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.51

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 it 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.

To reduce exposure to lead in drinking water:

- *Run your water to flush out lead.* Run the water until it becomes cold.
- *Use cold water for cooking and preparing baby formula.* Do not cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily in hot water.
- *Do not boil water to remove lead.* Boiling water will not reduce lead levels.
- *Look for alternative sources or treatment of water.* If your lead result is above 15 ppb, 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.
- *Identify if your plumbing fixtures contain lead.* New faucets, fittings, and valves, may contain up to 8 percent lead including those advertised as "lead-free" and may contribute lead to drinking water. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions.

Although the primary sources of lead exposure for most children are deteriorating lead-based paint, lead-contaminated dust, and lead-contaminated soil, the U.S. EPA estimates that 10 to 20 percent of human exposure to lead may come from drinking water.

For more information, contact us at 574-962-5112.
 For more information on reducing lead exposure around your home and the health effects of lead, visit the U.S. EPA's Web site at www.epa.gov/lead, call the National Lead Information Center at 800-424-LEAD, or contact your health care provider.

action level lead 0.015
action level copper 1.3



LEAD & COPPER (PbCu) IN DRINKING WATER REPORTING FORM

State Form 53289 (6-07)
Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM)
Office of Water Quality - Drinking Water Branch - Compliance Section

INSTRUCTIONS: Please submit completed forms to: IDEM OWQ Drinking Water, Mail Code 66-34, 100 N Senate Ave, Indianapolis, IN 46204-2251

Collection Date: 08/24/11 Lab Received: 08/24/11 Report Date: 09/02/11 Lab Report Number: 241586

PWSID: IN2080002 **Public Water System Name:** Carroll Consolidated Schools
Public Water System Contact Person: Tom Allbaugh System Contact Phone No: 574-967-5112

Certified Lab ID: C-18-01 Certified Laboratory Name: HML
Lab Contact Person: Ken Kaufman Contact Phone No: 765-288-1124

Monitoring Period (check one):
 Initial or Follow-up
 Routine - Annual
 Routine - Triennial
 Special Purpose
 Number of Samples: Required: 10 Collected: 10 Calculated 90th Percentiles: Lead (mg/L) 0.001 Copper (mg/L) 0.51

Sample#	Sample Location	Sample ID	LessThan	Lead (mg/L)	LessThan	Copper (mg/L)
1	A Hall Boy's RR	241586	5	0.001	3	0.06
2	Teachers Work Rm	241587	1 x	.	6	0.11
3	D Hall Boys RR	241588	2 x	.	7	0.16
4	Kit. West Sink	241589	6	0.001	5	0.10
5	Boiler Rm Sink	241590	3 x	.	1	0.03
6	Bus Garage Sink	241591	4 x	.	4	0.08
7	Kit. Baker Sink	241592	7	0.001	8	0.27
8	Kit. South Sink	241593	10	0.013	9	0.51
9	Nurse Office Sink	241594	8	0.001	10	0.99
10	Boiler Rm Sink	241595	9	0.001	2	0.03
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*To compute the 90th percentile, list the results in order from lowest to highest. Multiply the number of samples collected by 0.9. The sample result that occupies this number is the 90th percentile. (Example: the 90th percentile for 5 lead and copper samples would be the average of the 4th and 5th highest sample results, since 5 x 0.9 is 4.5. For 10 samples it would be the 9th highest sample and for 20 samples it would be the 18th highest sample, etc.). Use the back of this form if more than 20 samples were collected. Enter "<" in LessThan column to report BDL's.

I hereby certify that all the information submitted herein is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge
 Completed By: _____ Date: 09/02/11 Reviewed by: Donald A. [Signature]