

News Release

December 19, 2018

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Update: Sacramento County Approves Grant High School Water to Resume Normal Operations

SACRAMENTO, Calif. – Grant High School of the Twin Rivers Unified School District in Sacramento County completed the construction of water supply lines, valves, and fixtures to address the lead/copper level exceedances that had occurred in August 2018.

Following the Grant High School construction, resampling was done on December 8, 2018, and except for three faucets in a ceramics lab that will retain the public notice until resolved, lead/copper compliance was confirmed in all other resampling sites. As a result, on December 19, 2018, in coordination with the Department of Health Services, Public Health, the Environmental Management Department (EMD) approved the Twin River Unified School District to resume normal operations at Grant High School throughout the school, kitchen, and stadium and to remove the bottled water notices, with the exception of the ceramics lab.

Additionally, Twin Rivers Unified will be upgrading all drinking fountains at Grant High School through a grant from the State Water Resources Control Board.

EMD will monitor the Grant High School facility on an increased lead/copper sampling schedule (bi-annually) for at least the next calendar year.

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* Please see attached: 8/22/18 Sacramento County DHS-Public Health press release, frequently asked questions, general information regarding lead in water, and the public notice that was posted at Grant High School.

News Release

August 22, 2018

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County Examining Grant Union High School Water System

SACRAMENTO, Calif. – Sacramento County Division of Public Health was informed that the results of the July testing of the small water system at the Twin Rivers Unified School District's Grant Union High School returned above the action level of 0.015 mg/L for lead and 1.3 mg/L for copper at three hand or bathroom sink locations. This routine testing is performed every three years per protocol set by Federal Environmental Protection Agency and State Water Resources Control Board.

Prior to this round of routine testing, Grant Union High School has had no previous lead/copper test results above the action limit. Although the recent test results exceeded the action limit, the levels do not present an immediate health risk. The routine testing protocol is required so that water systems can be effectively evaluated and investigated to ensure water quality and to identify potential issues early so that effective measures can be taken.

For the start of the school on Mon., Aug. 20, the Sacramento County Public Health advised Twin Rivers Unified out of an abundance of caution to take all its drinking water fountains offline and provide drinking water that bypasses the facility's existing plumbing until the source is determined or the results are within standard.

Twin Rivers Unified is cooperating and making proactive efforts to investigate and ensure the safety of students and staff. The district communicated the issue with student families and staff starting Aug. 17 via an automated phone call with supporting information available on their website and social media.

The following measures have been taken at Grant Union High School:

- School staff, parents and students have been notified.
- Drinking water fountains have been disconnected.
- Bottled water is available to students and staff until Sacramento County verifies that standards are met and the water is allowed to be used for drinking.
- Grant Union High School meals will be prepared at an approved offsite commercial kitchen or will provide meals that do not use water in the preparation.
- Kitchenware will be washed offsite and food surfaces cleaned with approved non-water cleaning solutions.

- Because lead/copper does not permeate the skin, water from the bathrooms and classroom sinks can be used for handwashing, and signs have been posted as a reminder to not drink the water.
- The Grant Union High School pool is closed.

“Public Health is working closely with Sacramento County Environmental Management Department and Twin Rivers Unified to ensure the health and safety of students, faculty and staff,” said Dr. Olivia Kasirye, Sacramento County Public Health Officer. “Though some test sites exceeded the action levels, we consider this low risk.”

Children and pregnant or nursing mothers are most at risk for health issues related to lead exposure. Exposure to lead can result in delays in physical and mental development in infants and children.

Follow-up Sampling Status:

On Fri., Aug 17, the July sampling sites locations were retested and sampling was also done at the water well that supplies the school with its water. The results from the well water sampling was non-detect for lead/copper. The results from the repeat sampling, although lower, confirm an exceedance of the action limit for lead at three of the five repeat sites and the copper action limit in all locations was not exceeded.

As a precaution, additional water sampling was conducted on Mon., Aug. 20, at five drinking water fountains. EMD received these results on Wed., Aug. 22, three of the five drinking water fountains tested were above the action level.

Together, these test results may indicate an issue with the plumbing or fixtures due to the age of the facility or water sitting in the pipes over the summer. However, additional steps are needed to isolate the cause.

Next Steps:

It is necessary to continue to examine the Grant Union High School water system. On August 22, Twin Rivers Unified expanded its water sampling to all facility sinks, drinking fountains and the pool. Those sampling results are expected as early as Wednesday, Aug. 29. All public health safety measures in place will continue until the source is determined or the results are within standard.

There are various reasons lead/copper can enter water systems, but typically it can be from the corrosion of pipes, plumbing components and plumbing fixtures.

Sampling Protocol:

Routine sampling protocol require that school staff or licensed contractors take the water samples using a specific procedure. These samples are sent to a state certified lab and the results of the sampling is provided to the Sacramento County Environmental Management



Department of Health Services
Division of Public Health

News Release

Department to ensure that small water systems deliver safe, adequate, and dependable potable water.

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* Attached: Frequently Asked Questions, general information regarding lead in water, and the Grant High School Tier 2 public notice.



Grant High School Lead/Copper FAQs

Facility Questions

Q. Where does Grant High School get its water?

A. Grant High School has a small water system that utilizes well water.

Q. What would suddenly cause lead to be an issue in drinking water?

A. Over time corrosion of pipes, solder, fixtures/ faucets, or fittings can occur. However, if high levels of the constituents are detected then, further investigation is needed

Q. Have the areas where food/meals prepared for students/staff been tested?

A. Yes. Grant Union High School meals will be prepared at an approved offsite commercial kitchen or will provide meals that do not use water in the preparation.

Q. Can students/staff continue to use the water to shower or wash hands?

A. Yes

Q. How are the student/staff going to be informed?

A. Grant Union High School has informed staff, parents and students via an auto-call, social media and updates to their website. Signs have been posted at all drinking water fountains and sinks. The county notification will also be distributed by the school by September 16.

Water System Compliance

Q. What government organization sets the testing protocol, and what is the protocol?

A. Environmental Protection Agency and the California Code of Regulation Title 22 specifies the testing protocol.

Q. What government organization is responsible for enforcing compliance?

A. The Sacramento County Environmental Management Department (EMD) is delegated authority to regulate small water systems from the State Water Resources Control Board and California Code of Regulation Title 22.

Q. What is the water system tested for?

A. Schools with small water systems are required to test for Primary Inorganics, Nitrate, Nitrite, Volatile Organic chemicals, Perchlorate, Radionuclides, Secondary Standards, General Mineral, Disinfection By-products, Lead and Copper, and routine bacteriological samples.

Q. How often is the water tested?

A. Due to no action level exceedances in the past, Grant High School was on reduced monitoring: Lead and Copper once every 3 years. However, biennial monitoring will be implemented going forward. This will continue, at a minimum for the next two years. The next sample will be due no later than March 31, 2019.

Q. What are the actionable levels?

A. For Lead 15 parts per billion (ppb) and for Copper 1.3 parts per million (ppm)

Q. Have there been any high lead/copper level results?

A. Prior to the July 2018 routine lead/copper test, there have not been actionable levels for lead/copper.

Q. Are these reports sent to any state or federal agencies?

A. State certified labs upload their information to a State database and EMD electronically transfers data to the State Water Resources Control Board on a monthly basis.

Q. Who is responsible for notifying affected parties?

A. The water system owner is responsible for notifying the consumers

Health

Q. What are the health effects of acute lead poisoning and long term/chronic poisoning on the body?

A. People with high blood lead levels may have no symptoms. In acute lead poisoning, typical neurological signs are pain, muscle weakness, and numbness and tingling. Abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and constipation are other acute symptoms. Signs of chronic lead poisoning may include loss of short-term memory or concentration, depression, nausea, abdominal pain, high blood pressure and kidney problems.

Q. Is lead exposure more dangerous to certain groups?

A. Yes. Children and pregnant or nursing mothers are most at risk for health issues related to lead exposure. Exposure to lead can result in delays in physical and mental development in infants and children.

Q. How can someone limit exposure to lead in drinking water?

A. There are several steps people can take to limit their exposure to lead in drinking water:

1. Run water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold before using it for drinking and cooking. This helps to flush standing lead from pipes.
2. Don't cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water.
3. Do not boil water to remove lead. Excessive boiling water makes the lead more concentrated – lead remain when the water evaporates.

Q. Will students/staff be tested for lead exposure?

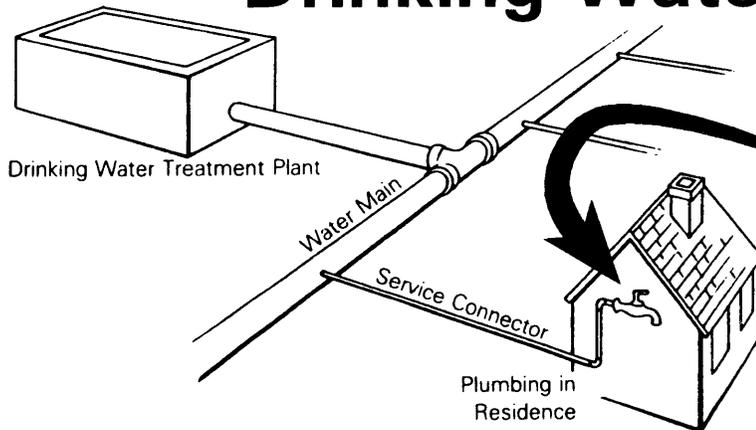
A. Families that are concerned about lead exposure can get testing from their healthcare provider. Sacramento County Public Health (916-875-5881) can assist getting services for those who do not have a regular healthcare provider.

Q. How soon will symptoms surface if someone is exposed to high levels of lead in water?

A. People are exposed to lead either by breathing it in or ingesting it. Lead is not absorbed through the skin. Symptoms in adults exposed to high lead levels would only surface in cases of long term exposure over many years. Symptoms can occur at levels above 40 µg/dL, but are more likely to occur only above 50–60 µg/dL.



LEAD In Your Drinking Water



Health Threats From Lead

Too much lead in the human body can cause serious damage to the brain, kidneys, nervous system, and red blood cells.

You have the greatest risk, even with short-term exposure, if:

- ◆ you are a young child, or
- ◆ you are pregnant.



Sources of Lead in Drinking Water

Lead levels in your drinking water are likely to be highest if:

- ◆ your home has faucets or fittings made of brass which contains some lead, **or**
- ◆ your home or water system has lead pipes, **or**
- ◆ your home has copper pipes with lead solder, **and**
 - the home is less than five years old, **or**
 - you have naturally soft water, **or**
 - water often sits in the pipes for several hours.

Actions You Can Take To Reduce Lead In Drinking Water

◆ Flush Your Pipes Before Drinking

Anytime the water in a particular faucet has not been used for six hours or longer, "flush" your cold-water pipes by running the water until it becomes as cold as it will get. (This could take as little as five to thirty seconds if there has been recent heavy water use such as showering or toilet flushing. Otherwise, it could take two minutes or longer.) The more time water has been sitting in your home's pipes, the more lead it may contain.

◆ Only Use Cold Water for Consumption

Use *only* water from the cold-water tap for drinking, cooking, and **especially for making baby formula**. Hot water is likely to contain higher levels of lead.

The two actions recommended above are very important to the health of your family. They will probably be effective in reducing lead levels because most of the lead in household water usually comes from the plumbing in your house, not from the local water supply.

◆ Have Your Water Tested

After you have taken the two precautions above for reducing the lead in water used for drinking or cooking, **have your water tested**. The only way to be sure of the amount of lead in your household water is to have it tested by a competent laboratory. Your water supplier may be able to offer information or assistance with testing. Testing is especially important for apartment dwellers, because flushing may not be effective in high-rise buildings with lead-soldered central piping.

For more details on the problem of lead in drinking water and what you can do about it, read the questions and answers in the remainder of this booklet. *Your local or state department of health or environment might be able to provide additional information.*



Q Why is lead a problem?

A Although it has been used in numerous consumer products, lead is a toxic metal now known to be harmful to human health if inhaled or ingested. Important sources of lead exposure include: ambient air, soil and dust (both inside and outside the home), food (which can be contaminated by lead in the air or in food containers), and water (from the corrosion of plumbing). On average, it is estimated that lead in drinking water contributes between 10 and 20 percent of total lead exposure in young children. In the last few years, federal controls on lead in gasoline have significantly reduced people's exposure to lead.

The degree of harm depends upon the level of exposure (from all sources). Known effects of exposure to lead range from subtle biochemical changes at low levels of exposure, to severe neurological and toxic effects or even death at extremely high levels.

Q Does lead affect everyone equally?

A Young children, infants and fetuses appear to be particularly vulnerable to lead poisoning. A dose of lead that would have little effect on an adult can have a big effect on a small body. Also, growing children will more rapidly adsorb any lead they consume. A child's mental and physical development can be irreversibly stunted by over-exposure to lead. In infants, whose diet consists of liquids made with water - such as baby formula - lead in drinking water makes up an even greater proportion of total lead exposure (40 to 60 percent).

Q How could lead get into my drinking water?

A Typically, lead gets into your water after the water leaves your local treatment plant or your well. That is, the source of lead in your home's water is most likely pipe or solder in your home's own plumbing.

The most common cause is corrosion, a reaction between the water and the lead pipes or solder. Dissolved oxygen, low pH (acidity) and low mineral content in water are common causes of corrosion. All kinds of water, however, may have high levels of lead.

One factor that increases corrosion is the practice of grounding electrical equipment (such as telephones) to water pipes. Any electric current traveling through the ground wire will accelerate the corrosion of lead in the pipes. (Nevertheless, wires **should not be removed** from pipes unless a qualified electrician installs an adequate alternative grounding system.)



Q Does my home's age make a difference?

A Lead-contaminated drinking water is most often a problem in houses that are either very old or very new.

Up through the early 1900's, it was common practice, in some areas of the country, to use lead pipes for interior plumbing. Also, lead piping was often used for the service connections that join residences to public water supplies. (This practice ended only recently in some localities.) Plumbing installed before 1930 is most likely to contain lead.

Copper pipes have replaced lead pipes in most residential plumbing. However, the use of lead solder with copper pipes is widespread. Experts regard this lead solder as the major cause of lead contamination of household water in U.S. homes today. New brass faucets and fittings can also leach lead, even though they are "lead-free."

Scientific data indicate that the newer the home, the greater the risk of lead contamination. Lead levels decrease as a building ages. This is because, as time passes, mineral deposits form a coating on the inside of the pipes (if the water is not corrosive). This coating insulates the water from the solder. But, during the first five years (before the coating forms) water is in direct contact with the lead. More likely than not, **water in buildings less than five years old has high levels of lead contamination.**

Q How can I tell if my water contains too much lead?

A You should have your water tested for lead. Testing costs between \$20 and \$100. Since you cannot see, taste, or smell lead dissolved in water, testing is the only sure way of telling whether or not there are harmful quantities of lead in your drinking water.

You should be particularly suspicious if your home has lead pipes (lead is a dull gray metal that is soft enough to be easily scratched with a house key), if you see signs of corrosion (frequent leaks, rust-colored water, stained dishes or laundry, or if your non-plastic plumbing is less than five years old. Your water supplier may have useful information, including whether or not the service connector used in your home or area is made of lead.

Testing is especially important in high-rise buildings where flushing might not work.

Q How do I have my water tested?

A Water samples from the tap will have to be collected and sent to a qualified laboratory for analysis. Contact your local water utility or your local health department for information and assistance. In some instances, these authorities will test your tap water for you, or they can refer you to a qualified laboratory. You may find a qualified testing company under "Laboratories" in the yellow pages of your telephone directory.

You should be sure that the lab you use has been approved by your state or by EPA as being able to analyze drinking water samples for lead contamination. To find out which labs are qualified, contact your state or local department of the environment or health.

Q What are the testing procedures?

A Arrangements for sample collection will vary. A few laboratories will send a trained technician to take the samples; but in most cases, the lab will provide sample containers along with instructions as to how you should draw your own tap-water samples. If you collect the samples yourself, make sure you follow the lab's instructions exactly. Otherwise, the results might not be reliable.

Make sure that the laboratory is following EPA's water sampling and analysis procedures. Be certain to take a "first draw" and a "fully flushed" sample. (The first-draw sample - taken after at least six hours of no water use from the tap tested - will have the highest level of lead, while the fully

flushed sample will indicate the effectiveness of flushing the tap before using the water.)

Q How much lead is too much?

A Federal standards initially limited the amount of lead in water to 50 parts per billion (ppb). In light of new health and exposure data, EPA has set an action level of 15 ppb. If tests show that the level of lead in your household water is in the area of 15 ppb or higher, it is advisable - especially if there are young children in the home - to reduce the lead level in your tap water as much as possible. (EPA estimates that more than 40 million U.S. residents use water that can contain lead in excess of 15 ppb.)

Note: One ppb is equal to 1.0 microgram per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$) or 0.001 milligram per liter (mg/l).

Q How can I reduce my exposure?

A If your drinking water is contaminated with lead or until you find out for sure there are several things you can do to minimize your exposure. Two of these actions should be taken right away by everyone who has, or suspects, a problem. The advisability of other actions listed here will depend upon your particular circumstances.

Immediate Steps

◆ The first step is to refrain from consuming water that has been in contact with your home's plumbing for more than six hours, such as overnight or during your work day. Before using water for drinking or cooking, "flush" the cold water faucet by allowing the water to run until you can feel that the water has become as cold as it will get. You must do this for each drinking water faucet-taking a shower will not flush your kitchen tap. Buildings built prior to about 1930 may have service connectors made of lead. Letting the water run for an extra 15 seconds after it cools should also flush this service connector. Flushing is important because the longer water is exposed to lead pipes or lead solder, the greater the possible lead contamination. (The water that comes out after flushing will not have been in extended contact with lead pipes or solder.)

Once you have flushed a tap, you might fill one or more bottles with water and put them in the refrigerator for later use that day. (The water that was flushed - usually one to two gallons - can be used for non-consumption purposes such as washing dishes or clothes; it needn't be wasted.)

Note: Flushing may prove ineffective in high-rise buildings that have large-diameter supply pipes joined with lead solder.

◆ The second step is to never cook with or consume water from the hot-water tap. Hot water dissolves more lead more quickly than cold water. So, do not use water taken from the hot tap for cooking or drinking, and especially not for making baby formula. (If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and heat it on the stove.) Use only thoroughly flushed water from the cold tap for any consumption.

Definitions

Corrosion: A dissolving and wearing away of metal caused by a chemical reaction (in this case, between water and metal pipes, or between two different metals).

First Draw: The water that immediately comes out when a tap is first opened.

Flush: To open a cold-water tap to clear out all the water which may have been sitting for a long time in the pipes. In new homes, to flush a system means to send large volumes of water gushing through the unused pipes to remove loose particles of solder and flux. (Sometimes this is not done correctly or at all.)

Flux: A substance applied during soldering to facilitate the flow of solder. Flux often contains lead and can, itself, be a source of contamination.

Naturally soft water: Any water with low mineral content, lacking the hardness minerals calcium and magnesium.

Public Water System: Any system that supplies water to 25 or more people or has 15 or more service connections (buildings or customers).

Service Connector: The pipe that carries tap water from the public water main to a building. In the past these were often made of lead.

Soft water: Any water that is not "hard." Water is considered to be hard when it contains a large amount of dissolved minerals, such as salts containing calcium or magnesium. You may be familiar with hard water that interferes with the lathering action of soap.

Solder: A metallic compound used to seal joints in plumbing. Until recently, most solder contained about 50 percent lead.

Other Actions

◆ If you are served by a public water system (more than 219 million people are) contact your supplier and ask whether or not the supply system contains lead piping, and whether your water is corrosive. If either answer is yes, ask what steps the supplier is taking to deal with the problem of lead contamination.

Drinking water can be treated at the plant to make it less corrosive. Cities such as Boston and Seattle have successfully done this for an annual cost of less than one dollar per person. (Treatment to reduce corrosion will also save you and the water supplier money by reducing damage to plumbing.)

Water mains containing lead pipes can be replaced, as well as those portions of lead service connections that are under the jurisdiction of the supplier.

◆ If you own a well or another water source, you can treat the water to make it less corrosive. Corrosion control devices for individual households include calcite filters and other devices. Calcite filters should be installed in the line between the water source and any lead service connections or lead-soldered pipe. You might ask your health or water department for assistance in finding these commercially available products.

◆ Recently a number of cartridge type filtering devices became available on the market. These devices use various types of filtering media, including carbon, ion exchange resins, activated alumina and other privately mar-

keted products. Unless they have been certified as described below, the effectiveness of these devices to reduce lead exposure at the tap can vary greatly.

It is highly recommended that before purchasing a filter, you verify the claims made by the vendor. If you have bought a filter, you should replace the filter periodically as specified by the manufacturer. Failure to do so may result in exposure to high lead levels.

Two organizations can help you decide which type of filter is best for you. The National Sanitation Foundation, International (NSF), and independent testing agency, evaluates and certifies the performance of filtering devices to remove lead from drinking water. Generally, their seal of approval appears on the device and product packaging. The Water Quality Association (WQA) is an independent, not-for-profit organization that represents firms and individuals who produce and sell equipment and services which improves the quality of drinking water. WQA's water quality specialists can provide advice on treatment units for specific uses at home or business.

For additional information regarding the certification program, contact NSF at (313) 769-8010, or WQA at (708) 505-0161, ext. 270.

◆ You can purchase bottled water for home and office consumption. (Bottled water sold in interstate commerce is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration. Water that is bottled and sold within a state is under state regulation. EPA does not regulate bottled water.)

◆ When repairing or installing new plumbing in old homes, instruct, in writing, any plumber you hire to use only lead-free materials.

◆ When building a new home, be sure lead-free materials are used. Before you move into a newly built home, remove all strainers from faucets and flush the water for at least 15 minutes to remove loose solder or flux debris from the plumbing. Occasionally, check the strainers and remove any later accumulation of loose material.

Q What about lead in sources other than drinking water?

A As mentioned above, drinking water is estimated to contribute only 10 to 20 percent of the total lead exposure in young children. Ask your local health department or call EPA for more information on other sources of exposure to lead. A few general precautions can help prevent contact with lead in and around your home:

❖ Avoid removing paint in the home unless you are sure it contains no lead. Lead paint should only be removed by someone who knows how to protect you from lead paint dust. However, by washing floors, window sills, carpets, upholstery and any objects children put in their mouths, you can get rid of this source of lead.

❖ Make sure children wash their hands after playing outside in the dirt or snow.

❖ Never store food in open cans. Keep it in glass plastic or stainless steel containers. Use glazed pottery only for display if you don't know whether it contains lead.

❖ If you work around lead, don't bring it home. Shower and change clothes at work and wash your work clothes separately.

Q Aren't there a lot of types of treatment devices that would work?

A There are many devices which are certified for effective lead reduction, but devices that are not designed to remove lead will not work.

It is suggested that you follow the recommendations below before purchasing any device:

◆ Avoid being misled by false claims and scare tactics. Be wary of "free" water testing that is provided by the salesperson to determine your water quality; many tests are inaccurate or misleading. Research the reputation and legitimacy of the company or sales representative.

◆ Avoid signing contracts or binding agreements for "one-time offers or for those that place a lien on your home. Be very careful about giving credit card information over the phone. Check into any offers that involve prizes or sweepstakes winnings.

◆ As suggested above, verify the claims of manufacturers by contacting the National Sanitation Foundation International or the Water Quality Association.

Q What is the government doing about the problem of lead in household water?

A There are two major governmental actions to reduce your exposure to lead:

◆ Under the authority of the Safe Drinking Water Act, EPA set the action level for lead in drinking water at 15 ppb. This means utilities must ensure that water from the customer's tap does not exceed this level in at least 90 percent of the homes sampled. If water from the tap does exceed this limit, then the utility must take certain steps to correct the problem. Utilities must also notify citizens of all violations of the standard.

◆ In June 1986, President Reagan signed amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act. These amendments require the use of "lead-free" pipe, solder, and flux in the installation or repair of any public water system, or any plumbing in a residential or non-residential facility connected to a public water system.

Under the provisions of these amendments, solders and flux will be considered "lead-free" when they contain not more than 0.2 percent lead. (In the past, solder normally contained about 50 percent lead.) Pipes and fittings will be considered "lead-free" when they contain not more than 8.0 percent lead.

These requirements went into effect in June 1986. The law gave state governments until June 1988 to implement and enforce these new limitations. Although the states have banned all use of lead materials in drinking water systems, such bans do not eliminate lead contamination within existing plumbing. Also, in enforcing the ban, some states have continued to find illegally used lead solder in new plumbing installations. While responsible plumbers always observe the ban, this suggests that some plumbing installations or repairs using lead solder may be escaping detection by the limited number of enforcement personnel.

Where can I get more information?

First contact your county or state department of health or environment for information on local water quality.

For more general information on lead, there are now two toll-free telephone services:

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

1-800-426-4791

National Lead Information Center

1-800-LEAD-FYI

WHAT IS LEAD?

- Lead is a toxic metal that is harmful if inhaled or swallowed.
- Lead can be found in air, soil, dust, food, and water.

HOW CAN I BE EXPOSED TO LEAD?

- The greatest exposure to lead is swallowing or breathing in lead paint chips and dust.
- Lead also can be found in some household plumbing materials and water service lines.

WHO IS AT RISK?

- Children ages 6 and under are at the greatest risk. Pregnant women and nursing mothers should avoid exposure to lead to protect their children.
- Exposure to lead can result in delays in physical and mental development.

Your child is also at risk if:

- your home or a home that your child spends a lot of time in was built before lead paint was banned in 1978.
- renovation work is being done in such a home.
- the adults in the home work with lead.

HOTLINES & INFORMATION

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline:
800-426-4791

National Lead Information Center:
800-424-LEAD
www.epa.gov/lead

NSF International:
www.nsf.org

Lead in Drinking Water Web Site:
www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Additional Information:

Read the annual report you get from your water utility to find out about how they are working to reduce levels of lead in drinking water and other information about your drinking water. Call them if you have any questions.

Contact your local public health department or talk to your doctor about reducing your family's exposure to lead.

Office of Water (4606 M)
EPA 816-F-05-001
February 2005

Printed on Recycled Paper



IS THERE LEAD IN MY DRINKING WATER?

You can reduce the risk of lead exposure from drinking water in your home.



Tips For Protecting Your Family's Health

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.

Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Grant High School Has High Levels of Lead and Copper

Our water system recently violated a drinking water standard. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we are doing to correct this situation.

We routinely sample water at selected consumers' taps for lead. Water sample results received July 25, 2018 showed lead levels of 0.107 mg/L up to 0.944 mg/L at three separate sites. Five resamples were taken on August 20, 2018 showed lead levels of 0.019 mg/L up to 0.06 mg/L at three separate sites. Additional samples were taken at drinking fountains on August 20, 2018 which showed lead levels of 0.24 mg/L up to 25 mg/L for lead. Multiple sites exceeded the limit, or "Action Level", of 0.015 mg/L for lead and exceeded the limit or "Action Level", of 1.3 mg/L for copper, so Twin Rivers Unified School District is investigating the extent of the problem and our corrective actions at each site.

This is not an emergency.

If it had been, you would have been notified immediately. Typically, lead enters water supplies by leaching from lead or brass pipes and plumbing components. New lead pipes and plumbing components containing lead are no longer allowed for this reason; however, many older homes may contain lead pipes. Your water is more likely to contain high lead levels if water pipes in or leading to your home are made of lead or contain lead solder.

What should I do?

- Listed below are some steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead:
 - ✓ Call us at the number below to find out how to get your water tested for lead.
 - ✓ Find out whether your pipes contain lead or lead solder.
 - ✓ Run your water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes any standing lead from the pipes.
 - ✓ Don't cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead dissolves more easily into hot water.
 - ✓ **Do not boil your water to remove lead.** Excessive boiling water makes the lead more concentrated – the lead remains when the water evaporates.
- *Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level may experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children may show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years may develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.*
- If you have other health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.

What happened? What is being done?

The results are listed below:

Sample Date	Sample Location	Lead Result	Copper Result
07/25/18	Class B2 Science Lab Sink	944 ppb	3930 ppb
07/25/18	Snack Bar Food Preparation Sink	Non-detect	1210 ppb
07/25/18	Nurses Station Bathroom Sink	13.9 ppb	718 ppb
07/25/18	Grant West Mech. Gym Men's Bathroom	107 ppb	1550 ppb
07/25/18	Grant West Office Hand Sink	144 ppb	2000 ppb
08/20/18	Well	Non-detect	Non-detect
08/20/18	Nurses Station Bathroom Sink	14 ppb	360 ppb
08/20/18	Class B2 Science Lab Sink	60 ppb	530 ppb
08/20/18	Snack Bar Food Preparation Sink	Non-detect	880 ppb
08/20/18	Grant West Mech. Gym Men's Bathroom	29 ppb	580 ppb
08/20/18	Grant West Office Hand Sink	19 ppb	320 ppb
08/20/18	D Hall drinking fountain #1	240 ppb	810 ppb
08/20/18	D Hall drinking fountain #2	130 ppb	770 ppb
08/20/18	A Hall drinking fountain	7 ppb	Non-detect
08/20/18	B Hall drinking	51 ppb	440 ppb

	fountain		
08/20/18	Gym High Side drinking fountain	250 ppb	330 ppb

The following short-term and permanent solutions will be implemented as soon as possible.

Short-term remedial actions will include the following:

- Provide educational material with instructions for flushing taps and to use only **cold water** for food washing and boiling food.
- Samples for all fixtures on site will be conducted beginning Wednesday August 22, 2018

Long-term remedial actions could include:

- Seek additional funding sources for facility upgrades
- Complete onsite distribution pipe design and retrofit
- Resample before and after each corrective action as directed by the regulator.

For more information, please contact Megan Floyd at (916) 876-7888 or floydm@saccounty.net

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- **SCHOOLS:** Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- **RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS** (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- **BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS:** Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by Sacramento County Environmental Management Department staff for the Grant High School Small Water System.

State Water System ID#: 3400259. Date distributed:

HOW DOES LEAD GET INTO WATER?

Lead enters the water ("leaches") through contact with the plumbing.

Lead leaches into water through:

- Corrosion* of
 - Pipes
 - Solder
 - Fixtures and Faucets (brass)
 - Fittings

*Corrosion is a dissolving or wearing away of metal caused by a chemical reaction between water and your plumbing.

The amount of lead in your water also depends on the types and amounts of minerals in the water, how long the water stays in the pipes, the amount of wear in the pipes, the water's acidity and its temperature.

HEALTH TIP

To help block the storage of lead in your child's body, serve your family meals that are low in fat and high in calcium and iron, including dairy products and green vegetables.



What should I do if I suspect that my water contains high lead levels?

- If you want to know if your home's drinking water contains unsafe levels of lead, have your water tested.
- Testing is the only way to confirm if lead is present or absent.
- Most water systems test for lead as a regular part of water monitoring. These tests give a system-wide picture and do not reflect conditions at a specific drinking water outlet.
- For more information on testing your water, call EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Should I test my children for exposure to lead?

- Children at risk of exposure to lead should be tested.
- Your doctor or local health center can perform a simple blood test to determine your child's blood-lead level.
- If your child has a blood lead level at or above 10ug/dl, should take preventive measures.

QUICK TIPS TO REDUCE YOUR FAMILY'S EXPOSURE TO LEAD



Boiling your water will not get rid of lead.

- Use cold water for drinking or cooking. Never cook or mix infant formula using hot water from the tap.
- Make it a practice to **run the water at each tap** before use.
- Do not consume water that has sat in your home's plumbing for more than six hours. First, make sure to **run the water** until you feel the temperature change before cooking, drinking, or brushing your teeth, unless otherwise instructed by your utility.
- Some faucet and pitcher filters can remove lead from drinking water. If you use a filter, be sure you get one that is certified to remove lead by the NSF International.