



"Preserving Our Past, Enriching Our Present, Building Our Future"

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Dear City of Jackson Water Customer,

The quality of the water delivered to your home is the number one priority of the City of Jackson Water Department. The Jackson Water Department's water quality is regulated by the California Department of Public Health. The City regularly draws water from various locations in the community and has the water tested for bacteria and disinfection byproducts that have been identified as potential health concerns if the concentration of these elements and compounds are too high.

One of the tests conducted periodically is a "lead and copper test." The Jackson Water Department is required to take water samples at twenty locations in the City to measure the levels of these two elements. In the most recent required testing taken in August, three of the twenty sample results were higher than the State approved limit for lead (15 parts per billion). If three or more of the twenty samples exceed the limit, the Water Department is required to send out a notice such as this one and conduct a public education campaign to inform its customers about the potential hazards of high levels of lead.

Lead seldom occurs in the raw water supply, but can be released from plumbing pipes and fixtures by the corrosiveness of the water. The City's water comes from the Mokelumne River. The City purchases treated water from the Amador Water Agency (AWA) for distribution in Jackson's system. The August testing results showed that seventeen of the twenty homes had lead detection levels of less than three parts per billion (ppb). The other three readings were 29.0 ppb, 22.9 ppb, and 16.1 ppb. The "action level" for lead is 15 ppb. There aren't any known lead water mains or service lines that connect the water to the water meters, so generally this is more of an issue in older homes that may have used lead solder to connect pipes or in some older faucets.

We are working closely with AWA to reduce the water system corrosiveness. A copy of recent correspondence between the AWA and the Department of Public Health can be viewed on the City's web site (<http://ci.jackson.ca.us>) or is available at City Hall. Additional corrosive control measures were implemented after the August testing and all test results taken at the same twenty locations in November improved to levels below the action levels that required this notice. The City will be required to conduct more frequent testing to ensure that lead levels continue to stay low.

The remainder of this letter is language from the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 17.5, Article 7, Section 64687, that is required to be distributed to all water customers when a water purveyor such as the Jackson Water Department has water testing results that exceed the lead and copper rule action levels. Please call 223-1646 if you have any questions regarding this notice.

~ City of Jackson Water Department

LEAD PUBLIC EDUCATION PROGRAM

Introduction. The California Department of Public Health (DPH), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the City of Jackson Water Department are concerned about lead in your drinking water. Although most homes have very low levels of lead in their drinking water, some homes in the community have lead levels above the state and federal action level of 15 parts per billion (ppb), or 0.015 milligrams of lead per liter of water (mg/L). Under state and federal law we are required to have a program in place to minimize lead in your drinking water by December, 2010. This program includes corrosion control treatment, source water treatment, and public education. We are also required to replace the portion of each lead service line that we own if the line contributes lead concentrations of 15 ppb or more after we have completed the comprehensive treatment program. If you have any questions about how we are carrying out the requirements of the lead regulation please give us a call at 223-1646. This letter explains the simple steps you can take to protect you and your family by reducing your exposure to lead in drinking water.

Health Effects of Lead. Lead is a common metal found throughout the environment in lead-based paint, air, soil, household dust, food, certain types of pottery porcelain and pewter, and water. Lead can pose a significant risk to your health if too much of it enters your body. Lead builds up in the body over many years and can cause damage to the brain, red blood cells and kidneys. The greatest risk is to young children and pregnant women. Amounts of lead that won't hurt adults can slow down normal mental and physical development of growing bodies. In addition, a child at play often comes into contact with sources of lead contamination -- like dirt and dust -- that rarely affect an adult. It is important to wash children's hands and toys often, and to try to make sure they only put food in their mouths.

Lead In Drinking Water

Lead in drinking water, although rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, can significantly increase a person's total lead exposure, particularly the exposure of infants who drink baby formulas and concentrated juices that are mixed with water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency estimates that drinking water can make up 20 percent or more of a person's total exposure to lead.

Lead is unusual among drinking water contaminants in that it seldom occurs naturally in water supplies like rivers and lakes. Lead enters drinking water primarily as a result of the corrosion, or wearing away, of materials containing lead in the water distribution system and household plumbing. These materials include lead-based solder used to join copper pipe, brass and chrome plated brass faucets, and in some cases, pipes made of lead that connect your house to the water main (service lines). In 1986, Congress banned the use of lead solder containing greater than 0.2% lead, and restricted the lead content of faucets, pipes and other plumbing materials to 8.0%. In California, a similar law prohibiting the use of both lead solder and lead pipe was enacted in 1985.

When water stands in lead pipes or plumbing systems containing lead for several hours or more, the lead may dissolve into your drinking water. This means the first water drawn from the tap in the morning, or later in the afternoon after returning from work or school, can contain fairly high levels of lead.

Steps You Can Take in the Home to Reduce Exposure to Lead in Drinking Water

Despite our best efforts mentioned earlier to control water corrosivity and remove lead from the water supply, lead levels in some homes or buildings can be high. To find out whether you need to take action in your own home, have your drinking water tested to determine if it contains excessive concentrations of lead. Testing the water is essential because you cannot see, taste, or smell lead in drinking water. Some local laboratories that can provide this service are listed at the end of this letter. For more information on having your water tested, please call 223-1646.

If a water test indicates that the drinking water drawn from a tap in your home contains lead above 15 ppb, then you should take the following precautions:

Let the water run from the tap before using it for drinking or cooking any time the water in a faucet has gone unused for more than six hours. The longer water resides in your home's plumbing the more lead it may contain. Flushing the tap means running the cold water faucet until the water gets noticeably colder, usually about 15 to 30 seconds. If your house has a lead service line to the water main, you may have to flush the water for a longer time, perhaps one minute, before drinking. Although toilet flushing or showering flushes water through a portion of your home's plumbing system, you still need to flush the water in each faucet before using it for drinking or cooking. Flushing tap water is a simple and inexpensive measure you can take to protect your family's health. It usually uses less than one or two gallons of water and costs less than 50 cents per month. To conserve water, fill a couple of bottles for drinking water after flushing the tap, and whenever possible use the first flush water to wash the dishes or water the plants. If you live in a high-rise building, letting the water flow before using it may not work to lessen your risk from lead. The plumbing systems have more, and sometimes larger pipes than smaller buildings. Ask your landlord for help in locating the source of the lead and for advice on reducing the lead level.

Try not to cook with, or drink water from the hot water tap. Hot water can dissolve more lead more quickly than cold water. If you need hot water, draw water from the cold tap and heat it on the stove.

Remove loose lead solder and debris from the plumbing materials installed in newly constructed homes, or homes in which the plumbing has recently been replaced, by removing the faucet strainers from all taps and running the water from 3 to 5 minutes. Thereafter, periodically remove the strainers and flush out any debris that has accumulated over time.

If your copper pipes are joined with lead solder that has been installed illegally since it was banned in 1986, notify the plumber who did the work and request that he or she replace the lead solder with lead-free solder. Lead solder looks dull gray, and when scratched with a key looks shiny. In addition, notify the California Department of Public Health and your local environmental health department about the violation.

Determine whether or not the service line that connects your home or apartment to the water main is made of lead. The best way to determine if your service line is made of lead is by either hiring a licensed plumber to inspect the line or by contacting the plumbing contractor who installed the line. You can identify the plumbing contractor by checking the record of building permits which should be maintained in the files of the City of Jackson Building Department. A licensed plumber can at the same time check to see if your home's plumbing contains lead solder, lead pipes, or pipe fittings that contain lead. The public water system that delivers water to your home should also maintain records of the materials located in the distribution system. If the service line that connects your dwelling to the water main contributes more than 15 ppb to drinking water, after our comprehensive treatment program is in place, we are required to replace the portion of the line we own. If the line is only partially owned by the City of Jackson, we are required to provide the owner of the privately-owned portion of the service line with information on how to replace the privately-owned portion of the service line, and offer to replace that portion of the line at the owner's expense. If we replace only the portion of the line that we own, we also are required to notify you in advance and provide you with information on the steps you can take to minimize exposure to any temporary increase in lead levels that may result from the partial replacement, to take a follow-up sample at our expense from the line within 72 hours after the partial replacement, and to mail or otherwise

provide you with the results of that sample within three business days of receiving the results. Acceptable replacement alternatives include copper, stainless steel, and plastic pipes. Partial

replacement should avoid the creation of mixed piping systems and include the installation of approved dielectric couplings at all dissimilar metal interfaces.

Have an electrician check your wiring. If grounding wires from the electrical system are attached to your pipes, corrosion may be greater. Check with a licensed electrician or your local electrical code to determine if your wiring can be grounded elsewhere. DO NOT attempt to change the wiring yourself because improper grounding can cause electrical shock and fire hazards.

The steps described above will reduce the lead concentrations in your drinking water. However, if a water test indicates that the drinking water coming from your tap contains lead concentrations in excess of 15 ppb after flushing, or after we have completed our actions to minimize lead levels, then you may want to take the following additional measures:

Purchase or lease a home treatment device. Home treatment devices are limited in that each unit treats only the water that flows from the faucet to which it is connected, and all of the devices require periodic maintenance and replacement. Devices such as reverse osmosis systems or distillers can effectively remove lead from your drinking water. Since these treatments remove dissolved minerals, water treated by these devices will have a greater tendency to leach lead from brass faucets or fittings which the water contacts after treatment. Some activated carbon filters may reduce lead levels at the tap, however all lead reduction claims should be investigated. Be sure to check the actual performance of a specific home treatment device before and after installing the unit. The California Department of Public Health certifies the effectiveness of home treatment devices. Only devices certified by the California Department of Public Health to remove lead should be used for this purpose.

Purchase bottled water for drinking and cooking.

You can consult a variety of sources for additional information. Your family doctor or pediatrician can perform a blood test for lead and provide you with information about the health effects of lead. State and local government agencies that can be contacted include:

City of Jackson Water Department at 223-1646 can provide you with information about your community's water supply, and a list of local laboratories that have been certified by the California Department of Health Services for testing water quality;

City of Jackson Building Department at 223-1646 can provide you with information about building permit records that should contain the names of plumbing contractors that plumbed your home; and

California Department of Public Health, Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Branch at (510) 620-5600 or the Amador County Public Health Department at 223-6407 can provide you with information about the health effects of lead and how you can have your child's blood tested.

The following is a list of state approved laboratories in our area that you can call to have your water tested for lead: Sierra Foothill Laboratory in Jackson, 223-2800; FGL Environmental Lab in Stockton, (209) 942-0182.