

## Lead in Drinking Water

“If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Onondaga County Water Authority is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.”

### Additional Facts on Lead

Lead is a naturally-occurring metal that for most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was used regularly as a component of paint, piping (including water service lines), solder, brass, and until the 1980s, as a gasoline additive. We no longer use lead in many of these products, but older products – such as paints and plumbing fixtures in older houses – that contain lead remain. EPA and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) report that lead paint (and the contaminated dust and soil it generates) is the leading source of lead exposure in older housing.

While lead is rarely present in water coming from a treatment plant, it can enter tap water through corrosion of some plumbing materials. A number of aggressive and successful steps have been taken in recent years to reduce the occurrence of lead in drinking water.

In 1986, Congress amended the national Safe Drinking Water Act to prohibit the use of pipe, solder or flux containing high lead levels. The Lead Contamination Control Act of 1988 led schools and day-care centers to repair or remove water coolers with lead-lined tanks. EPA provided guidance to inform and facilitate their action.

Since the implementation of the Lead and Copper Rule (1991), many community drinking water systems are required to actively manage the corrosivity of water distributed to customers. In addition, community water systems conduct routine monitoring at selected houses where lead service lines and lead solder. If more than 10 percent of the homes tested have elevated lead levels (defined as more than 15 parts per billion), water providers must notify their consumers via several means. They must also take steps to reduce the problem, including improving corrosion control and possibly replacing lead service lines that contribute to lead contamination.

You can't see, smell or taste lead in your water. ***Testing at the tap is the only way to measure the lead levels in your home or workplace.*** If you choose to have your tap water tested, be sure to use a properly certified laboratory. Testing usually costs between \$20 and \$100.

## Table of Detected Contaminants

### Lead & Copper in the distribution System

Contaminant	Violation Yes / No	Date(s) of Sampling	Average Level found (Range)	90th Percentile Value	Units Measured	MCLG	Regulatory Limit (MCL, TT, or AL)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	No	Jun-11	0.1 (nd -1.2)	0.21	mg/l	0	AL = 1.3*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	No	Jun-11	1.8 (nd - 19)	2.8	ug/l	0	AL = 15*	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;

\*AL (Action Level) – Only 10% of samples can exceed this level.

#### About Lead and Copper:

In order to deter the leaching of lead and/ or copper from our customers' pipes, OCWA has been mandated to implement corrosion control. Lead & Copper Sampling is required every 3 years. OCWA will sample again in 2014.

The method of corrosion control used on waters originating from Otisco and Skaneateles lakes is the addition of orthophosphate. The adjustment of pH is the method used for Ontario water. OCWA's latest sampling period was in June of 2011 when OCWA sampled and tested customers' taps to make sure the corrosion controls were effective.

**90<sup>th</sup> Percentile Values for LEAD & COPPER:** The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value is the concentration that 90% of the taps sampled were at or below. Since the Action Level for Lead is 15 ug/l, 90% of the taps tested had to be at or below this value. As you can see from the above chart 90% of the taps tested were at or below 2.8 ug/l in June of 2011. The Action Level for Copper is 1.3 mg/l. The observed 90<sup>th</sup> percentile for Copper was 0.21 mg/l. Of the 124 samples that OCWA tested in June of 2011, Only one sample exceeded the action level for lead. No sample exceeded the action level for copper.

The testing showed that our methods of corrosion control are working.